CHAPTER III

RESEARCH DESIGN

This chapter presents the methodology of the research related to this study. It presents the research design, data and data source, data collection, credibility and dependability and the last is data analysis and interpretation.

A. Research Design

The research design used in this study is library research where all the data were collected from any literary work. The user of library research used library source or literary work to collect data and analyze the data. The materials were like novels, newspapers, textbooks, songs, magazines, movies, papers, and articles. According to George (2008:1), library research is not a mystery or a lucky dodge, but an investigation you control from start to finish, even you cannot usually tell what sources you will discover. It forms a structure inquiry with specific tools, rules, and techniques.

The researcher used library research because this research analysed the selected poems and used library research to get suitable information and data. is a research which uses library sources to collect and analyse the data.

According to Zeid (2004:4), that library research has some characteristics are the researcher study about text or number directly, it means that the data is not about knowledge from the field as case. The data is already made which is mean that the data is not come from the field, so the researcher does not need go to anywhere to collect the data. The advantage of library research is the data are not limited by space and time and cannot change because that was permanent data.

Based on the statement above, the researcher will be analysing figurative language in John Keats' selected poems which are Fancy, To Lord Byron, Ode on Melancholy, Ode to Nightingale and To Autumn. The researcher analysed about figurative language through reading and examine the poems carefully.

B. Data and Data Source

Data are raw material that needs to be processed to produce information. The source of data in the study is the subjects from which the data can be collected for the purpose of research (Arikunto,2010: 129). The researcher can use the library which is collecting books, audio, documents, and other printed materials as the source of data. The data of this study are the lines that containing figurative language in John Keats' selected poems which are Fancy, To Lord Byron, Ode on Melancholy, Ode to Nightingale and To Autumn and each message with them.

In order to analyse the figurative language and the message attached, the data source was needed for the analysis process. The data source is the full text of the selected poetry. The data source is taken from the internet website which contain all Keats' writing. Also book or articles that related to the study.

C. Techniques of Collecting Data

The technique for collecting data is conducted to get the information needed to support the goals of this research. The data collected by documentation. Documentation is the method used in scientific research in order to collect the data by using the document or evidence list.

The necessary steps of collecting the data are as follows;

1. Searching John Keats' writing.

2. Transcribing the selected of John Keats' poems.

3. Reading over and over John Keats' poems.

4. Finding out all the words, sentences and phrase that contain figurative language style as the data.

5. Noting down the data based on their classification.

6. Identified the messages which left by John Keats in his selected poems.

D. Data Verification

The researcher needed to explain the techniques used to verify the data. The researcher also selects the technique that suitable and possible to be applied in this research. In qualitative research, generally used credibility and dependability to check the validity of the data.

Credibility is a measurement of whether or not the data found by the researcher represent a "credible" interpretation from the original data source. According to Marshall & Rossman (in Brown: 2002) credibility is a construct that refers to how much the data collected accurately reflects the multiple realities of the phenomenon. Credibility refers to confidence in the truth value of the data and the interpretations from the original source. Qualitative researchers have to establish confidence in the truth of the findings for the particular participants and contexts and the research. According to Sandelowski (1986) as cited in Cope, Diane G. (2014), a qualitative study is considered credible if the descriptions of human

experience are immediately recognized by individuals that share the same experience. In this study, to check the validity of the data, the researcher read the selected poems many times and carefully. These activities convinced the readers that gotten data were valid.

Dependability is a way to make the data found consistent using such kinds variation to get the dependability data. Dependability refers to the stability (reliability) of the data over time and over conditions (Polit and Beck, 2013). Lincoln & Guba (in Brown: 2002) dependability ensures that the data represent the changing conditions of the phenomenon under study. A way to make the data was dependable by repeated the work in same context, method, and participants, and the similar result would be obtained. The researcher read the poems thoroughly and search some unfamiliar terms in books and internet then transcribe the messages that being conveyed by connecting with the explanation of the unfamiliar terms. After the researcher showed the data and make a conclusion. Dependability can be doubtful if did not have the data and cannot show the substantiation.

E. Techniques of Data Analysis

Data are analysed in a way that permits the researcher to test the research hypothesis or answer the research question. There were some steps to analyse qualitative research according to Miles and Huberman (214:8):

1. Data Condensation

   Data Condensation refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and/or transforming the data that appear in the full corpus (body) of written-up field notes, interview, transcripts,

documents, and other empirical materials. Data condensation is not something separate from analysis. Data condensation is a form of analysis that sharpens, sorts, focuses, discards, and organizes data in such a way that "final" conclusions can be drawn and verified. In this case, the researcher sorts the data and only focus in grouping and classifying kinds of figurative language that appeared in Keats' selected poems.

The steps of data condensation in this research are:

a. Point a marker word that show which figurative languages that used in the poems. For example, in *Simile* the marker word "like" always appear in the sentence. For *Oxymoron,* the first word has bright or cheerful idea and the second word after that has word in negative idea, or otherwise. In *Personification,* words that have meaning not a human figure can do an activity like human, example "and joy, whose hand is ever at his lips". In the case of "joy" is not a human figure but in this phrase, joy has hand and touch his lips.

b. Select the sentences that have figurative languages and discard the sentences that do not have some kinds of figurative in the data display.

c. Make a separated grouping of the same figurative languages into each different group.

2. Data Display

As with the data condensation, the creation and use of displays is not separate from analysis, it is a part of analysis. In this case, the researcher displayed the research data by using table and analyse the data and classified the data. The example of data displays as follow:

Table 3.1 Display Example

Line	Kinds of Figurative Language	The Poetry
1	Oxymoron	Byron! how **sweetly sad** thy melody!
2	Metaphor	Attuning still the **soul to tenderness**,
4	Personification	Had touch'd **her** plaintive lute, and thou, being by,

3. Data Discussion

After displaying the data, the researcher discussed each data and the meaning of the figurative language that being presented in data display.