CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter deals with the related aspects to research methods that are going to be used in analyzing figurative language in poem: such as research design, research object, research approach, data collection, and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

Research design is a plan for collecting and analyzing the data in order to answer research question. Ary et al. (2010:426) state that research design is the researcher’s plan of how to process to gain an understanding of some group or some phenomenon in its context. Research design articulates what data is required, what methods are going to be used to collect and analyze the data and how all of this is going to answer the research question.

In term of research design, the design applied in this study in qualitative research, in which this study is going to present the data in form of words instead of numeric analysis. As defined by Patton (2002:2), qualitative research is characterized by its aims, it relates to understanding some aspect of social life, and its method that is generally generating words rather than numbers as data analysis. Now that this study is aimed at finding figurative language used in poem, the researcher is going to comprehend the figurative language types as well
as describe the meanings according on the supporting theory mentioned. Thus, the data found is going to be presented in form of words.

### 3.2 Research Objects

The objects of this study were the two poems of Robert Frost. They are *A Minor Bird* & *Fire and Ice*. In this research, the writer only focused on the kinds of figurative language and the meaning of those figurative languages used in those two poems.

### 3.3 Research Approach

According to Abrams (1999:51), literary approaches consist of four types: pragmatic, mimetic, expressive, and objective approach. This approaches can be usefully distinguished; whether they are used for explaining and judging a literary work, they primarily refer the work, to the outer world, to the reader, or even to the author, or else they treat the work as an entity in itself. The followings are the definition of each approach:

1. **Mimetic**

   Mimetic approach views the literary work as an imitation, or reflection, or representation of the world and human life, and the primary criterion applied to a work is the “truth” of its representation to the subject matter that it represents. Since this approach is kind of reflection of truth, the researcher needs the related data to the literary work that is going to be represented.
2. Pragmatic

Pragmatic approach views the work as something, which is constructed in order to achieve certain effects on the audience (effect such as aesthetic pleasure, instruction, or kind of emotion), and it tends to judge the value of the work according to its success in achieving that aim; this approach is interested the effect on the reader or audience, which stresses on benefit that can be taken by the readers after reading the literary works.

3. Expressive

Expressive approach treats a literary work primarily in relation to its author. It defines poetry as an expression, overflow, utterance of feelings, or as the product of the poet’s imagination on operating perceptions, thoughts, and feelings; it tends to judge the work by its sincerity, or its adequacy to the poet’s individual state of mind. Expressive approach often seeks in the work evidences of the particular temperament and experiences of the author who consciously or unconsciously has revealed himself or herself in it.

4. Objective

Objective approach deals with a work of literature as something that stands free from extrinsic relations to the poet, or to the audience, or to the environing world. Objective approach describes the literary product as a self-sufficient and autonomous object, or else as a world-in-itself, which is to be contemplated as it own end, and to be analyzed
and judged by intrinsic criteria: such as its complexity, coherence, equilibrium, integrity, and the interrelations of its component elements. Additionally, objective approach is free from author’s experience and social culture background.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher chose the objective approach as it relates to the figurative language in Robert Frost Poem.

3.4 Data Collection

According to Ary et al. (2010) the data collection is the researcher toolbox of data gathering techniques, including in depth interviewing, participant observation, and document analysis. The purpose of the data collection was to gain the information, in order to derive decisions concerning the importance of issues, or to overtake the information to others. Furthermore, the data are collected to provide information for specific topic. In this research, the writer collected the data from articles, internet, journal related to the figurative language, which is Robert frost’s poem. The data were collected through the following stages:

1. Reading and comprehending the poems of Robert frost

2. Understanding of each poem of Robert Frost

3. Selecting the line that contains of figurative language
3.5 Data Analysis

Data analysis is a process researcher searches and arranges the data systematically. The purpose of data analysis and interpret the data meaningful information. The steps used to analyze data above as follows:

1. Identifying the figurative language used in the poems

2. Classifying the kinds of figurative language used in the poems

3. Interpreting the meaning of figurative language

4. Drawing conclusion based on the data analysis.

5. Grouping the kinds of figurative languages

6. Data validation

Table 1. The kind of figurative language found in poem “A Minor Bird”

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<th>No</th>
<th>Line</th>
<th>Quotation of poem</th>
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Table 2. The kind of figurative language found in poem “Fire and Ice”

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