**CHAPTER III**

**RESEARCH METHOD**

This chapter presents research design, data and data source, data collection, and data analysis.

1. **Research Design**

Research is a more systematic activity directed toward discovery and the development of an organized body of knowledge. Research can be defined as the systematic and objective analysis and recording controlled observations that may lead to the development of generalizations, principles, or theories, resulting in prediction and possibly ultimate control of events, (Best, 1981: 18).

This research uses library research with qualitative approach to analyze of Robert Frost’s selected poems. This study attempts to provide answer of the research problems of the study in analyzing the figurative language of the poems, the meaning and the message used in the poems, and the theme of the poems. In line with the description above, the design is categorized into semantic content analysis. Content analysis is research technique for making inferences that can be replicated and valid data by considering the context. Some form of classification in content analysis include: pragmatic content analysis, semantic content analysis, and analysis tool sign (Bungin, 2001: 172-176).

Endraswara (2004: 162), explains that content analysis in the literature is based on three important assumptions of literature works which covert communication messages, in which the content is valuable to the readers. This kind of literary study, the epistemological is a lot of research using positivistic understanding. The analysis should be based the principle of objectivity, systematic, and generalization. Objectivity is pursued through the building of theoretical constructs of the existing analysis. Systematic is indicated by the use of steps clearly. Generalization is based on the context of literature as a whole to obtain inference.

1. **Data and Source of Data**

The data are information collected by the researchers to answer research problems. According to Arikunto (2006: 129), the source of data in the study is subjects from which the data can be obtained. Data sources are classified into three kinds, including:

1. Person

It is a source of data that provides data in the form of verbal answers through interviews or written response through the questionnaire.

1. Place

It is a source of data that presents the appearance of a state of still and moving.

1. Paper

It is a source of data that presents the signs contains letters, numbers, pictures, or other symbols. The study is also called literature or literary studies.

In this study, the writer uses paper as the sources of data. The data of this study are collected from the selected poems of Robert Frost which contain figurative language. The researcher takes four selected poems of Robert Frost, they are: *“*[*The Road Not Taken*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Road_Not_Taken_%28poem%29), *“My November Guest”*, *“Tree at My Window”*,and *“*[*Stopping*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/North_of_Boston) *by Woods on A Snowy Evening”*.

The writer collected the data from the library related to the kind of literary research to support this data. This book is very important because most science that is closely related to research and mostly exist in the form of a book written by an expert. The writer also collects the data from internet to complete the data related to the problems. Internet is one source of information that is not limited.

1. **Data Collection Method**

Activity of data collection is a very important part in any form of research. In this study, the writer uses documentation. The method of documentation is to find data about the things or variables in the form of notes, transcripts, books, newspapers, magazines, inscriptions, minutes of meetings, agendas, and so forthSiBaca secara fonetik, (Arikunto, 2006: 231). The instrument of this study is the writer. The writer is as the key or main instrument that spent a deal great or time reading and understanding the selected poems of Robert Frost.

The writer uses documentary technique in collecting the data. This method is attempted to trace the source of information in the form of document which are relevant to the object of the research.

The data of this study are taken from the four poems written by Robert Frost. In collecting data, the writer took the following steps:

1. Reading and understanding the selected poems by Robert Frost.
2. Identifying the expressions containing of figurative language.
3. Understanding every stanza to each of poem dealing with the general meaning and detail meaning.
4. **Data Analysis**

Data analysis is a time-consuming and difficult process, because typically the researcher faces massive amounts of field notes, interview transcripts, reflections, and information from documents to examine and interpret, (Ary, 2002: 465). According to Bogdan (1992: 153), data analysis is the process of systematically searching and arranging the interview transcripts, field notes, and other materials that the researcher accumulate to increase her own understanding.

To answer the research problem, after the data have been collected, the writer analyzed them systematically. The writer conducted the analysis through some steps as follow:

1. Reading the whole poems to find some figurative language

After identifying the figurative language used in the poem, then the writer categorizes them into some kinds of figurative language used in the poem.

1. Interpreting poems to find general meaning and detail meaning of figurative language in the poems

To identifying the meaning of the poems, the writer reads every stanza of poems to understand the meaning of figurative language in the poems. The writer studies the general meaning and detail meaning by identifying the lexical meaning and contextual meaning of the selected poems. After that the writer tries to find out the meaning of the poems.

1. Finding the theme of the poems

To find the theme of the poems, first of all, the writer finds the general meaning and the detail meaning of poems. After that the writer starts finding thoughts being expressed in the poems to describe the theme of the poems.

1. Finding the message of the poems through understanding the figurative language used in the poems

In identifying the message of the poems, the writer reads each poem stanzas that contain figurative language. After that the writer determines the message of the poem.

1. Making conclusion

After the writer finds the answer from the research problem, then the writer makes the conclusion of the analyzed data.