

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF THE RESEARCH

This chapter explains about qualitative research for describes the data and it consists of some parts. The first part describes about the nature of the research and the methods. The second describes about the data source of qualitative research. The third describes about data collection of the research. The fourth clarify about the data of research. The fifth, steps of the data analysis, then the last data is about the analysis of data

3.1 The nature of the research

In this research, the researcher uses the strategy for analyzes the data to answer the researcher does it for answer the statement of problem in chapter I. This research use qualitative method. Because it is related to the object of research. According to Servaes in Uribe-Jongbloed qualitative research is developed of a phenomenological interpretation that draws from discourse as a way of producing knowledge not limited to the collection of the data, but based on exchange and dialogue as bases of participatory construction of knowledge (2014: 136). Sandelowski in Kahlke (2014: 40) stated that qualitative description as research designed to produce a low inference description of a phenomenon. In addition to support that theory, Bogdan and Biklen in Resty thesis (2013: 16) stated that a qualitative research is descriptive. The data collected are in the form of words or picture rather than number, they often contain quotations and try describing what particular or view of the word is like the narrative form.

So, from that definition the researcher concluded that qualitative description is defined as research designed to produce a low inference description of a phenomenon that draws from discourse as a way of producing knowledge not limited to the collection of the data, but based on exchange and dialogue as bases of participatory construction of knowledge and also The data collected are in the form of words or picture rather than number, they often contain quotations and try describing what particular or view of the word is like the narrative form.

In this research the researcher presents the description of figurative language, possible meaning and total meanings in Emily Dickinson's poems.

3.2 The data

In this research the researcher uses data of Emily Dickinson. Data that will be analyzed are kinds of Figure of Speech by Emily Dickinson. The researcher chooses three poems by Emily Dickinson are : "Success is Counted Sweetest", "I Had No Time to Hate", and "Have You Got a Brook In Your Little Heart."

3.3 Data Sources

The data source of this research are taken from the book of Thomas H. Johnson

Then first poem "Success is Counted Sweetest" (Thomas H. Johnson 1961: 35)

Then second poem "I Had No Time to Hate" (Thomas H. Johnson 1961: 230)

The last poem "Have You Got a Brook In Your Little Heart" (Thomas H. Johnson 1961: 63).

3.4 Data collection

The study observed three poems by Emily Dickinson. This research takes data from the internet that relate to Emily Dickinson poems. The researcher chooses some of the poems which are contained the figure of speech such as: "Success is Counted Sweetest", "I Had No Time to Hate" and "Have You Got a Brook In Your Little Heart"

3.5 The steps of the data analysis

This section describes about figure of speech of the three poems by Emily Dickinson.

This are technique to analyzed this poems through the following steps:
Reading and studying love poems by Emily Dickinson

1. Finding out the figure of speech of each lyric.
2. Finding the meaning of figure of speech and General of poems:
"Success is Counted Sweetest" , "I Had No Time to Hate", "Have You Got a Brook In Your Little Heart".
3. Finding the significance of the possible meaning towards the overall contribution of the three poems " Success is Counted Sweetest", I Had No time to Hate", and " Have you Got a Brook In Your Little Heart".