CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This part consists of research approach, research data, research instrument, data collection, and data analysis.

3.1. Research Approach

This study uses descriptive qualitative content analysis. It is called descriptive because it is designed to obtain information, to determine the nature of situation as it exists and finally describe what exists in current study. In this case, the researcher shows the figurative language in the Elizabeth Barrett Browning’s poem, the meaning inside the words, phrase and sentences.

3.2. Research data

The data of the study is the poems by Elizabeth Barrett Browning’s sonnet 12, 14, 22, and 43. Using Figure of speech and figurative meaning. The writer chooses those poems or only 4 sonnets that have the same theme and there are various words that contained figure of speech.
3.3. Research Instrument

In qualitative research, the main instrument is researcher, the proper instrument is the poem from the poet itself Elizabeth Barrett Browning to obtain and analyze the data in this research.

3.4. Data collection

The data of the research are the words, phrases and Sentences in poem by Elizabeth Barrett Browning’s. In collecting the data, the writer will do several steps. Firstly, the writer chooses several poems from 44 poems by Browning’s, the writer reason of the research to take some poems as sample, is because the writer think those poem that have chosen to represent other poem, such as the similarity of the theme, the figure of speech and figurative meaning. Secondly, read and find out every sentence which contained the figure of speech and their meaning. The writer gave number for each letter which contained types of figure of speech and meaning, typing the words in the words in bold so that it made them clear. The last, after finding the figure of speech and figurative meaning, the writer puts them in a table on suitable types. Every poem has their tables.

Table 1: (the title of the poem) table of the data, figure of speech

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Sentences</th>
<th>Figure of speech</th>
<th>Figurative meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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</table>
Next, after finding the data, put the data on the table, and the writer selected the data which contain figure of speech.

3.5. Data analysis

After collecting the data, the writer tries to analyze them with the following steps:

1) The writer reads and puts the characteristic of figure of speech in order to make the identifying process easier.

2) The writer is taking the data collected before, by reading it regularly,

3) The writer is selecting and classifying the poem by using figure of speech, because to get the meaning from those poems using figurative language,

4) The writer is describing and interpreting the data after knowing the way to get the meaning in words, phrases and sentences using figurative language. It is important to know what the poet wants to tell us by her poem. Then, the writer will interpret it in column figurative meaning.

5) Finally, the writer is making the conclusion as the result of analysis and findings.