

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

In this research, the researcher used a descriptive qualitative method to analyze the students' figurative language in language development unit class and presented descriptively in the form of words. According to Creswell (2014), qualitative research is a method for exploring and understanding individuals' or groups' meaning ascribed to a social or human problem. This method is usually called naturalistic research because it is done naturally in a condition to investigate extraordinary lives of personal or individuals, groups, societies, or organizations.

B. Research Setting

The research occurred in Language Development Unit Class. It was located at the Islamic State University of Antasari Banjarmasin. There was a class that was chosen as the subject. It consisted of 21 students. UPB is a program held in UIN Antasari Banjarmasin that teaches languages such as English and Arabic. The researcher conducted a research English Students in the UPB program group 31. The reason the researcher chose group 31 as the research setting was because the problem was found in that location based on the pre-observation the researcher did before. It explained that many students could write a personal letter but they didn't know if they put figurative language or not in their letter, even though they did, they did not know which types of figurative language they used in it.

C. Research Participant

In this research study, the total number of participants were 21 students. The reason why the researcher chose 21 students as the research participants was because they were identified had a problem that they did not know figurative language types they wrote and could not recognized the types figurative language in the personal letter.

D. Data Collection

1. Private Document Method

Data collection is the process of collecting research information. In this process, the researcher needed a technique for collecting the data. The method for collecting this data was using primary data with private document method.

According to Ary (2010), there are three techniques to collect the data: observation, interview, and documentation. However, the researcher only used primary data with private document method. Kenneth (1994) explained that primary data is original and first collected by researchers for the study. In each study, scientists sketch out necessary information and data on which to process, analyze and achieve the study's goal.

Primary data added newness, update and correctness. Primary data serves only one specific study, so the information received perfectly matches the study scientists are implementing. Moreover, information from primary data sources is accurate and complete because it is collected originally and according to specifically designed content. That is why primary data is crucial, and its collection is demanding.

Personal or private Documents are the first-person accounts of an individual's actions, experiences, and beliefs. Examples include e-mails, scrapbooks, blogs, Instagram posts, journals, newspapers, personal letters, Etc. The researcher chooses to use document analysis because document analysis is an effective way of gathering data. According to Bowen (2014), documents are commonplace and come in many forms, making them accessible and reliable data sources. Analyzing documents is more cost-effective and time-efficient than conducting your research or experiments. The researcher used private document analysis to collect the data. The students were asked to

design a personal letter so that it was a unique document for this research which was not taken from the other Sources.

2. The process of data collection

The data source in this study was from students' worksheets that are asked to write a personal letter containing figurative language. Before collecting the data, the researcher did pre-observation in the very beginning to find the problem on Thursday, 8 September 2022 at 07.00-08.20 so that it was found that many students in the teaching-learning process can write personal letters, but they do not know if they put figurative language or not in their letters. However, when they put it, they do not understand which figurative language they use for their letter.

The researcher ensures that the students fully understand figurative language and how to deliver it in writing by joining to the class 3 days in the second week of December, they are Thursday, Friday, and Saturday that the time when the lecturer taught about figurative language. The first day which is Thursday, 08 December 2022 at 07.00-08.20, the lecturer taught about simile, metaphor, personification, and apostrophe. At the end of teaching, the lecturer asked the students to practice figurative language by asking the students to make a sentence contained figurative language. After that, the students are asked to convey the sentence one by one while their classmates guessed which types of figurative language was that.

It was also applied to the second day which is Friday, 09 December 2022 at 07.00-08.20, the lecturer taught about metonymy, symbol, and allegory. The third day which is Saturday 10 December 2022, the lecturer taught about paradox, hyperbole, understatement, and irony. After the teaching was done in 3 days, the lecturer asks the students to design a personal letter which contains figurative language and the theme is about a year vacation story and submitted through Google Form. Therefore, the researcher used documentation method

to collect the data in the form of personal letters, which served as proof that the researcher conducted the research.

E. Data Analysis

This part is aimed to explain the researcher's techniques in analyzing the data. The data analysis is the systematically process searching of figurative language types produced on the students' writing personal letters and figuring out the type of figurative language the students dominantly used in writing a personal letter. In figuring out the types of figurative language the students used and dominantly used on the students' personal letters, the researcher applied several steps in analyzing the data according to Sugiyono (2010), as follows:

1. Data collection

Data collection is searching, recording, and collecting everything objectively and as is in accordance with the results of observations and interviews in the field, namely data recording and various forms of data in the field.

In this study, the researcher compiled all files and read the students' personal letter files one by one that the students submitted through google form then printed it into a real paper form.

2. Data Reduction

According to Sugiyono (2010), reducing data means summarizing, choosing the main things, focusing on the things that are important, looking for themes and patterns and removing unnecessary things. Thus, the reduced data will provide a clearer picture, and make it easier for researchers to carry out further data collection, and look for it if needed.

In this study, the researcher was identifying the types of the figurative language used then wrote the figurative language types below the sentences underlined.

3. Data Display

The methods most often used to present data in qualitative research are text and narrative. At this stage the researcher presents the reduced data in a systematic report. In this study, the researcher described the figurative language found in the data, and it was shown figurative language frequently in the students' personal letters.

4. Conclusion

In this study the researcher was figuring out the type of figurative language used dominantly in the students' personal letter. The initial conclusions put forward are still temporary, and will change if strong evidence is not found to support the next data collection stage. Conclusions in qualitative research may be able to answer the formulation of the problem that was formulated from the start, but maybe not, because the problems and problem formulation in qualitative research are still temporary and will develop after research in the field.