

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Language is a tool that used by people for communication in daily life. As a human being, people keep to live or to interact with other people. It proves that in general, human beings are social creatures who need each other. As social human the thing importance of language includes all of the aspects. It means that, language is used for communication. Many languages in the world, each country have a language that use as a local communication for sharing with other people, but there is one of the most using English languages. Language is also a topic so specialized that there is an entire field, linguistics, devoted to its study.

Linguistics is the scientific study of language. It involves the analysis of language form, language meaning, and language in the context. Linguists traditionally analyses human language by observing an interplay between sound and meaning. In this linguistics, there are five main parts. They are includes phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, and pragmatics.

Semantics is one of linguistics branches, which explains about language meaning, or it can be said that meaning the most important thing in studying semantics term. Semantics concerns with the meaning not only sentences meaning, such as phrase and incomplete sentences, but also with the meaning of whole sentences. The meaning of whole sentences involved propositional, and the notion of proposition is central to semantics. Semantics also looks at the ways in which figurative language can be related to each other.

Figurative language is part of language that using words to mean something different from their ordinary meaning in order to emphasize an idea. Figurative language is used in any form of communication, such as in daily conversation, articles in newspaper, advertisements, novels, and poems but it is very common in poetry, but is also used in prose and nonfiction writing as well. In traditional analysis, words in literal expressions denote what they mean according to common or dictionary usage, while the words in figurative expressions connote they add layers of meaning. To convert an utterance into meaning, the human mind requires the cognitive framework, made up of memories of all possible meanings that might be available to apply to the particular words in their context. Figurative language is very important to understand when analyzing the writing to get meaning inside. Figurative language has many categories of simile, personification, hyperbole, metaphor, irony, allegory, litotes, etc.

In literature, there are several models of literary works, one of them is poem. Poem is the most literary works contain elements of beauty. Poems had three departments-lyric, dramatic, and epic. In lyric poems the author was concerned with expressing certain emotions love, hate, pity, fear, relying all the time on the power of his words. In dramatic poems, he did not have to rely quite so much on words because there was action, a plot, human character. In epic poems he could tell a tale-again making use of character and action, and there perhaps his skill as a narrator and his constructive power would be more important than the suggestive qualities of words. Lyrical poem is the only kind of poems left.

Therefore, this study will discuss the types of figurative language contained in poems and analyze their meaning. The verse of the poem that the writer will analyze is the Poems Entitled "Classic Poetry Series" By William Blake". The writer chose the poems because of the many figurative language that can be found in the verse. These verses have extraordinary words and a poetic aspect. Figurative language is difficult to be understood by people in learning a poem. Therefore, this issue is very important to be studied and analyzed.

Based on the information above, namely language, linguistics and semantics, the writer will make a study with the title: "**An Analysis of Figurative Language on the Poems Entitled "*Classic Poetry Series*" By William Blake**"

1.2 The Problems of the Study

Based on the previous discussion in the background of the study above, the problem of this study could be formulated as follows:

1. "What types of figurative language are used in The Poems Entitled "Classic Poetry Series" By William Blake?"
2. "What types of figurative language are the dominant used in The Poems Entitled "Classic Poetry Series" By William Blake?"

1.3 The Objectives of the Study

Based on the problems above, the objectives of the study are aimed to:

1. To find out types of figurative language are used in the Poems Entitled "Classic Poetry Series" By William Blake".
2. To find out type of figurative language is the dominant used in the Poems Entitled "Classic Poetry Series" By William Blake".

1.4 The Scope of the Study

In this study the writer focused to find out types of figurative languages. They are simile, metaphor, oxymoron, hyperbole, idiom, personification, symbolism, alliteration, onomatopoeia, puns, and irony. The analysis focuses in this study are observation and analysis of figurative language that used in the poems “Classic Poetry Series” by William Blake.

1.5 The Significances of the Study

The significances of this study are divided into two, as follow:

1. Theoretically

With this study is expected can to add references to science-related educational institutions that related to Literature analysis about figurative language, and also can be used as a comparison in conducting study in the future.

2. Practically

- a. For English Students, the result of this study can add knowledge and understanding figurative language in a poem.
- b. For Writer, this study result may help them finding references for further study.
- c. For Society, with this study, people are expected to enjoy the content and meaning of poem, they can animate the story in the poem.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Language

Language is ability possessed by humans to communicate with other humans using signs, for example words and movements. Language has an important role for live of a country. A country can't live without any interaction with other. A country needs attempt to reach its goal. There are many definitions of language that mentioned by the experts.

According to Lindsay and Knight (2010: 27) that language is a tool we use to communicate with other people. People can encode against what they want to say which consists of various components. According to Siahaan (2007: 1) states that language is a unique human inheritance that plays the very important role in human's life, such as thinking, communicating ideas, and negotiating with the others.

According to Wardhaugh (2006: 1) language is what the members of a particular society speak. According to Douglas (2000: 155) defined that Language is a system of arbitrary conventionalized vocal, written or gesture symbol that enable members of a given community to communicate intelligibly with others.

Based on the definitions of a language above, it can be said that a language a means of communications. But, if the definition of a language is used in the study language, the writer must involve the other means of communication that are not categorized as a language. If regard a language as consisting of sound, the fact shows that the other means of communication may use sounds as language

must have some characteristics that do not belong to the other means of communication.

2.2 Linguistics

Linguistics is concerned with the nature of language and communication. Linguistics is talking about many facets of language as structure, meaning, form, and context, but the face is divided into some domain of linguistics. There are many definitions of linguistics that mentioned by the experts.

According Richards and Schmidt (2002: 283) define linguistics as the language as a system of human communication. According to Ogden (2009: 1) linguistics is the formal study of language. Its main sub-disciplines are: syntax, the study of sentence structure; semantics, the study of meaning; pragmatics, the study of meaning in context; morphology, the study of word structure; sociolinguistics, the study of language in its social context; phonology, the study of sound systems; phonetics, the study of the sounds of speech.

Based on the above definitions, it can be said that linguistics is the field of the study concerning with the language. In the other word, linguistics is the scientific study of the language. As it is concerned with language, then, the objects of the study will be anything related to the language such as sound system, sentences structure, meaning and the other language components.

2.3 Semantics

Semantics is concerned with the study of meaning and it related to both philosophy and logic. Semantics means the meaning and interpretation of words, signs, and sentences structure. Semantics largely determine our reading comprehension, how we understand others, and even what decisions we make as a

result of our interpretation. Semantics can also refer to branch of the study within linguistics that deals with language and how we understand meaning. There are many definitions of semantics that mentioned by the experts.

According Aminuddin (2008:15), semantic (meaning) in linguistic is got a third or last component, the relation of three component (tone, grammar, and semantic/meaning) are based on (a) firstly, language is abstract tones that refereed to the existence of certain signs, (b) signs are set of system which have certain order and relationship, and (c) a set of sign which have form and relation associate the existence of certain meaning.

According to Hurford (2007: 1), semantics is the study meaning in language. Semantics is the technical term used to refer to the study of meaning, and since meaning is a part of the language, semantics is a part of linguistics.

According to Bagha (2011: 1411) semantics is the level of linguistics analysis where meaning is analyzed. Meaning is related closely to the way humans to think logically and understand.

Based on the above definitions, it can be said that semantics should be able to give more explanations and define any expressions in language. Semantics also should be able to define their meaning properties and relation. Any kinds of expressions should have meaning. In this case, semantics should be able to specify those meaning based on their properties or relation.

2.4 The Nature of Poems

2.4.1 Definition of Poem

Poem is known as a kind of literature work that rather difficult to be understand than others because the poem is a possessed creative, not using

language in the way that normal human being do. A poem is one of literature branches that using words as a message media to produce illusion and imagination. There are many definitions of poems that mentioned by the experts.

According to Asmaul Khusnah in her paper (2008: 38) poem is form of literature that encompasses a great of emotions, feeling, or desire. Poem can be written for different reasons and there for each poem has a different purpose.

There are two aspects of reading poem. One is the nature of the genre itself. This has involved looking at such things as: the importance of titles, openings and endings; connotation; the role of a persona narrating a poem; the way syntax and structure can affect the reading of a poem, Beard (2001: 72).

The second major focus has been on the importance of ambiguity in a reading, rather than certainty. Based on his thought, the part of this ambiguity comes from the tension between the way a text can be read as belonging to the time it was written, but at the same time requiring a response from a modern reader.

When people interpret a poem to concern ourselves less with how it affects us than with it means or suggest. Interpretation relies on our intellectual comprehension and rational understanding rather than on our emotional apprehension and response, DiYanni (2002: 672).

In this study, there are 3 poems from William Blake that will be examined. The selected poems that will be discussed are as below:

1. Echoing Green, The
2. My Specter Around Me
3. The Little Black Boy

Thus, from the some explanations about, the writer can conclude that a poem is an ambiguity language, which has multiple meaning. But to determine meaning cannot do mistakenly.

2.4.2 The Elements of Poem

There are several elements of poems such as imagery, rhythm, theme, and sound. The writer will present it to explain that it is important to the students or readers in knowing about the elements of poem. In order to they can differentiate among each other.

a. Imagery

According to Siswanto (2002: 51) informed that there are five various kinds of imageries, as follows: Visual imagery, auditory imagery, internal situation, and olfactory imagery.

b. Rhythm

The next element of poem which is important to know for making a great poem is rhythm. Rhythm cannot be separated or leave on from poems – Actually, rhythm relates with music. In order that, when poetry withers and dries of music because the poetry is not interesting in music, but it may coos to their works. Perhaps the reader is not too interesting to read the work of art, or the reader will be found by some difficulties in comprehending the meaning. Besides that,

Siswanto (2002: 61) informed that rhythm is repetitions of sound that causing the sound of melody patterns. Based on the some discussions above, the writer can conclude that the poem should have knowledge about rhythm, because it is not only giving contributions to the reader to know the meaning but also the reader may get the messages of that poem.

Based on the discussions above, the writer can conclude that the poem should have knowledge about rhythm, because it is not only giving contributions to the reader to know the meaning but also the reader may get the messages of that poem.

c. Rhyme

According to DiYanni (2001: 457) stated that rhyme can be defined as the matching of final vowel and consonant sound in two or more words.

d. Theme

According to DiYanni (2001: 458) had a notion that a theme may set forth the poem's views on a subject.

e. Sound

And the last element of poem is a sound. Sound is also available. It can be called as an important element that cannot be ignored.

Besides a poem has some elements, according to Richards (2002: 9) it is also has two elements, they are intrinsic element and extrinsic element. The first element is intrinsic element. According to him, the essence of poem consists of 1) theme; sense, 2) feeling, 3) tone, and 4) aim; intention. The fourth of element is intrinsic element that is very closely related on each other. The second element is extrinsic element. It is the structure or the method of poetry, a poem different from other literature forms. A poem is very emphasizing diction, imagery, figurative language, rhythm, and also rhyme.

Therefore, every poem consists of some elements and also includes subject matter. Besides that, it is also should has a meaning. Although perhaps in the

poems, the experts use meaning is vague or indistinct, because possibility the authors use figurative language ingeniously

To emphasize the significance of poem without reducing the aesthetics of poem, the author uses rhetoric means. A mean rhetoric is generally a figure of speech or something meaningful straight forward.

2.4.3 The Kinds of Poem

According to some experts of literature, there are many kinds of poem. One of them is DiYanni (2001: 682). In her book, she explained that poems are classified as narrative or lyric. Narrative poems stress story and action, and lyric poems stress song and emotion. From each of these types have numerous subdivisions, they are: narrative poems includes the epic, romance, and ballad; while narrative poems includes the elegy and epigraph, sonnet and sestina, abraide and villanelle. Each type of poems that will be explained as follows:

a. Narrative poem

Narrative poem consists of epic, romance, and ballad. Firstly, epic is long narrative poems that record the adventures of someone whose exploits are important to the history of a nation DiYanni (2001: 682). She also explained that the style of epic is as grand as the action; the conventions require that the epic be formal, complex, and serious. Secondly is romance. In which adventure is a central feature. The plots of romances tend to be complex, with surprising and even magical actions common. And the last type of narrative poem is ballad. It is perhaps the most popular form of narrative poem. Originally ballads were meant to be sung or recited. Folk ballads were passed on orally, only to be written down much later, DiYanni (2001: 683).

b. Lyric poem

Lyric poem is typically characterized by brevity, melody, and emotional intensity, DiYanni (2001: 684). The forms of lyric poetry range from the epigram, a brief witty poem that is often satirical. It also includes the ode, a long stately poem in stanzas of varied length, meter, and form; and the sonnet, a love lyric expressing complaint that dawn means the speaker must part from his lover. The sestina requires a strict pattern of repetition of six key words that end the lines of the first stanza. And the last is villanelle, which also relies heavily on repetition, is composed of five three-line tercets and a final four-line quatrain, DiYanni (2001: 685)

2.4.4 The Example of William Blake's poem

A Dream

*Once a dream did weave a shade
O'er my angel-guarded bed,
That an Emmet lost its way
Where on grass meth ought I lay.*

*Troubled, wildered, and forlorn,
Dark, benighted, travel-worn,
Over many a tangle spray,
All heart-broke, I heard her say:*

*Oh my children! Do they cry?
Do they hear their father sigh?
Now they look abroad to see,
Now return and weep for me.*

*Pitying, I dropped a tear: But
I saw a glow-worm near,
Who replied, „What wailing Wight
Calls the watchman of the night?*

*I am set to slight the ground,
While the beetle goes his round:
Follow now the beetle's hum;
Little wanderer, hie thee home*

2.5 The Nature of Figurative Language

2.5.1 The Definition of Figurative Language

Figurative language is a literary tool used by writers to bring the reader into a fantasy. The figurative language helps the reader to get a clearer picture of what is going on. It can also be used to convince the reader of something, or to simply entertain the reader.

In Literature, there are many perceptions about figurative language. McArthur (1992: 402) explained that figurative language is the language in which figures of speech such as metaphors freely occur. He is also states that figures of speech are a rhetorical device using words in distinctive ways to achieve a special effect. Figurative language is sequences of standard words are used by the user language, to achieve the meaning or special effects, Abrams (1999: 96). According to him, figures are sometimes described as a primarily poetic; it is to integrate the function of language and is necessary for the capital discourses.

Figurative language is a word or phrase that departs from everyday literal language for the sake of comparison, emphasis, clarity, or freshness. Metaphor and simile are the two most common examples of figurative language, but

figurative language is also includes hyperbole, synecdoche, puns, and personification.

According to Elder (2004: 294) figurative language is also knows as figure of speech, rhetorical figure, and metaphorical language. Figures of speech or figurative language, it is that compares-paint a picture in people's mind. They are different names for the same thing.

According to Griffiths (2006: 79) figurative language is a distinction within some of language analysis in semantics, figurative is uses to the recycled. According to Tarigan (1986:5) stated that figurative language is the way to express thinking through language characteristically which show author's personality and soul (language user). According to Keraf (2002: 113) stated that a good figurative language or style must have three elements as follows: honesty, politeness and interesting.

Based on some explanations above, we can conclude that figurative language is language that uses words or expressions with a meaning that is different from the literal interpretation. When a writer uses literal language, he or she is simply stating the facts as they are. Figurative language is used in any form of communication, such as in daily conversation, articles in newspaper, advertisements, novels, and poems, but it is very common in poetry, but is also used in prose and nonfiction writing as well.

2.5.2 Kinds of Figurative Language

Based on many experts, there are many kinds of figurative language. In this study, the writer only will discuss some of them they are eleven types of figurative language. The description of the figurative expressions below is

derived from Tarigan (1985: 6). The writer will be presented types of figurative language in alphabetical order for some practicality, they are:

a. Alliteration

Alliteration is a figurative language which is exploiting the use of words in the beginning of the same sound.

Example:

- 1) sheep should sleep in a shed

b. Hyperbole

Hyperbole is derived from Greek word which is meant „excessive“. Hyperbole is an expression which is overdoing from what is meant: the amount, the size and the nature.

Examples:

- 1) *Emaciated helplessness lack of food means hunger*
- 2) *His savings are billions, his gold is many kilos that means he's rich*

c. Irony

Irony is kind of figurative languages which implicate something different, even sometimes contradictory with that said.

Examples:

- 1) *I am happy with his honor, his savings are used up for leisure.*
- 2) *Not playing diligently, you have been skipping seven days this month.*

d. Litotes

Litotes is a kind of figurative language that in the expression explain positive thing in the negative form or the form that is in contradiction.

Examples:

- 1) The kid *wasn't stupid at all*
- 2) The results *of his efforts did not disappoint.*

e. Metaphor

Metaphor is derived from *Greek* word namely metaphor, which is meant „removing“; from meta „above; exceeding“ + pherein „bring“. Metaphor is kind of figurative language comparison which is most brief and good arranged.

Examples:

- 1) he is my uncle's *golden boy*
- 2) *science warehouse* library

f. Metonymy

Metonymy is derived from Greek word meta is „changed“ + onym, „name“. Metonymy is a figurative language which use characteristic name or thing name is related to people name or thing as the substitution.

Example:

- 1) Daddy just bought *Suzuki* for five million rupiah

g. Paradox

Paradox is a term in rhetoric for a situation or statement that is or seems self-contradictory and even absurd, but may contain an insight into life, Mc.Arthur (1996: 348).

Example:

- 1) Nobody goes to that restaurant because it is too crowded.

h. Personification

Personification comes from the Latin persona ('person, actor, actor, or mask worn in a drama') + *fic* ('to make').

Examples:

- 1) The earth *nurtures* mankind
- 2) Bayu *stroked* her cheek

i. Pun

Pun is a play on words, sometimes on different senses of the same word and sometimes on the similar sense or sound of different words, Sylvan (1963: 34).

Example:

- 1) When it rains, it pours

j. Simile

Simile is derived from *Latin* word which is meant „like“. Simile is comparison between two different things and assumed same things.

Examples:

- 1) *like the full moon*
- 2) *as stars in the sky*

k. Synecdoche

Synecdoche is a figure of speech that states the name of the part in place of the whole name, or vice versa.

Example:

- 1) Where did you make your *eyes*?

2.5.3 The Characteristics of Figurative Language

The most important characteristic of figurative language is used in poems is that it makes poems easier to read. According to Perrine (1982: 118),

there are four characteristics of figurative language. First, figurative language affords readers imaginative pleasure of literary works. Second, it is a way of bringing additional imagery into verse, making the abstract concrete, making literary works more sensuous. The third, figurative is a way of adding emotional intensity to otherwise merely informative statements and conveying attitudes along with information. And the last, it is a way of saying much in brief compass.

There are two general categories of figurative language: 1) tropes, which are to do with meaning variations in the use of lexemes and multi-word language constructions and 2) schemes, which concern the repetition of phonological, syntactic, and lexical forms, Arvius (2003: 190).

By using figurative language, the writers can evoke emotion and imagery from their writing that literal language just cannot provide. Thus, figurative language makes expressing meaning through writing easier and more relatable to the reader.

2.6 The Previous Study

The writer has found some relevant study to this study. The writer evaluation these following relevant studies in attempt to strength then this study.

1. The first is a study conducted by Arina Ruainida Fera Emham (2010). Arina was done a research about literature entitled "*Loneliness in Emily Dickinson's Poems*". She analyzes figurative speech (Simile, metaphor, personification, apostrophe, imagery, symbol, irony, and paradox). But besides that, she also analyses theory of Loneliness. The important of studying poems for the language learners in improving people's competence in literary terms.

2. Dian Siti Khodijah (2010) Dian was done a study about literature especially is about a figurative language in a song entitled "*The Figurative Language of Nirvana's Song*". She has done research by analyzing figurative language on the Nirvana's song. From the research findings, she conclude that there are some kinds of figurative language are used on that song such as Simile, metaphor, personification, apostrophe, imagery, symbol, irony, and paradox, pun, hyperbole, etc. She is also explained that figurative language is categorized as the implied meaning, because the words used in figurative language is not the real meaning but it is the connotative meaning.
3. Thus some previous study from year to year which have the same object of research with this study, which analyzed a poem and figurative language, whether used in it or in other literary works such as a novel, or song. The comparison of previous study with this study, if the first research was conducted by Arina analysis theory of Loneliness, and the importance of studying poems for language learning in developing one's competence. The second study conducted by Dian figurative language analysis of Nirvana's Song. Meanwhile, in this study analyzing figurative language through the theory of Tarigan.

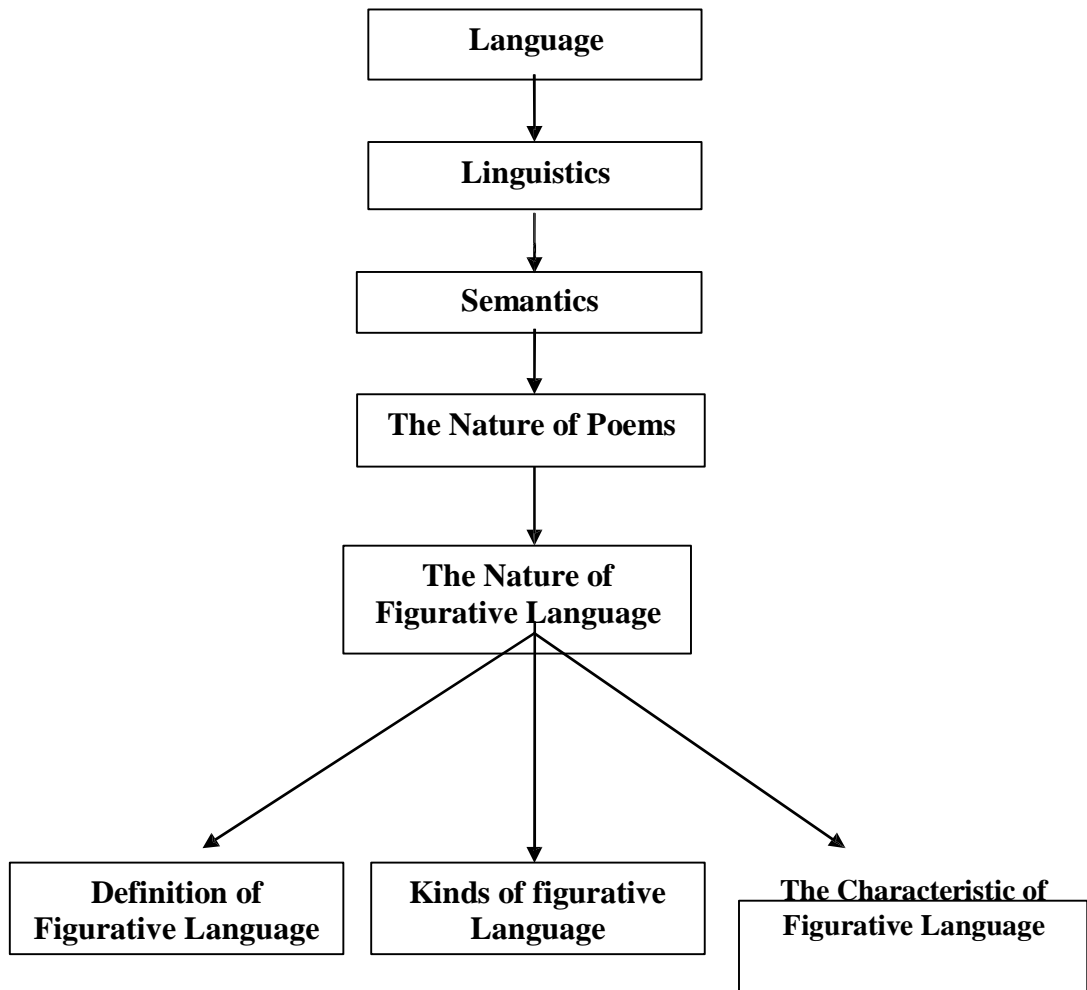
2.7 The Conceptual Framework

Semantics means the meaning and interpretation of words, signs, and sentences structure. Semantics can also refer to branch of the study within linguistics that deals with language and how we understand meaning. Study about meaning is deeply discussed in semantics particularly in figurative language.

Figurative language is a word or phrase that departs from everyday literal language for the sake of comparison, emphasis, clarity, or freshness. Figurative language has many categories of simile, personification, hyperbole, metaphor, irony, litotes etc. So that it helps to apply the meaning and purpose sentences of figurative language.

This chapter presented by looking at the needs of the reader. It illustrates the nature of the reader's need for the meaning and purpose of the figurative language of a poem. This explains the theoretical perspective that underlies the reader's need for the meaning and purpose of the figurative language of a poem.

Therefore, the writer investigates the difficulty of understanding the figurative language of a poem. So that readers as well the listener does not have the wrong perception of a poem. The study framework is presented in the following overview:



An Analysis of Figurative Language on the Poems Entitled "Classic Poetry Series" By William Blake (Kristina Dameria Br Padang)

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH MYETHODOLOGY

In this chapter, the writer was discuss about the methodology of this study consists research design, the objective of the study, the sources of the study, instrument of collecting data, the method of research, the sample of data, the source of data, the techniques of collecting data, and data triangulation

3.1 Research Design

In this study the writer used descriptive qualitative method. This study use this method because a poem can be called is abstract or concrete, and to analysis it, have to uses the qualitative method with steps read the poem intensively. After that, find the meaning of the poem by using figurative language in the poem. And then, after read a poem intensively a sense of poem was appear in your head.

According to Suharsimi, (1996: 243) the descriptive qualitative method is employ since it is use to describe phenomena as objectively as possible based on the data obtained. It is the most suitable type for this study. It is aimed at describing the status and phenomena.

3.2 The Object of the Study

According to Sugiyono (2007: 8) defined that sample is a part of a number and characteristic that is possessed by that population itself.

In this study, the writer took only 3 poems as the sample, which assumes representing the typical of William Blake's poems. The selected poem that was discussed are as below:

1. Echoing Green, The
2. My Specter Around Me
3. The Little Black Boy

First, the writer chose the title of “Echoing Green, The” as the sample because it related to the figure of William Blake who loves the environment around him. This poem describes about her wonderful life, and teaches the reader to always give thanks to God.

Second, this title of poem “My Specter Around Me” chosen by the writer because of William Blake is a person who has a strong principle and always believe in the things that is around him.

Third, the writer chose the poem by the title “The Little Black Boy” because William Blake wanted to give messages that all people are created by the God is same, although from a different physical look, but in essence all that live in the world is equal in the god’s view.

3.3 The Source of Data

In this study, source data were selected by reading poems “*Classic Poetry Series*” by William Blake. This poem was published by PoemHunter.Com-The World’s Poems Archive in 2004. Read books on figurative language, browsing internet.

3.4 Instrument of Collecting Data

In this study, the writer was used observation of figurative language that used in the poems “*Classic Poetry Series*” by William Blake. The observation checklist is used to list the verses that contain figurative language in poetry and

poetry the meaning of the poem "Classical Poetry Series" by William Blake. The poetry or lines in the poetry is the main focus that was analyzed by the writer.

3.5 The Techniques of Analyzing Data

In this study, qualitative methods applied. The data were classified and analyzed descriptively. The analysis was presented in forms of words and sentences. The analysis presented in two aspects, namely figurative language analysis and poems analysis. In figurative language analysis, consists of the kinds of figurative language which are used in the poems, and the most figurative language is found on the poems. And in poems analysis is the messages which are expressed by the meaning of figurative language in the poems.

There are many kinds of techniques for analyzing qualitative data. In this study, the writer has been carried out technique collecting data and the data was analyzed. Technique of analyzing data which used in this study is content analysis. From those steps, there are some steps that are used by the writer in this study in analyzing the data, they are:

1. Reading the poem

The writer read the poem is repeated to get some information about what the basic situation of the poem entitled "Classic Poetry Series" by William Blake.

2. Underlying

The writer underlined some words which are found the figurative language; such as hyperbole, irony, litotes, metaphor, or personification in the poem.

3. Writing

The writer writes about the figurative language; such as hyperbole, irony, litotes, metaphor or personification in the poem.

4. Coding

Data The writer gives the coding data in data sheet. It is used only to analyze about figurative language in the poem.

Neuman (2000: 296-298) mentioned the steps in studying with the content analysis method, namely (1) determine the unit of analysis (e.g. amount of text defined as code), (2) determine the sampling (3) determine the objects and construct coding categories, and (5) explain conclusions.

3.6 Data Triangulation

The trustworthiness of the data needed to be check to examine the validity of the data. In this research, the writer was use the triangulation technique to observe the validity of the data. Sugiyono (2007:330) triangulation the aim is not determinate the truth about same social phenomenon, rather than the purpose of triangulation is to increase one understanding of what ever being investigated. Sugiyono (2007:372) also stated that triangulation is the qualitative cross-validation. It assists the sufficiency of the data according to the convergence multiple data source or multiple data collection procedures.

In this study, the writer was use data triangulation. Data triangulation relates to the use of variety data or information including time, space, and person in a research. Data triangulation is the process rechecking and comparing

information by writer which obtained in the different source, to get the data, the writer was compare observation data with and interview data.