CHAPTER III

RESEARCH OBJECT AND METHOD

This chapter describes the methodology of the research, and it covers research object and research method applied in conducting the research.

3.1 Research Object

The object of this research is metaphor contained in William Butler Yeats' poems. There are many poems' collections grouped into volumes. Volume chosen from Yeats' collection is *The Wind among the Reeds* that was published on 1899. Yeats' poems are chosen because his poems fulfill characterization of a poem to be interpreted differently. Besides that, Yeats often compares person or feeling with nature and it makes the writer interested to analyze Yeats' poems.

3.2 Research Method

The method used in this research is descriptive analytic that starting with data colletion and followed by analysis of metaphor in four Yeats' poems. Sugiyono (2009:205) defines that *metode deskriptif analisis adalah metode yang digunakan untuk menganalisa data dengan cara mendeskripsikan atau menggambarkan data yang telah terkumpul sebagaimana adanya.*

Data collected are analyzed by identifying conceptual metaphor in a poem, such source domain and target domain. After knowing the meaning of metaphor used in the poem, then it is classified into kinds of metaphor based on devices used in unconventional language to create images from conventional materials.

3.2.1 Data Collection

The source data are four poems written by William Butler Yeats. The writer collects the data by reading Yeats' poems first in order to find which part in Yeats' poem that can be taken as the data. Even though figurative language has many kinds, the writer limits the data only in metaphor, so that the writer can focus on what is researched. In this research, the writer also uses some source books, articles, and journals that can be references in analyzing the data.

3.2.2 Data Analysis

After collecting the data, the writer analyzed the data based on the Kovecses' theory about metaphor. The metaphor is defined by conceptual domain that consists of two elements, which are source domain and target domain, so then the metaphor can be interpreted and known the meaning. After knowing the meaning of each metaphor, the writer classifies it into some kinds of metaphor based on devices used in unconventional language to create images from conventional materials.