

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Conclusions

The writer draws two conclusions base on the problem statement after analyzing the metaphors in “The Tower” poem by William Butler. The writer can concluded as follows :

1. In analysis “The Tower” poem by William Butler the writer finds three types of metaphors. They are ontological metaphor, orientational metaphor, and structural metaphor. The writer finds 23 cases of metaphors which consist of 8 cases ontological metaphors, 5 cases of orientational metaphors and 10 cases of structural metaphors. Which are the three types metaphors proposed by Lakoff and Johnson. The dominant types of metaphor that is used William Butler in “The Tower” poem is structural metaphor.
2. Usually, the readers does not get what the writer means of the poem which contain metaphors. It is difficult for the readers to know the meaning of the metaphor which wants to be conveyed by the writer. Therefore, it is needed for both of the writers and the readers have the same assumption to make the message delivered well to the reader. By interpreting the meaning of the poem, it can help the reader to get the meaning of the poem. Interpreting the literal meaning found in dictionary. The metaphorical meaning in the poem is very interesting in order to make a

great description of metaphor in literary work. From the two ways above, it provides the result, which is literal meaning comes from the dictionary and metaphorical meaning is meaning which come from the interpretation of the readers by analyzing the sentence the data base on every categories.

Suggestion

Metaphor has been part of daily conversation to help conveying messages. Using metaphor, ideas can be expressed clearly in economical use of words. Therefore the writer would like to suggest those who are interested in communication skill to apply metaphor as one of their way to get their ideas over to their audience.

The writer would also like to suggest the students of literature to analyze metaphor in the poems. Literary works can also be found in poems, not only the novel, film, and music. The writer hopes that this study will be useful for semantic learners. The readers can also use this studied as a reference to another research especially for analyze the meaning research. Although, in this study the writer aware have many drawbacks and are still far from perfection. Every humans have a way or a different view in analyzing something, especially the found meaning in the poem. But, in this study the writer have tried to do their best.

Data Card

Theme : Metaphorical Meaning Analysis On William Butler St : Stanza

Poem's " The Tower"

Ln : Line

Types of Data : Ontological Metaphor

1 : Number

Source : "The Tower" by William Butler

No	Source Of Data	Descriptive	Interpretation
1	St : 3, Line : 21-23 I pace upon the battlements and stare On the foundations of a house, or where Tree, like a sooty finger, starts from the earth; And send imagination, forth, Under the day's declining beam, and call images and memories	In this stanza the poet wrote many words which are included to metaphor. Here the words are interpreted to ontological metaphor, that is "call memories" these words have non literal meaning is "remembered of the event ocured", it is related to the first line " <i>I pace upon the battlements and stare</i> ". The word "Memories" is included to abstarct concept but here it is regarded as concrete concept (like the human/animals who can do activities) because there is a combination with the word <i>call</i> (concrete). So, the poem above	The poem above, there is a line " <i>call memories</i> ", these words have non literal meaning is "remembered of the event ocured", it is related to the first line " <i>I pace upon the battlements and stare</i> ". The word "Memories" is included to abstarct concept but here it is regarded as concrete concept (like the human/animals who can do activities) because there is a combination with the word <i>call</i> (concrete). So, the poem above compares two things directly, those are call and memories. It have different meaning if both of the words are interpreted literally meaning.

		compares two things directly, those are call and memories.	The literal meaning of the “memories” is the ability to remember information, experiences, and people, while “call” is to telephone someone, while “memories” is the ability to remember information, experiences, and people. In metaphor, this line means is recall or rewind the moment in the past. Meanwhile the word “I” in the first line that are refer to the poet it self. Wich aims to explain about his activities like the “ <i>pace upon the battlements</i> ”, where he had seen war in his country that is Irish. There is also a love story of a woman.
2	St : 7, Line : 45 And certain men, being maddened by those rhymes, Or else by toasting her a score of times, Rose from the table and declared it right To test their fancy by their	In this stanza the poet wrote many words which are included to metaphor. Here the words are	The poem above, there is a line “ <i>test fancy</i> ”, these words have non literal meaning is “action”, it is related with the

	<p>sight; But they mistook the brightness of the moon For the prosaic light of day - - Music had driven their wits astray – And one was drowned in the great bog of Cloone</p>	<p>interpreted to ontological metaphor, that is “test fancy”, these words have non literal meaning is “action”, it is related with the words of <i>test</i>. The word “Fancy” is included to the abstract concept but here it is regarded as concrete concept (like the humans/animals who have skill or power to duel) because there is a combination with the word <i>test by their sight</i> (concrete). So, here compared two things directly, those are test and sight.</p>	<p>words of <i>test</i>. The word “Fancy” is included to the abstract concept but here it is regarded as concrete concept (like the humans/animals who have skill or power to duel) because there is a combination with the word <i>test by their sight</i> (concrete). So, here compared two things directly, those are test and sight. It will have different meaning, if both of the words are interpreted literally. The literal meaning of “fancy” is want to have or do something, while “sight” is the physical ability to see. In metaphor, this lines these mean to assess base on reality. Also the poet tells about his love toward women, where women here symbolized as “<i>rose</i>” is one of the beautiful plants which has red color that could cause the</p>
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			men crazy. It relates to the first and second lines where " <i>And Certain men, being maddened those rhymes.</i> "
3	<p>St :16, Line : 100</p> <p>Did all old men and women, rich and poor, Who trod upon these rocks or passed this door, Whether in public or in secret rage As I do now against old age? But I have found an answer in those eyes That are impatient to be gone; Go therefore; but leave Hanrahan, For I need all his mighty memories.</p>	<p>In this stanza the poet wrote many words which are included to metaphor. Here the words are interpreted to ontological metaphor, that is "whether in public or in secret rage" these words have non literal meaning is "have a problem" it is related to the four lines <i>as i do now against old age</i> ? also related to the first line <i>did all old men and women, rich and poor</i>. The word "Secret" is included to abstract concept but here it is regarded as concrete concept (like the humans/animals who has the strong emotions) because there is a combination with the word <i>rage</i></p>	<p>The poem above, there is a line "<i>whether in public or in secret rage</i>", these words have non literal meaning is "have a problem", it is related to the four lines <i>as i do now against old age</i> ? also related to the first line <i>did all old men and women, rich and poor</i>. The word "Secret" is included to abstract concept but here it is regarded as concrete concept (like the humans/animals who has the strong emotions) because there is a combination with the word <i>rage</i> (concrete). So, here compares two things directly, those are secret and rage. It will have different meaning if both of the words</p>

		(concrete). So, here compares two things directly, those are secret and rage.	are interpreted literally. The literal meanig of the “secret” is a piece of information that is only known by one person or a few people and should not be told to others/ a fact about a subject that is not known, while “rage” is a strong feeling of uncontrollable anger. In metaphor, this lines means the problem which experienced by the poet. It expresses the feelings of the poet on what had happened. Especially about the love story of a woman named “ <i>Hanrahan</i> ”that mentioned in the seventh lines.
4	St : 16, Line : 102 But I have found an answer in those eyes That are impatient to be gone; Go therefore; but leave Hanrahan, For I need all his mighty memories.	In this stanza the poet wrote many words which are included. Here the words are interpreted to ontological metaphor, that is “found answer in	Here the poet used the word of answer and eyes. It will have different meaning both of the words are interpreted literal. In literal meaning of the “anwser” is a

		<p>those eyes” these words have non literal meaning is “have the solutions to clear something” it is related to the second and third lines <i>that are impatient to be gone</i>. The word “Answer” is included to abstract concept but here it is regarded as concrete concept (like object that has functions) because there is a combination with the words of <i>found in those eyes</i> (concrete). So, here compared two things directly, those are answer and eyes.</p>	<p>reaction to question, letter, phone call, etc, “eye” is one of the two parts of the body that you use to see. In metaphor this line means is the author is already own decision to act or what steps will be taken next.</p>
5	<p>St : 17, Line : 106 Old lecher with a love on every wind, Bring up out of that deep considering mind All that you have discovered in the grave,</p>	<p>In this stanza the poet wrote many words there is included to metaphor but here the words are interpreted to ontological metaphor is “love on every wind” these words have non literal meaning</p>	<p>The poem above, there is a line “<i>love on every wind</i>”, these words have non literal meaning is “love on every one” it is related the words <i>old lecher</i>. The word “Wind” is included to abstract concept but here it is regarded as</p>

		<p>is “love on every one” it is related the words <i>old lecher</i>. The word “Wind” is included to abstract concept but here it is regarded as concrete concept (refer to the humans who have passion) because there is a combination with the word <i>love</i> (concrete). So, here compares two things directly, those are love and wind.</p>	<p>concrete concept (refer to the humans who have passion) because there is a combination with the word <i>love</i> (concrete). So, here compares two things directly, those are love and wind. It will have different meaning both of the words are interpreted literally. In literally meaning, the word “love” refers to have a strong feeling of affection for someone, combined with sexual attraction, while “wind” is a current of air moving approximately horizontally, especially one strong enough to be felt. In metaphor, this line means an old lecher with love on every one. Here, the poet describes very large sense of his love to the woman.</p>
6	St : 18, Line : 114		

	<p>Does the imagination dwell the most Upon a woman won or woman lost.?</p>	<p>In this stanza the poet wrote many words which are included to metaphor. Here the words are interpreted to ontological metaphor, that is “the imagination dwell” these words have non literal meaning is “thoughts” it is related to the second lines <i>upon a women won or women lost</i>. The word “Imagination” is included to abstract concept but here it is regarded as concrete concept (like the humans/animals who stayed on a place) because there is a combination with the word <i>dwell</i> (concrete). So, here compared two things directly, those are imagination and dwell.</p>	<p>The poem above, there is a line “<i>does the imagination dwell the most</i>”, these words have non literal meaning is “thoughts” it is related to the second lines <i>upon a women won or women lost</i>. The word “Imagination” is included to abstract concept but here it is regarded as concrete concept (like the humans/animals who stayed on a place) because there is a combination with the word <i>dwell</i> (concrete). So, here compared two things directly, those are imagination and dwell. It will have different meaning if both of the words are interpreted literally. The literal meaning of “imagination” is something that you think exist or is true, although in fact it is not real or true, while “dwell” is live in a particular</p>
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			place. In metaphor this, lines means the thought of the author. Here poet tells a feeling toward the women whom he loves disappear from his life.
7	<p>St : 25, Line : 174</p> <p>I leave both faith and pride To young upstanding men Climbing the mountain-side, That under bursting dawn They may drop a fly; Being of that metal made Till it was broken by This sedentary trade.</p>	<p>In this stanza the poet wrote many words which are included to metaphor. Here the words are interpreted to ontological metaphor, that is “I leave both faith and pride” these have non literal meaning is “an action”, it is related with the word of <i>I leave</i>. The word “Pride” is included to abstract concept but here it is regarded as concrete concept (refer to the object/matter that is could be devided to every one), because there is a combination with the word of <i>leave</i> (concrete). So, here compared two things directly,</p>	<p>The poem above, there is a line “<i>I leave both faith and pride</i>”, these have non literal meaning is “an action”, it is related with the word of <i>I leave</i>. The word “Pride” is included to abstract concept but here it is regarded as concrete concept (refer to the object/matter that is could be devided to every one), because there is a combination with the word of <i>leave</i> (concrete). So, here compared two things directly, those are pride and leave. It will have different meaning if both of the words are interpreted literally. The literal meaning of the</p>

		those are pride and leave.	“faith” is great trust or confidence in something or someone, while “pride” is a feeling of pleasure and satisfaction that you get because you or people are connected each other or had done doing something good. In metaphor, this lines means sacrifice to do something. Here the poet hands over all responsibility to the youth who becomes the new generation.
8	St : 22, Line : 158 I have prepared my peace With learned Italian things And the proud stones of Greece,	In this stanza the poet wrote many words which are included to metaphor. Here the words are interpreted to ontological metaphor, that is “I have prepared my peace” these words have non literal meaning is “an action”, it is related to the second lines <i>with learned Italian things</i> . The word “Peace” is included to abstract	Here the poet used the word of learned and things. It will have different meaning both of the words are interpreted literal. In literal meaning of the “learned” is a person has a lot of knowledge because they have read and studied a lot, “thing” is an idea, action, feeling, or fact that someone thinks, does, says, or talks about, or that happens. In metaphor, this line means refer to author’s feeling

		<p>concept but here it is regarded as concrete concept (like the object/matter that is could bring to anywhere) because there is a combination with the word <i>I have prepare</i> (concrete). So, here compared two things directly, those are prepare and peace.</p>	<p>wich his had positive thinking</p>
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Theme :Metaphorical Meaning Analysis On William Butler

St : Stanza

Poem's " The Tower"

Ln : Line

Types of Data : Orientational Metaphor

1 : Number

Source : "The Tower" by William Butler

No	Source Of Data	Descriptive	Interpretation
1	<p>St : 1, Line : 2 What shall I do with this absurdity -- O heart, O troubled heart -- this caricature, Decrepit age that has been tied to me As to a dog's tail?</p>	<p>In this stanza the poet wrote many words which are included to metaphor but here the words are interpreted to orientational metaphor is “O heart, O troubled heart” these words have non literal meaning is “have a problems” it is related to the first line <i>what shall I do with this absurdity.</i> The word “heart” here is can feel the all event occurred, because there is a combination with the word of <i>troubled.</i> So, here compares two things directly, those are trouble and heart.</p>	<p>The poem above, there is a line “<i>O heart, O troubled heart</i>” these words have non literal meaning is “have a problems” it is related to the first line <i>what shall I do with this absurdity.</i> The word “heart” here is can feel the all event occurred, because there is a combination with the word of <i>troubled.</i> So, here compares two things directly, those are trouble and heart. It will have different meaning if both of the words are interpreted literally. The literal meaning of “trouble” is problems or difficulties, while “heart” is a feeling of pleasure and satisfaction that you get because you or people are cennected each</p>

			<p>other and have done or got something good. In metaphor, this lines means the problems had by the poet. Here the poet feels strange or impossible on something happens inside him.</p>
2	<p>St : 1, Line : 3 Decrepit age that has been tied to me As to a dog's tail? Never had I more Excited, passionate, fantastical Imagination, nor an ear and eye That more expected the impossible –</p>	<p>In this stanza the poet wrote many words which are included to metaphor but here the words are interpreted to orientational metaphor is “Decrepit age that has been tied to me” these words have non literal meaning is “his decrepit age makes his spirit down” it is related to the second lines <i>as to a dog tail ?</i> also related to the third and fourth lines <i>never had I more excited, passionate, fantastical.</i> The <i>decrepit age</i> here making humans feel sad, because there is a combination with the word <i>tied</i>. So, here compared two things directly, those are decrepit age and tied. It will have different</p>	<p>The poem above, there is a line “<i>Decrepit age that has been tied to me</i>”, these words have non literal meaning is “his decrepit age makes his spirit down” it is related to the second lines <i>as to a dog tail ?</i> also related to the third and fourth lines <i>never had I more excited, passionate, fantastical.</i> The <i>decrepit age</i> here making humans feel sad, because there is a combination with the word <i>tied</i>. So, here compared two things directly, those are decrepit age and tied. It will have different</p>

		<p>here compared two things directly, those are decrepit age and tied.</p>	<p>meaning if both of the words are interpreted literally. The literal meaning of “decrepit age” is the ability to remember information, experiences, and People, while “Tie” is to fasten things together or hold them in a particular position using a piece of string, rope etc. In metaphor, this lines means both things can not be separated, or the age that inherent to humans life that illustrates as the dog’s tail which always follows wherever the dog goes. Here, the poet feel the different conditions when his in young age until old age, as he turns older he is not able to perform activities as what he done at a young age, it relates to the statement “<i>never had I more excited,</i></p>
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			<i>passionate, fantastical</i> (the third and the fourth lines).”
3	<p>St : 7, Line : 48 To test their fancy by their sight; But they mistook the brightness of the moon For the prosaic light of day -- Music had driven their wits astray –</p>	<p>In this stanza the poet wrote many words which are included to metaphor but here the words are interpreted to orientational metaphor is “music had driven their wits astray” these words have non literal meaning is “music could change the thought of someone” it is related to the second and third lines <i>but they mistook the brightness of the moon for the prosaic light of day</i>. The word “<i>music</i>” here may influence someone is thought, because there is a combination with the word <i>driven their wits astray</i>. So, here compared two things directly, those are music and wits.</p>	<p>The poem above, there is a line “<i>music had driven their wits astray</i>”, these words have non literal meaning is “music could change the thought of someone” it is related to the second and third lines <i>but they mistook the brightness of the moon for the prosaic light of day</i>. The word “<i>music</i>” here may influence someone is thought, because there is a combination with the word <i>driven their wits astray</i>. So, here compared two things directly, those are music and wits. It will have different meaning if both of the words are interpreted literally. The literal meaning of word “<i>music</i>” is a</p>

			<p>modern music that is popular, especially with young people, and usually consists of simple tunes with a strong beat, while “Wits” is the ability to say things that are clever and amusing. In metaphor, this line means a condition which makes someone’s feeling changed are even comforted. Here the poet is not only describe about his feeling toward Hanrahan but also to other people.</p>
4	<p>St : 9, Line : 57 O may the moon and sunlight seem One inextricable beam, For if I triumph I must make men mad.</p>	<p>In this stanza the poet wrote many words which are included to metaphor but here the words are interpreted to orientational metaphor, that is “if I triumph I must make men mad” wich have non literal meaning is “the strong emotions”. The word “</p>	<p>The poem above, there is a line “<i>if I triumph I must make men mad</i>”, these words have non literal meaning is “the strong emotions”. The word “ <i>triumph</i>” here makes someone feel happy, because there is a combination with the words <i>make</i></p>

		<p><i>triumph</i>”here makes someone feel happy, because there is a combination with the word <i>make men mad</i>. So, here compared two things directly, those are triumph and mad.</p>	<p><i>men mad</i>. So, here compared two things directly, those are triumph and mad. It will have different meaning if both of the words are interpreted literally. The literal meaning the word “triumph” is to gain a victory or success after a difficult struggle, while “mad” is mentally ill, or unable to have reasonable way. In metaphor, this line means the actions of the poet. Here the author describes or expresses the feelings when his love is accept by the girl that he loved. The gil here is signed by word the moon in the first line “<i>O my the moon and sunlight seem.</i>”</p>
5	<p>St : 21, Line : 152 And I declare my faith: I mock Plotinus' thought And cry in Plato's teeth, Death and life were not Till man made up the whole, Made lock, stock and barrel</p>	<p>In this stanza the poet wrote many words which are included to metaphor but here</p>	<p>The poem above, there is a line “<i>out of his bitter soul</i>”, these word have non literal meaning</p>

	<p>Out of his bitter soul, Aye, sun and moon and star, all, And further add to that That, being dead, we rise, Dream and so create Translunar paradise.</p>	<p>the words are interpreted to orientational metaphor, that is “out of his bitter soul” these word have non literal meaning is “bad feeling” it is related to the fourth and fifth lines <i>Death and life were not till man made up the whole</i>. The word “soul” here is able to feel all the taste, because there is a combination with the word <i>bitter</i>. So, here compared two things directly, those are bitter and soul.</p>	<p>is “bad feeling” it is related to the fourth and fifth lines <i>Death and life were not till man made up the whole</i>. The word “soul” here is able to feel all the taste, because there is a combination with the word <i>bitter</i>. So, here compared two things directly, those are bitter and soul. It will have different meaning if both of the words are interpreted literally. The literal meaning of the “Bitter” is spiritual parts or condition where somebody still continuing his/her life even though she/he is died, or the part of a person that is not physical who experiences deep feelings and emotions, while “soul” is the part of a person that is not physical, and that contains their character, thoughts,</p>
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			and feelings. In metaphor, this lines draws the feeling of the poet about disappointment which occurred in the past.
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Theme : Metaphorical Meaning Analysis On William Butler St : Stanza

Poem's " The Tower"

Ln : Line

Types of Data : Structural Metaphor**1 : Number****Source : “The Tower” by William Butler**

No	Source Of Data	Descriptive	Interpretation
1	<p>St : 1, Line : 10 Never had i more Excited, passionate, fantastical Imagination, nor an ear and eye That more expected the impossible No, not in boyhood when with rod and fly Or the humbler worm</p>	<p>In this stanza the poet wrote many words which are included to metaphor. Here the words are interpreted to structural metaphor, that is “humbler worm” these words have non literal meaning is “the characters”. The fact of “worm” are animals that do not have feelings, here worm equated as humans that have certain properties, because there is a combination with the word <i>humbler</i>. So, here compares two things directly, those are humbler and worm.</p>	<p>Here the poet used the word of humbler and worm. It will have different meaning both of the words are interpreted literal. In literal meaning the word of “humbler” is not considering yourself or your ideas to be as important as to other people, “worm” literal meaning is a long thin creature with no bones and no legs that lives in soil. In metaphor, this line means the characters by childhood</p>
2	<p>St : 1, Line : 10 I climbed Ben Bulben's back And had the livelong summer day to spend.</p>	<p>In this stanza the poet wrote many words which are included to metaphor. Here the words are interpreted to structural</p>	<p>The poem above, there is a line “<i>I climbed ben bulben’s back</i>”, these words have non literal meaning is “activities” ben bulben here is</p>

		<p>metaphor, that is “I climbed ben bulben’s back” these words have non literal meaning is “activities” ben bulben here is mountain in irlandia. The fact of “back” is not a place that used to run, because there is a combination with the word <i>I climbed</i>. So, here compares two things directly, those are I and back.</p>	<p>mountain in irlandia. The fact of “back” is not a place that used to run, because there is a combination with the word <i>I climbed</i>. So, here compares two things directly, those are climbed and back. It will have different meaning if both of the words are interpreted literally. The literal meaning of the “climbed” is to move up, down, or across something using your feet and hands, especially when this is difficult to do, while “back” the place or position where someone or something was before. In metaphor, this line refers to mountain in Ireland. Here the poet tells to the readers this is the west of Ireland (Ben Bulbens), where William used to during the summer vacation</p>
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			which far from London (the second lines).
3	<p>St : 6, Line : 34 Some few remembered still when I was young A peasant girl commended by a Song,</p>	<p>In this stanza the poet wrote many words which are included to metaphor. Here the words are interpreted to structural metaphor, that is “a peasant girl commended by a song” these words have non literal meaning is “activities”. The fact “song” can not give a commend directly to other people without use the of organ speech of humans, because there is a combination with the words <i>girl commended by song</i>. So, here compares two things directly, those are girl and song.</p>	
4	<p>St : 6, Line : 36 Who'd lived somewhere upon that rocky place, And praised the colour of her face,</p>	<p>In this stanza the poet wrote many words there is</p>	<p>The poem above, there is a line “<i>And praised the colour</i>”</p>

		<p>included to metaphor. Here the words are interpreted to structural metaphor, that is “And praised the colour of her face” these words have non literal meaning is “an actions”. The fact “face” is does not have several colour, because there is a combination with the words <i>praised the colour her face</i>. So, here compares two things directly, those are colour and face.</p>	<p><i>of her face</i>”, these words have non literal meaning is “an actions”. The fact “face” is does not have several colour, because there is a combination with the words <i>praised the colour her face</i>. So, here compares two things directly, those are colour and face. It will have different meaning if both of the words are interpreted literally. The literal meaning of the “colour” is consist red, blue, yellow, green, brown, purple etc, while “face”the front part of your head, where your eyes, nose, and mouth are. In metaphor, this lines draws the poet fell toward the girl that he loves. Further, the author recalls the events that occurred when he was young”, it is reflects in the first line “<i>some few remembered still</i></p>
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			<i>when I was young.”</i>
5	St : 10, Line : 58 And I myself created Hanrahan And drove him drunk or sober through the dawn	In this stanza the poet wrote many words which are included to metaphor. Here the words are interpreted to structural metaphor is “drove him drunk or sober through the dawn” these words have non literal meaning is “an action which is done because of problems”, it is related to the first line <i>my self created Hanrahan</i> . The fact “dawn” is not a place or road that could be through by someone, because there is a combination with the words <i>sober through the dawn</i> . So, here compares two things directly, those are sober and dawn.	The poem above, there is a line “ <i>drove him drunk or sober through the dawn</i> ”, these words have non literal meaning is “an action which is done because of problems”, it is related to the first line <i>my self created Hanrahan</i> . The fact “dawn” is not a place or road that could be through by someone, because there is a combination with the words <i>sober through the dawn</i> . So, here compares two things directly, those are sober and dawn. It will have different meaning if both of the words are interpreted literally. The literal meaning of the “sober” is not drunk, while “dawn” is the time at the beginning of the day when light first appears. In metaphor, this line

			<p>means the sense of the feeling by the poet which reflects on the expression "disappointed" because the girl doesn't give any feedback toward the poet feelings. It is reflects to the first line "<i>And I myself created Hanrahan.</i>"</p>
6	<p>St : 14, Line : 82 Or shod in iron, climbed the narrow stairs, And certain men-at-arms there were Whose images, in the Great Memory stored,</p>	<p>In this stanza the poet wrote many words which are included to metaphor. Here the words are interpreted to structural metaphor, that is "shod in iron, climbed the narrow stairs" these words have non literal meaning is "the activities undertaken by colonizer" <i>shod in iron</i> here mean is colonizer, it is related to the second lines <i>and certain men at arms there were</i>. The fact "iron" is a solid object which has</p>	<p>The poem above, there is a line "<i>shod in iron, climbed the narrow stairs</i>" these words have non literal meaning is "the activities undertaken by colonizer" <i>shod in iron</i> here mean is colonizer, it is related to the second lines <i>and certain men at arms there were</i>. The fact "iron" is a solid object which has particular functions that can not be used in foot, it is the combination the word of <i>shod</i>. So, here compares two things directly,</p>

		<p>particular functions that can not be used in foot, it is the combination the word of <i>shod</i>. So, here compares two things directly, those are shod and iron.</p>	<p>those are shod and iron. It will have different meaning if both of the words are interpreted literally. The literal meaning of the “shod” is wearing shoes of the type mentioned, while “iron” is a common hard metal that is used to make steel, is magnetic, and is found in very small quantities in food and blood. It is a chemical element. In metaphor, it reflects the troops by British people which ever stayed in Ireland and formed the ruling elite.</p>
7	<p>St : 15, Line : 90 As I would question all, come all who can; Come old, necessitous, half-mounted man;</p>	<p>In this stanza the poet wrote many words which are included to metaphor. Here the words are interpreted to structural metaphor, that is “come old, necessitous, half-mounted man” these words have non literal meaning</p>	<p>Here the poet used the word of half and man. It will have different meaning both of the words are interpreted literal. The poem above is compares two things directly, those are the words “half mounted man”. The literal meaning of the</p>

		<p>is “feeling something”, it is related to the first lines <i>as I would question all, come all who can</i>. The word of <i>half mounted man</i> mean is humans who already started bending. The fact “man” is having intact organs and not half measures, because there is a combination with the words <i>half mounted</i>. So, here compares two things directly, those are half and man.</p>	<p>“half” is an amount, time, distance, number, etc, while “man” is adult male human. In metaphor this line means the action by the author to the event that occurred.</p>
8	<p>St : 22, Line : 160 I have prepared my peace With learned Italian things And the proud stones of Greece</p>	<p>In this stanza the poet wrote many words which are included to metaphor. Here the words are interpreted to structural metaphor, that is “and the proud stones of greece” these words have non literal meaning is “an image”, it is related to the first and second lines <i>I have prepared my</i></p>	<p>Here the poet used the word of proud and stone. It will have different meaning both of the words are. The literal meaning of the “proud” is feeling pleased about something that you have done or something that you own, while “stone” is a hard solid mineral substance. In metaphor this line</p>

		<p><i>peace with learned Italian things.</i> The fact “stone” is a object in the soil and not available in human body, because there is a combination with the word <i>proud</i> . So, here compares two things directly, those are proud and stone.</p>	<p>means refer to author’s feeling wich his had positive thingking.</p>
9	<p>St : 22, Line : 165 All those things whereof Man makes a superhuman, Mirror-resembling dream.</p>	<p>In this stanza the poet wrote many words which are included to metaphor. Here the words are interpreted to structural metaphor is “mirror resembling dream”, these words have non literal meaning is “reality is like illusions”, it is related to the second lines <i>man makes a superhuman</i>. The fact “mirror” is the actual result and not just a fantasy, because there is a combination with the words <i>resembling dream</i>.</p>	<p>Here the poet used the word of mirror and dream. It will have different meaning both of the words are interpreted literal. The literal meaning of the “mirror” is a piece of special glass that you can look at and see yourself in, while “dream” is a series of thoughts, images, and feelings that you experience when you are sleep. In metaphor, this line means a collection of event.</p>

		So, here compares two things directly, those are mirror and dream.	
10	<p>St : 25, Line : 177</p> <p>I leave both faith and pride To young upstanding men Climbing the mountain-side, That under bursting dawn They may drop a fly; Being of that metal made Till it was broken by This sedentary trade.</p>	<p>In this stanza the poet wrote many words which are included to metaphor. Here the words are interpreted to structural metaphor, that is “that under bursting dawn”, these words have non literal meaning is “the strong emotion”, it is related to the second lines <i>man makes a superhuman</i>. The fact “dawn” shows the time of the morning and not able to put out the fire, because there is a combination with the word <i>bursting</i>. So, here compares two things directly, those are bursting and dawn.</p>	<p>Here the poet used the word of pride and faith. It will have different meaning both of the words are interpreted literal. . In literal meaning of “I” is as the subject of a verb, used by the person speaking or writing to refer to himself or herself, “faith” is great trust or confidence in something or someone. In metaphor , this line means sacrifice to do something.</p>

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