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 :

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

		compares two	The literal meaning
		things directly,	of the "memories" is
		those are call and	the ability to
		memories.	remember
			information,
			experiences, and
			people, while "call"
			isto telephone
			someone,
			while"memories"is
			the ability to
			remember
			information,
			experiences, and
			people. In
			metaphor, this lines
			means is recall or
			rewind the moment
			in the past. Mean
			while 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</i>
			<i>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	In this stanza the	The poem above,
	maddened by those rhymes,	poet wrote many	there is a line " <i>test</i>
	Or else by toasting her a	words which are	fancy", these words
	score of times,	included to	have non literal
	Rose from the table and	metaphor.Here the	meaning is "action",
	declared it right To test their fancy by their	words are	it is related with the
	To test their fancy by their		

sight;	interpreted to	words of test. The
But they mistook the	ontological	word "Fancy" is
brightness of the moon For the prosaic light of day -	metaphor, that is	included to the
-	"test fancy", these	abstract concept but
Music had driven their wits	words have non	here it is regarded
astray –	literal meaning is	as concrete concept
And one was drowned in the	"action", it is	(like the
great bog of Cloone	related with the	humans/animals
	words of test. The	who have skill or
	word "Fancy" is	power to duel)
	included to the	because there is a
	abstract concept but	combination with
	here it is regarded	the word test by
	as concrete concept	their sight
	(like the	(concrete). So, here
	humans/animals	compared two
	who have skill or	things directly,
	power to duel)	those are test and
	because there is a	sight. It will have
	combination with	different meaning,
	the word <i>test by</i>	if both of the words
	their sight	are interpreted
	(concrete). So, here	literally. The literal
	compared two	meaning of "fancy"
	things directly,	is want to have or
	those are testand	do something,
	sight.	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
		"rose" is one of the
		beautiful plants
		which has red color
		that could cause the

		I	
			men crazy. It relates
			to the first and
			second lines where
			"And Certain men,
			being maddened
			those rhymes."
3	St :16, Line : 100		
	Did all old men and women,	In this stanza the	The poem above,
	rich and poor,	poet wrote many	there is a line
	Who trod upon these rocks	words which are	<i>"whether in public</i>
	or passed this door, Whether in public or in	included to	or in secret rage",
	secret rage	metaphor. Here the	these words have
	As I do now against old age?	words are	non literal meaning
	But I have found an answer	interpreted to	is "have a problem",
	in those eyes	ontological	it is related to the
	That are impatient to be	metaphor, that is	fourt lines as i do
	gone;	"whether in public	now against old age
	Go therefore; but leave	or in secret rage"	? also related to the
	Hanrahan, For I need all his mighty	these words have	first line did all old
	memories.	non literal meaning	men and women,
		is "have a problem"	rich and poor. The
		it is related to the	word "Secret" is
		fourt lines <i>as i do</i>	included to abstract
		now against old age	concept but here it
		? also related to the	is regarded as
		first line did all old	concrete concept
		men and women,	(like the
		rich and poor. The	humans/animals
		word "Secret" is	who has the strong
		included to abstract	emotions) because
		concept but here it	there is a
		is regarded as	combination with
		concrete concept	the word <i>rage</i>
		(like the	(concrete). So, here
		humans/animals	compares two
		who has the strong	things directly,
		emotions) because	those are secret and
		there is a	rage. It will have
		combination with	different meaning if
		the word <i>rage</i>	both of the words

		(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

		1	
		those eyes" these	reaction to question,
		words have non	letter, phone call,
		literal meaning is	etc, "eye" is one of
		"have the solutions	the two parts of the
		to clear something"	body that you use to
		it is related to the	see. In metaphor
		second and third	this line means is
		lines that are	the author is already
		impatient to be	own decision to act
		gone. The word	or what steps will
		"Answer" is	be taken next.
		included to abstract	
		concept but here it	
		is regarded as	
		conrete concept	
		(like object that has	
		functions) because	
		there is a	
		combination with	
		the words of <i>found</i>	
		in those eyes	
		(concrete). So, here	
		compared two	
		things directly,	
		those are answer	
		and eyes.	
		und eyes.	
5	St : 17, Line : 106		
	Old lecher with a love on	In this stanza the	The poem above,
	every wind,	poet wrote many	there is a line "love
	Bring up out of that deep	words there is	on every wind",
	considering mind	included to	these words have
	All that you have discovered	metaphor but here	non literal meaning
	in the grave,	the words are	is "love on every
		interpreted to	one" it is related the
		ontological	words <i>old</i> lecher.
		metaphor is "love	The word "Wind" is
		on every wind"	included to abstract
		these words have	concept but here it
		non literal meaning	isregardedas
		non merar meaning	isicguidedas

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

Does the imagination	n dwell	In this stanza the	The poem above,
the most		poet wrote many	there is a line "does
Upon a woman won	or	words which are	the imagination
woman lost.?		included to	dwell the most",
		metaphor. Here the	these words have
		words are	non literal meaning
		interpreted to	is "thoughts" it is
		ontological	related to the
		metaphor, that is	second lines upon a
		"the imagination	women won or
		dwell" these words	women lost. The
		have non literal	word "Imagination"
		meaning is	is included to
		"thoughts" it is	abstract concept but
		related to the	here it is regarded
		second lines upon a	as concrete concept
		women won or	(like the
		women lost. The	humans/animals
		word "Imagination"	who stayed on a
		is included to	place) because there
		abstract concept but	is a combination
		here it is regarded	with the word <i>dwell</i>
		as concrete concept	(concrete). So, here
		(like the	compared two
		humans/animals	things directly,
		who stayed on a	those are
		place) because there	imagination and
		is a combination	dwell. It will have
		with the word <i>dwell</i>	different meaning if
		(concrete). So, here	both of the words
		compared two	are interpreted
		things directly,	literally. The literal
		those are	meaning of
		imagination and	"imagination" is
		dwell.	something that you
			think exsist or is
			true, although in
			fact it is not real or
			true, while "dwell"
			is live in a particular

			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	St : 25, Line : 174		
	I leave both faith and pride	In this stanza the	The poem above,
	To young upstanding men	poet wrote many	there is a line "I
	Climbing the mountain-side,	words which are	leave both faith and
	That under bursting dawn They may drop a fly;	included to	pride", these have
	Being of that metal made	metaphor. Here the	non literal meaning
	Till it was broken by	words are	is "an action", it is
	This sedentary trade.	interpreted to	related with the
		ontological	word of <i>I leave</i> .
		metaphor, that is "I	The word "Pride" is
		leave both faith and	included to abstract
		pride" these have	concept but here it
		non literal meaning	is regarded as
		is "an action", it is	concrete concept
		related with the	(refer to the
		word of <i>I leave</i> .	object/matter that is
		The word "Pride" is	could be devided to
		included to abstract	every one), because
		concept but here it	there is a
		is regarded as	combination with
		concrete concept	the word of <i>leave</i>
		(refer to the	(concrete). So, here
		object/matter that is	compared two
		could be devided to	things directly,
		every one), because	those are pride and
		there is a	leave. It will have
		combination with	different meaning if
		the word of <i>leave</i>	both of the words
		(concrete). So, here	are interpreted
		compared two	literally. The literal
		things directly,	meaning of the

		I	
		those are pride and	"faith" is greattrust
		leave.	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		ene ne v generation
	I have prepared my peace	In this stanza the	Here the poet used
	With learned Italian things	poet wrote many	the word of learned
	And the proud stones of	words which are	and things. It will
	Greece,	included to	have different
		metaphor. Here the	meaning both of the words are
		words are	interpreted literal.
		interpreted to	In literal meaning of
		ontological	the "learned" is a
		metaphor, that is "I	person has a lot of
		have prepared my	of knowledge
		peace" these	because they have
		wordshave non	read and studied a
		literal meaning is	lot, "thing" is an idea, action, feeling,
		"an action", it is	or fact that someone
		related to the second	thinks, does, says,
		lines with learned	or talks about, or
		Italian things. The	that happens. In
		word "Peace" is	metaphor, this line
		included to abstract	means refer to
			author's feeling

concept but here it	wich his had
is regarded as	positive thingking
concrete concept	
(like the	
object/matter that is	
could bring to	
anywhere) because	
there is a	
combination with	
the word I have	
prepare (concrete).	
So, here compared	
two things directly,	
those are prepare	
and peace.	

Theme :Met	aphorical Meaning Analysis On William Butler	St : Stanza
Poen	n's " The Tower"	Ln : Line
Types of Dat	ta : Orientational Metaphor	1 : Number
Source	: "The Tower" by William Butler	

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

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

here compared two	meaning if both of
things directly, those	the words are
are decrepit age and	interpreted
tied.	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, itrelates to the
	statement "never
	had I more excited,
	,

			<i>passionate,</i> <i>fantastical</i> (the third and the fourth lines)."
3	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 –	In this stanza the poet wrote many words which are included to metaphor but here the wordsare interpreted to orientational metaphor is "music had driven their wits astray" these words have non literal meaning is "music couldchange the thought of someone" it is related to the second and third lines <i>but they</i> <i>mistook the</i> <i>brightness of the</i> <i>moon for the prosaic</i> <i>light of day.</i> The word " <i>music</i> " here may influencesomeone is thought, because there is a combination with the word <i>driven their</i> <i>wits astray.</i> So, here compared two things directly, those are music and wits.	The poem above, there is a line "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 but they mistook the brightness of the moon for the prosaic light of day. The word "music" here may influence someone is thought, because there is a combination with the word driven their wits astray. 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 "music" is a

			modern music that
			is popular,
			especially with
			young people, and
			ussually 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.
			to other people.
4	St : 9, Line : 57		
	O may the moon and	In this stanza the	The poem above,
	sunlight seem	poet wrote many	there is a line <i>"if I</i>
	One inextricable beam,	words which are	triumph I must
	For if I triumph I must make	included to	make men mad",
	men mad.	metaphor but here	these words have
		the words are	non literal meaning
		interpreted to	is "the strong
		orientational	emotions". The
		metaphor, that is "if	word " <i>triumph</i> "
		I triumph I must	here makes
		make men mad"	someone feel
		wich have non literal	happy, because
		meaning is "the	there is a
		strong emotions".	combination with
		The word "	the words <i>make</i>
			uic words make

	1		
		triumph" here makes	men mad. So, here
		someone feel happy,	compared two
		because there is a	things directly,
		combination with	those are triumph
		the wordmake men	and mad. It will
		mad. So, here	have different
		compared two things	meaning if both of
		directly, those are	the words are
		triumph and mad.	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 "O my the
			moon and sunlight seem."
5	St : 21, Line : 152		seem.
5	And I declare my faith:	In this stanza the	The poem above,
	I mock Plotinus' thought		there is a line <i>"out</i>
	And cry in Plato's teeth,	poet wrote many words which are	of his bitter soul",
	Death and life were not	included to	these word have
	Till man made up the whole,		non literal meaning
	Made lock, stock and barrel	metaphor but here	non merar meaning

Out of his bitter soul,	the words are	is "bad feeling" it
Aye, sun and moon and star,	interpreted to	is related to the
all, And further add to that	orientational	fourth and fifth
That, being dead, we rise,	metaphor, that is	lines Death and
Dream and so create	"out of his bitter	life were not till
Translunar paradise.	soul" these word	man made up the
	have non literal	whole.The
	meaning is "bad	word "soul "here is
	feeling" it is related	able to feelall the
	to the fourth and	taste, because there
	fifth linesDeath and	is a combination
	life were not till man	with the word
	made up the	bitter.So, here
	whole.The	compared two
	word "soul "here is	things directly,
	able to feelall the	those are bitter and
	taste, because there	soul. It will have
	is a combination	different meaning
	with the	if both of the
	wordbitter.So, here	words are
	compared two things	interpreted
	directly, those are	literally. The literal
	bitter and soul.	meanig 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,
		2 ·

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

metaphor, that is "I	mountain in
climbed ben	irlandia. The fact of
bulben's back"	"back" is not a
these words have	place that used to
non literal meaning	run, because there
is "activities" ben	is a combination
bulben here is	with the word <i>I</i>
mountain in	climbed. So, here
irlandia. The fact of	compares two
"back" is not a	things directly,
place that used to	those are climbed
run, because there	and back. It will
is a combination	have different
with the word <i>I</i>	meaning if both of
climbed. So, here	the words are
compares two	interpreted literally.
things directly,	The literal meaning
those are I and	of the "climbed" is
back.	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

			which far from London (the second lines).
3	St : 6, Line : 34 Some few rememberedstill when I was young A peasant girl commended by a Song,	In this stanza the poet wrote many words which are included to metaphor. Here the words are interpreted to structural metaphor, that is "a peasent 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</i> <i>commended by</i> <i>song</i> . So, here compares two things directly, those are girl and song.	
4	St : 6, Line : 36 Who'd lived somewhere upon that rocky place, And praised the colour of her face,	In this stanza the poet wrote many words there is	The poem above, there is a line "And praised the colour

included to	of her face", these
metaphor. Here the	words have non
words are	literal meaning is
interpreted to	"an actions". The
structural	fact "face" is does
metaphor, that is	not have several
"And praised the	colour, because
colour of her face"	there is a
these words have	combination with
non literal meaning	the words praised
is "an actions". The	the colour her face.
fact "face" is does	So, here compares
not have several	two things directly,
colour, because	those are colour
there is a	and face. It will
combination with	have different
the words praised	meaning if both of
the colour her face.	the words are
So, here compares	interpreted literally.
two things directly,	The literal meaning
those are colour	of the "colour" is
and face.	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</i>
	remembered still

5St : 10, Line : 58And I myself created Hanrahan And drove him drunk or sober through the dawnIn this stanza the poet wrote many words which are included to metaphor. Here the words are interpreted to is "drove him drunk or soberThe poem above, there is a line "drove him drunk or sober through the dawn", these words are interpreted to is "drove him drunk or sober through the dawn" these words have non literal meaning is "an action which is is done because of problems", it is related to the first line my self created problems", it is related to the first line my self created			voung."
And I myself created Hanrahan And drove him drunk or sober through the dawnIn this stanza the poet wrote many words which are included to metaphor. Here the words are interpreted to is structural metaphor done because of problems", it is related to the first is done because of problems", it is related to the first line <i>my self created</i> The poem above, there is a line "drove him drunk or sober through metaphor. Here the words are is structural metaphor is "an action which is is "an action which is through the dawn" is done because of place or road that problems", it is related to the first by someone, line <i>my self created</i>	St : 10. Line : 58		. 0
"dawn" is not athe words soberplace or road thatthrough the dawn.could be throughSo, here comparesby someone,two things directly,because there is athose are sober andcombination withdawn. It will havethe words soberdifferent meaning	And I myself created Hanrahan And drove him drunk or	 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</i> <i>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</i> <i>through the dawn.</i> So, here compares two things directly, those are sober and 	The poem above, there is a line <i>"drove him drunk</i> 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 my self created Hanrahan. The fact "dawn" is not a place or road that could be through by someone, because there is a combination with the words sober through the dawn. 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
		So, here compares two things directly,	are interpreted literally. The literal
		Hanrahan And drove him drunk or	Hanrahan And drove him drunk or sober through the dawnpoet 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 my self created Hanrahan. The fact "dawn" is not a place or road that could be through by someone, because there is a combination with the words sober through the dawn. So, here compares two things directly, those are sober and

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

		1	
		particular functions	those are shod and
		that can not be used	iron. It will have
		in foot, it is the	different meaning
		combination the	if both of the words
		word of shod. So,	are interpreted
		here compares two	literally. The literal
		things directly,	meaning of the
		those are shod and	"shod" is wearing
		iron.	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
			chemicalelement.
			In metaphor, it
			reflects the troops
			by British people
			which ever stayed
			in Ireland and
			formed the ruling
			elite.
7	St : 15, Line : 90	T 11	TT d i
	As I would question all, come all who can:	In this stanza the	Here the poet used
	Come old, necessitous, half-	poet wrote many	the word of half
	mounted man;	words which are	and man. It will
		included to	have different
		metaphor. Here the	meaning both of
		words are	the words are
		interpreted to	interpreted literal.
		structural	The poem above is
		metaphor, that is	compares two
		"come old,	things directly,
		necessitous, half-	those are the words
		mounted man"	"half mounted
		these words have	man". The literal
		non literal meaning	meaning of the
			0

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

		<i>peace with learned</i> <i>Italian things.</i> The fact "stone" is a objectin 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.	means refer to author's feeling wich his had positive thingking.
9	St : 22, Line : 165 All those things whereof Man makes a superhuman, Mirror-resembling dream.	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</i> <i>makes a</i> <i>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> .	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.

		So, here compares	
		two things directly,	
		those are mirror	
		and dream.	
10	St : 25, Line : 177 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.	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</i> <i>makes a</i> <i>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.	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 someone. In metaphor , this line means sacrifice to do something.

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