CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

Poetry is a part of literary work, as stated by Perrine (1988: 509) that poetry is written, read, and listened by all ages in all countries, also all kinds and conditions of people. He also stated that *"Initially, poetry might be defined as a kind of language that says more and says it more intensely than does ordinary language* (1988: 509). Poetry is assumed to be able to say more because it is created by a person with overabundance feeling like madness, sadness, and blossomed. Therefore, the language itself is more intensely than any vernacular word. Beside poetry, there is a poem which is a piece of poetry as stated by Strachan (2000: 119) when defining about poetry. He mentioned that as the form of literary art, poetry uses forms and conventions to suggest differential interpretation. Thus, the use of stylistic element of poetic diction often leaves a poem open to multiple interpretations. If the poetry refers to the form, then a poem refers to the literary art.

A poem may not be interpreted the same for each reader. It is because the reader must have different thought that make a poem be interpreted differently. As stated by Wimsatt and Beardsley in Habib (2005: 623), when the poem is published and consumed by public, then it is available for everyone to be interpreted, especially in interpreting a metaphor in a poem. There are a lot of metaphors, such as extending, elaboration, questioning, and combining as stated by Lakoff, Turner, and Gibbs

(2002: 47). That is why the whole meaning in the poem that the writer researches cannot be interpreted completely without knowing the concept of words. Therefore the concept of words in metaphor occurs in source domain and target domain. Source domain is used to understand the target domain, and the target domain itself can be understood by the using of source domain as stated by Kovecses (2002: 4). A metaphor then is constructed by source domain and target domain in terms of understanding for each conceptual domain. The metaphor cannot be defined if the two elements are not identified yet.

The previous research about metaphor was conducted by Zhuang Yingyi, Samson Dare, and Andi Awaluddin. The research by Zhuang Yingyi (2013) is entitled *"Metaphors and the Construction of Hallucinatory Realistic Story World: A Case Study of Mo Yan's Autumn Water and Its Translation."* He researched about a comparative analysis between the source text of *Autumn Water* and the target text to trace the cognitive process of metaphor. The research by Samson Dare (2010) is entitled *"Temporal Metaphors and Images in the Poetry of Niyi Osundare."* He researched about temporal metaphors and images in the poems of Niyi Osundare that are relied upon aesthetic beauty and pleasure. The research by Andi Awaluddin (2011) is entitled *"Metafora pada Tiga Puisi Pilihan Goenawan Mohamad."* He researched about explicit and implicit metaphor in three poems using syntax and semantics. The differences among their research with the writer's research are on the source analyzed, devices used to analyze, and the discussion about metaphor.

The writer chooses William Butler Yeats' poems because the writer wants to know how Yeats uses metaphor in his poems, because his poems fulfill characterization of a poem to be interpreted differently. Therefore, the research is entitled "Metaphor in Four Yeats' poems."

1.2 Research Questions

From what is described above, the discussion will be focused on:

1. What are the meanings of the metaphor used in Yeats' poems?
2. What kinds of metaphor does Yeats use in his poems?

1.3 Objectives

The objectives of this research are as the following:

1. To describe what the meaning of the metaphor used in Yeats' poems
2. To find out what kinds of metaphor Yeats uses in his poems

1.4 Significance to Knowledge

This research shows how metaphor is used in the four Yeats' poems. It explains about the meaning of the poems in order to be able to be specified into kinds

of metaphor. It is expected to help readers to understand more about the meaning of metaphor in the poems.

1.5 Framework of Theory

Theory used in here about conceptual domain is Kovecses' theory. It discusses about what element used in identifying the metaphor in a literary work such as poem, how the metaphor is analyzed, kinds of metaphor in order to be able to determine what kinds of metaphor included in the poem, and also the other understanding about metaphor.

In understanding metaphor, there is conceptual domain**.** Kovecses defines that conceptual domain is the understanding from the using of metaphor (2002: 4). Conceptual domain is established from the mapping of one kind of conceptual domain to another conceptual domain. It is needed to understand metaphor because when people see metaphor in a poem, certainly not all people understand what it means because metaphor used in a poem usually uses unconventional language.

Conceptual domain consists of two domains which are source domain and target domain. According to Kovecses;

> *"The two domains that participate in conceptual metaphor have special names. The conceptual domain from which we draw metaphorical expressions to understand another conceptual domain is called source domain, while the conceptual domain that is understood this way is the target domain. Thus, life, arguments, love, theory, ideas, social organizations, and others are target domains, while journeys, war, buildings, food, plants, and others are source*

> *domains. The target domain is the domain that we try to understand through the use of the source domain"* (2002: 4).

Both of source domain and target domain are elements that have function to map the metaphor in a poem, in order to be able to interpret the meaning. Target domain is the topic contained in source domain, whereas source domain is words expressed by metaphor. What is meant by this statement is target domain refers to abstract thing, so that it uses concrete thing to explain the abstract thing. Abstract thing is the object that is hard to conceive, for instance love. Love is abstract because it is kind of romantic affair that only can be felt and cannot be touched. That is why it uses concrete thing like journey to explain how love is, in order to make love easy to conceive, whereas in a poem, there are a lot of things that are hard to conceive like in metaphor. Simpson defines, *"...the source domain refers to the concept that you draw upon in order to create the metaphorical construction."* (2004: 41). This statement shows that source domain is used to create metaphorical construction so that the target domain can be drawn, in order to make the conceptual domain can be defined.

According to Kovecses, metaphor is specified into four kinds based on devices used in unconventional language to create images from conventional materials. They are extending, elaboration, questioning, and combining (2002: 47). After understanding the meaning of metaphor using conceptual domain, it is classified based on kinds of metaphor. The way to analyze is illustrated below:

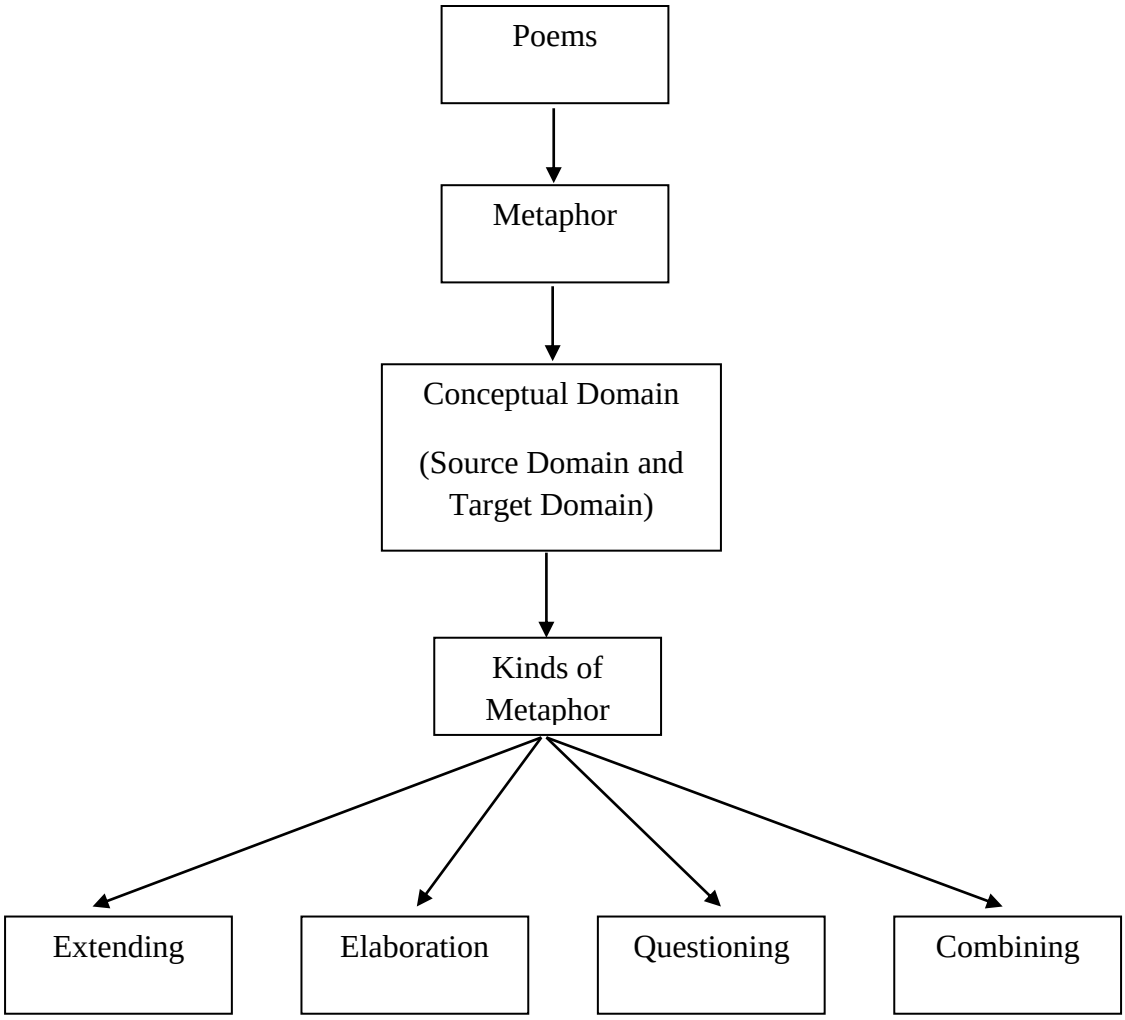


Figure 1.1 Framework of Theory