CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

This chapter shows findings from Yeats' poems and discussion about metaphor found in the poems. Four Yeats' poems taken here are collections of poem from edition "The Wind among the Reeds." The writer took this edition because in this edition, there are love poems that talks about Yeats had his love life with Maud Gonne, woman he adored. Not only about his blossomed feeling, but this edition also talks about his devastated feeling to see Gonne married another man instead of accept Yeats' marriage proposal. As the poet who wrote poems based on his experience, this poem collection must tell about his love life.

4.1 The Metaphor in "He Gives his Beloved Certain Rhymes"

Fasten your hair with a golden pin,	(1)
And bind up every wandering tress;	(2)
I bade ***my heart build those poor rhymes:***	(3)
It worked at them, day out, day in,	(4)
Building a sorrowful loveliness	(5)
Out of the battles of old times.	(6)
You need but lift ***a pearl-pale hand****,*	(7)
And bind up your long hair and sigh;	(8)
And all men's hearts must burn and beat;	(9)
And ***candle-like foam on the dim sand****,*	(10)
And ***stars climbing the dew-dropping sky,***	(11)
Live but to light your passing feet	(12)

Poem by Yeats entitled “He Gives his Beloved Certain Rhymes” above is the poem that tells about a sorrowful the man feels caused by love. In this poem, there are six metaphors: two metaphors in the 1st stanza are found in 3rd and 5th line, and four metaphors in the 2nd stanza are found in 7th, 10th, 11th, and 12th line.

Data 1

“My heart build those poor rhymes” (1st stanza, 3rd line)

The line above discusses about a man who is in love with a woman yet he feels it as a burden. He mentions about a woman’s charm that catches his attention at the 1st and 2nd line, such as her shining and long hair. It shows something that catches his attention and it is a cause of what he feels. Yet, it happens as if the charm makes him poor in the 3rd line because the woman’s charm becomes his burden. Therefore, the 1st and 2nd lines are contrasting the 3rd line.

As the result, he bids his heart to build the poor rhyme because as mentioned previously, his feeling turns into a burden. Love should be joyful and happy, though sometimes it brings sadness. Yet, for the man, the love he feels is like a rhyme. According to Oxford Dictionary, in actual meaning rhyme is *“a word that has the same sound or ends with the same sound as another word”* (2000: 1097), thus it must sound repeated several times. Then from this point, the love that the man feels is like repeated several times, which is his poor feeling that is caused by the love giving him disappointment, sadness, desperation, frustration instead of hopes and dreams. The

lines can be interpreted as described depend on the existence of source and target domains.

Source domain in this metaphor is “my heart build those poor rhymes” because it has metaphorical expression. It is known by the using of part of human body, which is heart that is impossible to build something like rhyme. The metaphor is used to understand the target domain explained above. After analyzing about target domain, then the conceptual metaphor can be identified. The conceptual metaphor in the 1st stanza and 3rd line is love is rhymes. It can be seen from the metaphor contained in there. The metaphor indicates that Yeats compares love with rhyme and then it is found that the target domain talks about the poor of love.

The kind of this metaphor is elaboration, because it is elaborated by rhyme. Rhyme is unconventional metaphor for love, because love is usually linked to something that has a pattern as love, for instance journey. In this metaphor, rhyme is conceptualized as love because the rhyme elaborates an existing element which is poem. The poem is usually linked to love because poem and love have a beauty that makes a person that falls in being lovesick. Yet, the poet elaborates the poem into rhyme to make it more understandable that the love talked in here is felt continuously, like rhyme that is repeated several times. In this case, love felt brings sadness to the man, like the rhyme in the poem which is poor caused by the woman’s charm felt the man adores and it becomes a burden for the man.

Data 2

"Building a sorrowful loveliness" (1st stanza, 5th line)

The line above describes about how the man who is in love with the woman yet unable to be with her. In the previous lines he says that a woman's charm catches him and it burdens him because his feeling brings sadness to him. It is clarified in the 4th line that says the feeling is getting bigger day out and day in. The 1st until the 4th lines show reason why the feeling brings sadness to him. Then in the 5th line, the poet says that it builds a sorrowful loveliness. It relates to the woman's charm that he mentions in the 1st and 2nd line. He thinks that the woman's charm is a loveliness so that he desires to have the woman. However, it is a sorrowful because he cannot get what he desires. As the result, he says 'building a sorrowful loveliness', to express that he cannot own the loveliness he wants. Thus, the lines can be interpreted as described depend on the existence of source and target domains.

Source domain in this metaphor is "building a sorrowful loveliness" because it has metaphorical expression by the using of clause which is building an abstract thing such as sorrowful loveliness. In fact, sorrowful loveliness cannot be built because it is the feeling that can only be felt not touched. In literal meaning in Oxford Dictionary, the word build itself means *"to make something, especially a building, by putting parts together"* (2000: 154). The metaphor is used to understand the target domain explained above. After analyzing about target domain, then the conceptual metaphor can be identified. The conceptual metaphor in the 1st stanza and 5th line is feeling is something built. It can be seen from metaphor contained in there. The

metaphor indicates that Yeats compares love with something built and then it is found about what the target domain talks. It talks about love felt like sorrowful in loveliness. Of course loveliness of the woman contained in the 1st and 2nd line that makes him falls in love, but as the time brings sorrowful to him caused by his desire that is not fulfilled.

The kind of this metaphor is elaboration, because it is elaborated by something built. Something built is unconventional metaphor for feeling, because feeling is usually linked to something that is overabundance. In this metaphor, something built is conceptualized as feeling because something built itself elaborates an existing element explaining about something putted together. As mentioned before that the sorrowful and loveliness are felt by the man at the same time caused by the woman. Loveliness thing should bring happiness, but it is contrasting sorrowful felt at the same time. Yet, the poet elaborates something putted together into something built to make it more understandable that sorrowful and happiness in here is felt at the same time and it is confusing the man.

Data 3

"A pearl-pale hand" (2nd stanza, 7th line)

The line above discusses about the man expressing his admiration to the woman by comparing it with something precious, like pearl. It relates to woman's charm as described previously in data 1 and data 2. Then his admiration turns into

painful and distracted his feeling. Admiring and loving her are all he can do because he cannot own her.

In this metaphor, the man returns to his admiration to the woman like in the 1st and 2nd line. He says that the woman has a pearl-pale hand, which is another thing that he adores from the woman beside the woman's shining and long hair. This time, the woman's hand catches his attention, and he does not hesitate to say that it is precious for him as if a pearl. Basically, hand is precious because it is part of human body that has important role in daily activity. Then it is emphasized by the man's statement about the woman's hand, which is like a pearl. According to Oxford Dictionary, pearl in literal meaning is *"a small hard shiny white ball that forms inside the shell of an oyster and is of great value as a jewel"* (2000: 932). As the kind of jewel, of course pearl is precious. Then the hand that is precious here is referred to two things. Those are hand that is precious because it is useful and because it shines like a pearl. The lines can be interpreted as described depend on the existence of source and target domains.

Source domain in this metaphor is "a pearl-pale hand" because it has metaphorical expression. It is known by the using of phrase a pearl-pale hand. Hand is not a shining pearl that is precious, though it is indeed precious because of its usefulness. The metaphor is used to understand the target domain explained above. After analyzing about target domain, then the conceptual metaphor can be identified through the 2nd stanza and 7th line as something useful is precious. It can be seen from the metaphor contained in there. The metaphor indicates that Yeats compares

something useful with precious thing, and then it is found that the target domain talks about precious thing for a man.

The kind of this metaphor is extending, because Yeats derives from the unconventional element that based on its function, hand is precious. From this basic meaning, Yeats uses it to make the metaphor for precious thing. It is used to extend the meaning of precious thing. It can be identified as a precious thing itself from the usefulness. So, something not only be identified as precious thing from the value or the sparkle, but also from the usefulness.

Data 4

"Candle-like foam on the dim sand" (2nd stanza, 10th line)

The line above discusses about the woman who is charming that makes the man falls in love with her. Her charm is like candle. According to Oxford Dictionary, the literal meaning of candle is *"a round stick of wax with a piece of string."* (2000: 170). The candle has function to light in the dark and it is used to express how the woman is likened as the candle. The woman's charm makes not only the man, but also all men's hearts burn and beat, as mentioned in the 9th line. It is caused by the woman's pearl-pale hand and long hair catch all men's attentions, and it can make all of them fall in love with her.

The candle in this metaphor itself is described as the candle-like foam on the dim sand. In literal meaning, foam means *"a mass of very small air bubbles on the*

surface of a liquid." (2000: 495), and sand means *"a substance that consists of very small fine grains of rock"* (2000: 1132). The candle-like foam is luminous on the sand that emits the light more beautifully. It is because the fine grain in the dim sand reflects the fluorescent as the light evoked by the foam. This is what happens when the woman's charm captivates all men. The lines can be interpreted as described depend on the existence of source and target domains.

Source domain in this metaphor is "candle-like foam on the dim sand" because it has metaphorical expression. It is known by the using of phrase candle-like foam on the dim sand itself, which is impossible to be true. It is because candle is usually putted on the flat terrain like on the floor. The metaphor is used to understand the target domain explained above. After analyzing about target domain, then the conceptual metaphor can be identified. The conceptual metaphor in the 2nd stanza and 10th line is candle is woman. The metaphor indicates that Yeats compares candle with woman, and then it is found that the target domain talks about the woman who lights the man's heart, just like a candle which lights the darkness.

The kind of this metaphor is extending because Yeats derives from the unconventional element which candle is likened as the woman. It is used to extend the woman's nature that the woman also can lights someone's heart like candle, in this case all men's heart with her charm. The woman's charm makes all men's hearts burn and beat as described above and it may make them fall in love with her.

Data 5

"Stars climbing the dew-dropping sky" (2nd stanza, 11th line)

The line above discusses about the woman's charm that makes every people want to own her. In this metaphor, the woman is likened as dew. According to Oxford Dictionary, in literal meaning dew is *"the very small drops of water that form on the ground during the night."* (2000: 345). The dew is soothing because it can be seen in the early morning and the soothing weather can make whoever feeling it gets serene. It is likened as the woman to show that the woman's nature which is soothing is one of the reasons why all men's hearts burn and beat, in addition to what is described in the 7th and 10th line.

Then it is added that stars climbing the dew-dropping sky. In literal meaning in Oxford Dictionary, star is *"a large ball of burning gas in space that we see as a point of light in the sky at night."* (2000:1315). From the literal meaning, it is known that stars are in the far place, which is another space. The stars in here climb the dew-dropping sky. Then it shows that even stars that from far place likes the dew, which is likened as the woman. The lines can be interpreted as described depend on the existence of source and target domains.

Source domain in this metaphor is "stars climbing the dew-dropping sky" because it has metaphorical expression. It is known by the using of clause stars climbing the dew-dropping sky. Stars are not human that can climb something the metaphor is used to understand the target domain explained above. After analyzing about target domain explained by the using of source domain, then the conceptual

domain can be identified. The conceptual metaphor in 2nd stanza and 11th line is woman is dew. The metaphor indicates that Yeats compares woman with dew, and then it is found that the target domain that talks about woman who has soothing nature as dew.

The kind of this metaphor is extending because Yeats derives from the unconventional element which dew is likened as the woman. It is used to extend the woman's nature which is soothing like dew in the early morning. In addition to the woman's nature which lights someone's heart as described in the 10th line.

Data 6

"Live but to light your passing feet" (2nd stanza, 12th line)

The line above discusses about a man who falls in love with woman and is willing to do anything for the woman. It is described previously about the woman's charm that makes all men's hearts must burn and beat. According to Oxford Dictionary, in literal meaning, light is *"to give light to something or to a place."* (2000: 77). In this metaphor the man says that he lives but to light the woman's passing feet. Whereas according to Oxford Dictionary, the literal meaning of foot is *"the lowest part of the leg, below the ankle, on which a person or an animal stands."* (2000: 522). The passing feet in here are compared to the woman's life because every passing foot can be said as a life passed. It means the man will light every passing feet of the woman, and it is likened the man is willing to do anything as long as the

woman happy. Thus, the lines can be interpreted as described depend on the existence of source and target domains.

Source domain in this metaphor is “live but to light your passing feet” because it has metaphorical expression by the using of clause which is lighting the woman’s feet. The metaphor is used to understand the target domain explained above. After analyzing about target domain, then the conceptual metaphor can be identified. The conceptual metaphor in the 2nd stanza, 12th line is passing feet is life passed. It can be seen from metaphor contained in there. The metaphor indicates that Yeats compares passing feet with life passed, and then it is found about what the target domain talks. It talks about the man is willing to do anything to make the woman happy.

The kind of this metaphor is elaboration because it is elaborated by passing feet. Passing feet is unconventional metaphor for life passed. In this metaphor, passing feet is conceptualized as life passed because passing feet itself elaborates an existing element explaining about occurrence in life. Yeats elaborates occurrence in life into passing feet to make it more understandable that in life there are a lot of occurrences that has been passed.

4.2 The Metaphor in "He Tells of the Perfect Beauty"

*O **cloud-pale eyelids**, **dream-dimmed eyes,*** (1)
The poets labouring all their days (2)
To build a perfect beauty in rhyme (3)
Are overthrown by a woman's gaze (4)
And by the unlabouring brood of the skies: (5)
And therefore my heart will bow, when dew (6)
*Is dropping sleep, until **God burn time**,* (7)
Before the unlabouring stars and you. (8)

Poem by Yeats entitled "He Tells of the Perfect Beauty" above the beauty of woman that makes the man wants to perpetuate it. In this poem, there are four metaphors, which are three metaphors in the 1st stanza. Metaphors are found in the 1st line, 3rd line, and 7th line.

Data 7

"O cloud-pale eyelids" (1st stanza, 1st line)

The line above discusses about a woman who has a shady eyes that soothes that makes a man falls in love because those eyes catch the man's attention. According to Oxford Dictionary, the literal meaning of cloud is *"a grey or white mass made of very small drops of water, that floats in the sky*." (2000: 237). From the definition, then cloud is identical that something shady. It is because the cloud which floats on the sky covers everything below it, for instance covers from the heat of the sun. Something shady usually brings serenity in it. If the woman is likened as the cloud which is shady, then the woman must be a warm-hearted woman. It usually can

be seen from the woman's eyes. Her eyes make whoever looking at her feels so shady. That is what makes the man pays attention to her. The lines can be interpreted as described depend on the existence of source and target domains.

Source domain in this metaphor is "o cloud-pale eyelids" because it has a metaphorical expression. It is known by the using of phrase cloud-pale eyelids, which is impossible if eyelids are cloud-pale. After analyzing about target domain, then the conceptual metaphor can be identified. The conceptual metaphor in 1st stanza and 1st line is feeling is nature. The metaphor indicates that Yeats compares between feeling with nature, and then it is found that the target domain talks about the woman's charm felt by the man.

The kind of this metaphor is elaboration, because it is elaborated by nature. The nature itself is unconventional metaphor for feeling, because feeling is usually linked to something that is overabundance. In this metaphor, nature is conceptualized as feeling because the nature itself elaborates an existing element which is human being. Yet, Yeats elaborates human being into nature to make it more understandable that feeling talked in here is one of human quality that happens when there is a person who falls in love with another, in this case the man falls in love with the woman, and it is described by how the man talking about the woman's shady eyes.

Data 8

"Dream-dimmed eyes" (1st stanza, 1st line)

The line above discusses about the woman's eyes that are sparkle and makes the man falls in love because those eyes catch the man attention by the charm. He mentions before about the shady eyes that represent a warm-hearted person as described in the same 1st line. This time the man talks about the woman's dream-dimmed eyes. In literal meaning, Oxford Dictionary defines that dim means *"not able to see well."* (2000: 369). Therefore, the dream-dimmed eyes in here are likened the sparkle eyes of the woman. The word dim is identical with something unclear. If it is related to the woman's eyes admired by the man, then it means that the eyes are sparkle. It is because when the eyes sparkle then they are seem unclear by the existence of the light emitted. Thus, the lines can be interpreted as described depend on the existence of source and target domains.

Source domain in this metaphor is "dream-dimmed eyes" because it has metaphorical expression by the using of phrase dream-dimmed eyes which emits light from the woman's eyes. In literal meaning, it is impossible if the eyes emit the light, because it is not electronic device used usually in a room to light the dark room. The metaphor is used to understand the target domain explained above. After analyzing about target domain, then the conceptual metaphor can be identified. The conceptual metaphor in the 1st stanza and 1st line is feeling is nature. It can be seen from the metaphor contained in there. The metaphor indicates that Yeats compares feeling with nature, and then it is found that the target domain talks about the woman's eyes that sparkle.

The kind of this metaphor is elaboration, because it is elaborated by nature. The nature itself is unconventional metaphor for feeling, because feeling is usually linked to something that is overabundance. In this metaphor, nature is conceptualized as feeling because the nature itself elaborates an existing element which is human being. Yet, Yeats elaborates human being into nature to make it more understandable that feeling talked in here is one of human quality that happens when there is a person who falls in love with another, in this case the man falls in love with the woman, and it is described by how the man talking about the woman's dream-dimmed eyes and supported by the previous metaphor in the same line that also talks about the amiraton of the man.

Data 9

"To build a perfect beauty in rhyme" (1st stanza, 3rd line)

The line above discusses about the man who is in love with the beauty of the woman and he wants to perpetuate it. He mentions about the woman's beauty with the cloud-pale eyelids and dream-dimmed eyes in the 1st line, and it makes him falls in love with her. According to literal meaning in Oxford Dictionary, the word build itself means *"to make something, especially a building, by putting parts together"* (2000: 154) and rhyme is *"a word that has the same sound or ends with the same sound as another word"* (2000: 1097). From these two literal meanings of build and rhyme, it is clear if the man wants to perpetuate little by little the evidence of the woman's beauty as the poet perpetuate the literary work into a poem, so that he can

recall the woman's beauty someday. building a sorrowful loveliness', to express that he cannot own the loveliness he wants. Thus, the lines can be interpreted as described depend on the existence of source and target domains.

Source domain in this metaphor is "to build a perfect beauty in rhyme" because it is clause that has metaphorical expression by the using of clause is building something abstract like perfect beauty. In fact, a beauty is not something that can be built, but only can be recalled. The metaphor is used to understand the target domain explained above. After analyzing about target domain, then the conceptual metaphor can be identified. The conceptual metaphor in the 1st stanza and 3rd line is beauty is words. It can be seen from metaphor contained in there. The metaphor indicates that Yeats compares beauty with words and then it is found about what the target domain talks. It talks about the woman's beauty that can be perpetuated as the word perpetuated into a poem.

The kind of this metaphor is elaboration because it is elaborated by words. In this metaphor, words are conceptualized as the beauty because the words elaborates an existing element which is poem. The poem is usually linked to love because poem and love have a beauty that makes a person that falls in being lovesick. Yet, the poet elaborates the poem into words to make it more understandable that the beauty talked can be perpetuated like words which is perpetuated into the poem.

Data 10

"Until God burn time" (1st stanza, 7th line)

The line above discusses about the man who will still in love with the woman until the world ends. It is said that the world ends because time is limited. A according Oxford Dictionary, burn in literal meaning is *"to destroy, damage, injure, or kill somebody / something by fire."* (2000: 168). Related to the literal meaning, the meaning of clause until God burn time is until the time to live in the world is over, and of course God is the one who can end the world. That is why the man says that the time is limited, because someday it will be over.

The man's statement relates to the previous metaphor that says he admires the woman's beauty in the 1st and 3rd line as described before. Therefore, he says until God burn time means that he will always love the woman until he die, until God ends the world. So the man's feeling to the woman will be everlasting. Thus, the lines can be interpreted as described depend on the existence of source and target domains.

Source domain in this metaphor is "until God burn time" because it has metaphorical expression by the using of clause which burns an untouchable thing. In fact, time is an abstract thing that cannot be burned like an object that has a certain shape. The metaphor is used to understand the target domain explained above. After analyzing about target domain, then the conceptual metaphor can be identified. The conceptual metaphor in the 1st stanza and 7th line is time is limited thing. It can be seen from metaphor contained in there. The metaphor indicates that Yeats compares

time with limited thing and then it is found about what the target domain talks. It talks about time that is limited, which someday will end.

The kind of this metaphor is elaboration because it is elaborated by limited thing. In this metaphor, limited thing is conceptualized as time because limited thing itself elaborates an existing element explaining about something immortal. Yet, Yeats elaborates something that is not lasting into something limited to make it more understandable that time is limited and will be over someday.

4.3 The Metaphor in "He Hears the Cry of the Sedge"

I WANDER by the edge	(1)
Of this desolate lake	(2)
Where wind cries in the sedge:	(3)
Until the axle break	(4)
That keeps the stars in their round,	(5)
And hands hurl in the deep	(6)
The banners of East and West,	(7)
And the girdle of light is unhound,	(8)
Your breast will not lie by the breast	(9)
Of your beloved in sleep.	(10)

Poem by Yeats entitled "He Hears the Cry of the Sedge" the sadness of the man cause by unrequited love, but he still loves the woman. In this poem, there are three metaphors, which are one metaphor in the 1st stanza found in 3rd line, and two metaphors in the 2nd stanza found in 4th-5th and 9th-10th line.

Data 11

"Where wind cries in the sedge" (1st stanza, 3rd line)

The line above describes about a man's sad feeling that can be heard through the wind. It is supported by the other elements which are edge, desolate lake, and sedge that continue from 1st until 3rd line. There is literal meaning according to Oxford Dictionary for those three words. In the 1st line, there is a phrase the edge, which the edge means *"a surface of an area"* (2000: 420). Then in the 2nd line, there is phrase desolate lake, which he word lake means *"a large area of water that is surrounded by land"* (2000: 749) and the desolate itself means *"(of a place) empty and without people, making you feel sad or frightened."* (2000: 359). In the 1st stanza is described as the man who feels his silence and sadness in the edge of the desolate lake. The desolate lake likens the place that brings sadness to everyone who comes to it. Furthermore, if standing in the edge of it and seeing the large area of water, the feeling brought to it is getting deeper. It is what the wants to express from the clause from 1st until 3rd line. Then the feeling is getting deeper than ever when the man hears the wind cries. It means that the wind blowing in the sedge rubs each other, and atmosphere that the man feels is like the wind cries. It is because the sound of wind he feels and hears are influenced by the feeling of the man that he feels before. The lines can be interpreted as described depend on the existence of source and target domains.

Source domain in this metaphor is "where wind cries in the sedge" because it has metaphorical expression by using of the clause which the wind cries. In fact, the

wind is an untouchable thing that cannot cry like human. The metaphor is used to understand the target domain explained above. After analyzing about target domain, then the conceptual metaphor can be identified. The conceptual metaphor in the 1st stanza and 3rd line is wind is feeling. It can be seen from metaphor contained in there. The metaphor indicates that Yeats compare wind with feeling and then it is found about what the target domain talks. It talks about the man's sad feeling that becomes bigger.

The kind of this metaphor is elaboration, because it is elaborated by wind. The wind is unconventional metaphor for feeling. However, Yeats uses metaphor to represent the man's feeling in the poem because feeling is indeed something untouchable, like wind. In this metaphor, wind is conceptualized as feeling becaue the wind itself elaborates an existing element of nature. Yet, Yeats elaborates the nature into wind to make it more understandable that feeling can get deeper along with what situation a person in.

Data 12

"Until the axle break that keeps the stars in their round"
(2nd stanza, 4th and 5th line)

The line above describes about how the man will never stop to love the woman. In the previous stanza, it is described about his sad feeling. Then in this 2nd stanza, the man continues his statement with saying that he will always love the woman, like the stars that keep in their round. In this metaphor, the man likens his

determination in loving the woman as the axle keeping the stars in the round. According to Oxford Dictionary, in literal meaning, axle means *"a rod that connects a pair of wheels on a vehicle."* (2000: 78). When the man loves the woman and there is nothing that can make him stop loving the woman significantly, then he will keep his feeling. Like an axle, if there is nothing that can make it break, then it will keep running. Thus, the lines can be interpreted as described depend on the existence of source and target domains.

Source domain in this metaphor is "until the axle break that keeps the stars in their round" because it has metaphorical expression. The metaphor is used to understand the target domain explained above. After analyzing about target domain, then the conceptual metaphor can be identified. The conceptual metaphor in the 2nd stanza, 4th and 5th line is feeling is axle. It can be seen from metaphor contained in there. The metaphor indicates that Yeats compares feeling with axle and then it is found about what the target domain talks. It talks about love feeling that will always exist like axle, until the axle break.

The kind of this metaphor is elaboration because it is elaborated by axle. Axle is unconventional metaphor for feeling, because feeling is usually linked to something that is overabundance. In this metaphor, the axle is conceptualized as feeling because axle elaborates an existing element of shaft. Yeats elaborates shaft into axle to make it more understandable that shaft used in here is axle that in particular keeps the stars in their round.

Data 13

"Your breast will not lie by the breast of your beloved in sleep"

(2^{nd} stanza, 7^{th} line)

The line above describes about the man who cannot lie about what he feels. It relates to the previous lines which say that though the man feels sad because of the woman, but the man will never stop loving the woman, as described in the data 11 and 12. Then in this metaphor the man express about his feeling, which is your breast will not lie by the breast of your beloved in sleep. According to Oxford Dictionary, in literary breast means heart, which is *"the part of the body where the feelings and emotions are thought to be."* (2000: 153). Then when the man says that such sentence, he refers to himself that cannot lie about his feeling. He is indeed sad to love the woman caused by his unrequited feeling, but he loves the woman. Thus, the lines can be interpreted as described depend on the existence of source and target domains.

Source domain in this metaphor is "your breast will not lie by the breast of your beloved in sleep" because it has metaphorical expression by the using of the sentence. The metaphor is used to understand the target domain explained above. After analyzing about target domain, then the conceptual metaphor can be identified. The conceptual metaphor in the 2^{nd} stanza and 7^{th} line is breast is heart. It can be seen from metaphor contained in there. The metaphor indicates that Yeats compares breast with heart and then it is found about what the target domain talks. It talks about the feeling that cannot lie.

The kind of this metaphor is extending, because Yeats derives from the conventional element that in literary meaning, breast is a part of body where the feeling and emotion are thought to be. It is used to extend the meaning of breast. Because breast is usually known as a woman's body that produce milk, whereas in literary meaning itself it is like heart which cultivates feeling.

4.4 The Metaphor in "He Wishes for the Cloths of Heaven"

*HAD I **the heavens' embroidered cloths,***	(1)
Enwrought with golden and silver light,	(2)
The blue and the dim and the dark cloths	(3)
Of night and light and the half-light,	(4)
I would spread the cloths under your feet:	(5)
But I, being poor, have only my dreams;	(6)
I have spread my dreams under your feet;	(7)
Tread softly because you tread on my dreams.	(8)

Poem by Yeats entitled "He Wishes for the Cloths of Heaven" above is the poem that tells about the goal of couple in the world is wedding. In this poem, there are one metaphor, which are found in first stanza found in the 1st until 4th line.

Data 14

"The heavens' embroidered cloths, enwrought with golden and silver light, the blue and the dim and the dark cloths of night and light and the half-light"

(1^{st} stanza, $1^{st} – 4^{th}$ line)

The line above describes about the wedding dress. It is showed by the description about the cloth which is embroidered by the heaven, enwrought with golden and silver light. In the metaphor, it is mentioned about the heaven. It refers to the wedding. As according to Oxford Dictionary, the literal meaning of heaven is *"the place believed to be the home of God, where god people go when they die."* (2000: 630). Every single person must have goal, even in the world or in the hereafter. The goal the world may be various, but the goal in the hereafter must be heaven. This goal on heaven is compared to the goal in the relationship. Every couple must want to end their relationship with the wedding. Then the comparison in this metaphor is heaven with the wedding. It is because for couple who want to be together forever, the wedding must be a heaven for them. Thus, the lines can be interpreted as described depend on the existence of source and target domains.

Source domain this metaphor is "the heavens' embroidered cloths, enwrought with golden and silver light, the blue and the dim and the dark cloths of night and light and the half-light." The metaphor is used to understand the target domain explained above. After analyzing about target domain, then the conceptual metaphor can be identified. The conceptual metaphor in the 1^{st} stanza and $1^{st} – 4^{th}$ line is cloth of heaven is wedding dress. It can be seen from metaphor contained in there. The

metaphor indicates that Yeats compares the cloth of heaven with wedding dress, and then it is found about what the target domain talks. It talks about wedding is a goal of every couple in the world.

The kind of this metaphor is extending and questioning. It is extending because Yeats derives from the conventional element wedding dress. It is used to extend the meaning of cloth. It can be identified as cloth of heaven because as described above, the goal of every couple is wedding and it is a heaven for them who want to marry. They is why, cloth of heaven can be identified as the wedding dress.

Then it is questioning because there are words “night” and “light.” These night and light are mapping for happy and sad. They are all go hand in hand, whether they are night and light, or happy and sad. This kind of metaphor is questioning, because there are metaphor in here uses two words that go hand in hand. When the night and the light are mapped into happy and sad, the target domain is appropriate. It is because in the real life the expression of happy and sad can change over, just like night and light. They are only night and light because the two of them are weather condition that is different in contrast. Same as happy and sad, those two human’s feelings are the feeling that is different in contrast.