Chapter 4
Finding and Discussion

This part is discussing all of metaphors that have been collected in some of William Wordsworth poems. The data of this research are analyzed by four steps; Analyzing, its process is read all the poems of William Wordsworth and was finding out the poem which contained of metaphor. Identification, read the entire of those poems were chose and identified the metaphor of each poem. Its identification process by applied the concept of metaphor and took the data which contained of metaphor. Then, classification; it is classified the metaphor based on the Lakoff’s theory of metaphor. According to Lakoff, there are two kinds of metaphor, conceptual metaphor and synaesthetic metaphor. Synaesthetic metaphors are expressions in which one sensory modality is described in the terms of another. Accordingly, a voice (hearing modality) can be described as sweet (taste modality) or a musical note (again hearing modality) as sharp (taste modality). Similarly, colors (sight modality) are often defined as cold or hot (touch modality; see Dann, 1999; Tsur, 1992; Ullmann,1945). Conceptual metaphor consists of a source and a target domain and that the source domain is, at least in the everyday cases, typically a better understood and more concrete domain than the target domain (Lakoff:1992).

The last step that followed to collect the data is interpretation; the process of interpretation is analyzing each metaphor and explains why I categorized them into conceptual metaphor or synaesthetic metaphor and here also find the meaning
of each metaphor. For addition, in the first part of this chapter is present the research finding and the next part presents the discussion.

*Research Finding*

In this research I found 10 metaphors from nine poems of William Wordsworth and then I classified them into metaphor category based on Lakoff’s theory of metaphor. All of those metaphors are conceptual metaphor, because I did not find any synaesthetic metaphor in each poem. According to Lakoff, conceptual metaphor consists of a source and target domain, at least in the everyday cases. Source domain as a comparison to the real aim while the target domain is the object of metaphor itself. Synaesthetic metaphor are expressions in which one sensory modality is described in the terms of another. For example, soft pink in this case, consists of two modalities; touch and sight. Soft includes to touch modality which formed by direct contact with the object and pink is included into sight modality which formed without direct contact to the object.

Poem: *I am Not one*

Are those that are by distance made more sweet;  
Whose mind is but the mind of his own eyes  
**He is a Slave; the meanest we can meet!**  
Wings have we, and as far as we can go  
We may find pleasure: wilderness and wood,

There is one metaphor that I found in the poem above, it is; He is a slave, the meanest we can meet! It is included into conceptual metaphor.

Poem: *She Was a Phantom of Delight*

**She was a phantom of delight**  
When first she gleamed upon my sight;  
A lovely Apparition, sent
To be a moment's ornament;

Like the poem before, in this poem I also found one metaphor in it. It is She was a phantom of delight and it also included into conceptual metaphor.

Poem: The World Is Too Much With Us

A Pagan suckled in a creed outworn;
So might I, standing on this pleasant lea,
Have glimpses that would make me less forlorn;
**Have sight of Proteus rising from the sea**;
Or hear old Triton blow his wreathèd horn.

In this poem I found one metaphor, it is *have sight of Proteus rising from the sea*.

Poem: The brothers

These Tourists, heaven preserve us! Needs must live
A profitable life: some glance along,
Rapid and gay, as if the earth were air,
**And they were butterflies to wheel about**

PRIEST. Ay, there, indeed, your memory is a friend
That does not play you false.--On that tall pike
(It is the loneliest place of all these hills)

In this poem I found two metaphors meaning, they are; *and they were butterflies to wheel about* and PRIEST. Ay, there, indeed, your memory is a friend.

Poem: Love

All Thoughts, all Passions, all Delights,
Whatever stirs this mortal Frame,
**All are but Ministers of Love**, 
And feed his sacred flame.
There came, and look'd him in the face,
An Angel beautiful and bright;
And that he knew, it was a Fiend,
This miserable Knight!

In this poem I found two metaphors, they are in the first stanza; all are butt Ministers of love and, it was a fiend which are included into conceptual metaphor.

Poem : Russian Fugitive

I was your lambkin, and your bird,
Your star, your gem, your flower;
Light words, that were more lightly heard
In many a cloudless hour!
This poem contains of two lines which included into conceptual metaphor,

I was your lambkin, and your bird, Your star, your gem, your flower.

Poem : The mad mother

Her eyes are wild, her head is bare,
The sun has burnt her coal-black hair,
Her eye-brows have a rusty stain,
And she came far from over the main.
Same as the others poems before, this poem is also contained only one metaphor, it is in the first line of the first stanza; “Her eyes are wild, her head is bare”. It also included into conceptual metaphor.

Poem : There was a boy

Fair are the woods, and beauteous is the spot,
The vale where he was born: the Church-yard hangs
Upon a slope above the village school,
And there along that bank when I have pass'd
This line is only metaphor in this poem; it is occurred in the first line of the third stanza. It also contained of conceptual metaphor.

*Discussion*

In this part I presented the discussion based on the metaphor category by Lakoff; conceptual metaphor and synaesthetic metaphor. Mostly, the kinds of metaphor found in some poems of Wordsworth’s which analyzed in this research are conceptual metaphor and there is no any data that I found as synaesthetic metaphor.

*Conceptual Metaphor*

The underlines are the data which contained conceptual metaphor found in all of Wordsworth poems which presented poem by poem, they are as follow:

**He is a Slave; the meanest we can meet!**

(s/l : 2/14)

There is no certain additional information about the poem “I am not one and C”, this poem also well known as “Personal Talk”. It is consist of four stanzas. The first stanza shows an elegy and in its stanza and any other stanzas except the second stanza there is no metaphor language.

The metaphor in the second stanza is “he is slave; the meanest we can meet”. This line is aimed to express that he is like a slave; who was meanest that we can meet, also refers to the previous line “whose mind is but the mind of his own eyes”. He in this case is someone who unnamed, someone who has mind or can be assumed as something that he knows but then in the next line, he called a slave.

Literally. Slave is a person who is the legal property of another and is
forced to obey them or a person who works for master to whom he belongs. By this definition, some predicates can be taken; weak, poor and downtrodden. So, in other words “he is a slave” means that he is like a slave who weak, poor and downtrodden.

Finally, this line is categorized into conceptual metaphor, because, its line is used a diction which often used in daily case. In our daily life “slave” is something which familiar also the predicates of its. The source domain here is “he is a Slave” and the target domain is “he is like a slave, he is weak, poor and downtrodden” furthermore, he has the predicates as like a slave.

*She was a phantom of delight* 

(s/l : 1/1)

The first line of this poem is as same as its title. Based on the source that I found, this poem tells about the poet’s wife Marry Hutchinson. It contains of an imply meaning.

Literally, phantom means ghost, unreal or unimagined thing whereas delight is a great pleasure. In this case, phantom refers to the woman or poet’s wife. But unlike the ghost in our daily life, the word “delight” in it presents some perspectives. First, woman that the poet meant is like phantom but does not make him scare. Next notion that can be catch as an expression that the poet would like the present that the reason for his delightful is the woman’s presence in his imagination or in other words he is delight when he is thinking about the woman.

So, clearly this line is contained on conceptual metaphor. According to Lakoff, conceptual metaphor is a concept of metaphor that happens in daily cases, which consist of source domain and target domain. Phantom of delight is an
unusual thing in our life even its unreal. The source domain in this case is a phantom of delight, whereas the target domain as the real aim is the woman’s presence into poet’s mind which makes him happy.

“Have sight of Proteus rising from the sea”

(s/l : 1/13)

This poem is like as another poems of William Wordsworth which showing his passion for nature. Generally, this poem is tells about earth or world’s present for human being and critics about how people treat the earth. Further, one of the lines in this poem is indicates metaphor, it is “Have sight of Proteus rising from the sea”.

This line is refers to some lines before, such; A Pagan suckled in a creed outworn; So might I standing on this pleasant lea, have glimpses that would make me less forlorn then its line. This line is clearly refers and explain the “I” in this poem is none other than the poet itself. These lines instead of saying have a sight like Proteus rising from the sea. Here the analyzing:

“Have a sight of Proteus rising from the sea”, theoretically, it has concept of metaphor which compare one thing to another. In this case, the poet would like to say that he is standing have sight like Proteus rising from the sea. Based on the online dictionary, Proteus is classical mythology; a sea god, son of Oceanus and Tethys noted for his ability to assume different forms and to prophesy (available on www.dictionary.reference.com). In this case, the poet compare “I” with Proteus or the other words I have the same quality as Proteus’s quality specifically ability in prophesy.
Clearly, this line can be categorized into conceptual metaphor. The reason for that, because this line consists of conceptual metaphor’s concept; source domain and target domain. Source domain in this case is Sight of Proteus and the target domain is the quality or ability of Proteus.

“And they were butterflies to wheel about”

(s/l : 1/4)

“The brothers” is poem of pastoral elegy. Pastoral elegy is a literary work written especially in memory of deceased person who lived a rustic life. This poem is telling about the dialog between Leonard who looking for his beloved brother James with a Priest. In this poem I found two metaphors, one of them is the fourth line “and they were butterflies to wheel about”.

This line is refers to some lines before, the three previous lines are “THESE Tourists, heaven preserve us! Needs must live, a profitable life: some glance along and Rapid and gay, as if the earth were air” and the next line is the data itself. The word “they” in this line is refers to the tourists in the first line. Its line is trying to say that “they” are like butterflies which could be categorized metaphor. Here the analyzing:

“and they were butterflies to wheel about”. This line is indicates metaphor, because it is contain of concept metaphor which compares two things directly. In this case, butterflies is refers to the tourists which is none other hand than the Pastors. This line wants to say that pastors are like butterflies of wheel. Here the analyzing;

literally, butterfly means a type of insect with large wings and often
colored. It is a beautiful insect, we can relate the butterfly's stages of life to our own life phases; growing pains, times of ravenous hunger, times of vulnerability and moments of miraculous expansions. Overwhelmingly, cultural myth and lore honor the butterfly as a symbol of transformation because of its impressive process of metamorphosis, from egg, to larvae or caterpillar, to pupa or cocoon and then becomes a butterfly. The other explanation which used to compare the pastors is “wheel”, as we know it is a circular frame or disc turning on the rod or axle, on which vehicles move along the ground. So by those analyzing a conclusion could be made, that Pastors are same like the butterflies of wheel, it means that the pastors have predicate as like butterflies which can make a transformation.

Finally, I categorized this metaphor to conceptual metaphor because it strongly showed concept of conceptual metaphor. In this case, the source domain is “they were butterflies to wheel about” and the target domain is the quality or predicate which the pastors have are same like butterflies quality.

Priest, ay, there, indeed, your memory is a friend

(s/l : 6/1)

This line is a part of dialog between Leonard who looking for his brother that actually is dead and a Priest. Leonard wants to know either his brother enjoyed a good life and what happened with his brother after he abandoned his brother to become a mariner by asking questions to Priest within was hiding his identity from the Priest.

This line is said by the Priest to Leonard. In some previous lines showed
that Leonard was trying to remember his memory with his brother in that Country Churchyard. Then, the Priest answered that “indeed, your memory is a friend” – “That does not play you false”. This line is indicates a metaphor. Here the analyzing;

“Priest, ay, there, indeed, your memory is friend” is a metaphor because it contains of metaphor’s concept. In this line, a thing that is a metaphor is the word friend. Instead, this line wants to say that your memory is like a friend. Literally, friend means someone who knows and likes another person very well. In this case, Leonard’s memory is like his friend. A predicate that “friend” have is warn, remember, know and care each other. The use of “friend” in this line is to compare that memory as a friend. A summary for that is Leonard’s memory about the Country Churchyard is like his friend it is will not make a lie.

Clearly, this line can be categorized to conceptual metaphor. The reason for that because, it is consists of source domain and target domain. In this case, source domain is “memory is a friend” and the target domain is Leonard’s memory is like a friend, memory has predicates of friend.

All are but ministers of love

(s/l : 3)

The poem “love” is one of Wordsworth poems that written in 1807, this line is in the first stanza of this poem. There are two previous lines before its line and this is refers to the some lines before. There is no certain information about this poem, to whom this poem addressed or what did inspire Wordsworth to compose this poem. The Some previous lines that the data referred are; “All
Thoughts, all Passions, all Delights” and “Whatever stirs this mortal Frame”, and then the data itself “all are but ministers of love”. The word “ministers” in this line is refers to all thoughts, all passion and all delights. The poet used “ministers” to compare all of them. This line is exactly showing a metaphor concept. Here the analyzing;

Literally, Minister has meaning a clergyman in certain branches of the Christian Church. The ministers sincerely serving people and warn or bring them to the right way of life. Shortly, this stanza has real meaning that all thoughts, all passions, and all delights whatever attacking us love will be guide us to the peace like a Minister or Priest brings and guides people to the right way of life. In this case, love is compares to Minister or in other words love has predicates like a Minister of a church which bring us to the peace and guide us.

Clearly, this line is showing concept of conceptual metaphor which consists of source domain and target domain. Source domain is “Minister of love” and the target domain is love is like a Minister which has predicates of it.

And that he knew, it was a Fiend

(s/l : 13/3)

This line is in the third line of the thirteenth stanza. It is refers to the previous line, and also explain it. Those line in it stanza are; “There came, and look at him in the face”, “an angel beautiful and bright” then the line itself “and that he knew, it was a Fiend”. This line is contains of metaphor meaning, because it used “Fiend” to compare what he meant. Here the analyzing;

Generally, this stanza has real meaning that there came a man and look his
face it is like an angel’s face beautiful and bright but the man knew that his face like a Fiend. Literally, Fiend is same like a devil which has predicates very bad, wicked and sinful. So based on its meaning we can make a conclusion that the man’s face is like a devil which known very bad and wicked.

Finally, this metaphor is concluded to conceptual metaphor. Because it contained of source domain and target domain, the source domain in this case is “Fiend” which compare to man’s face or in the other words that man’s face is like a devil and its predicates which is as the target domain.

I was your lambkin, and your bird.

your star, your gem, your flower

(s/l : 8/5-6)

These lines are in the eighth stanza of Russian Fugitive poem. They are one but divided into two lines which closely relating. This poem is a kind of lyrical ballad; it consists of many stanzas as lyrical ballad in generally. This stanza shows the poet tells about a woman unnamed, and then he said that he is the woman’s lambkin, bird, star, gem and her flower. These lines are strongly a metaphor language.

Some previous lines that explains these lines are “Have you forgot’---and here she smiled”, 'The babbling flatteries”, “You lavished on me when a child “, and Disporting round your knees? Then the two lines above “I was your lambkin, and your bird”, your star, your gem, your flower. Actually, these lines want to say that the poet is like the woman’s lambkin, bird, star, gem, and her flower. Here the analyzing;
literally, lambkin means a young lamb this word actually used as a term of endearment for a young child. Bird means any of various warm-blooded, egg-laying, feathered vertebrates of the class Aves, having forelimbs modified to form wings. Based on the source that I read, “the bird is generally thought to symbolism freedom, they can walk on the earth and swim in the sea as humans do but they also have the ability to soar into the sky. Birds are free to roam to earth and the sky. Many cultures believe that they symbolize eternal life; the link between heaven and earth, Christians believe that birds or winged creatures represent the souls in paradise” (available on www.signology.org). The predicate that we can take based on its explanation is free and fly. Star is a fixed luminous point in the night sky that is a large, remote incandescent body like the sun, and then gem with flower. Gem is a precious stone and flower is the part of plant often brightly colored and fragrant. So, the predicates that we can take from gem and flower are precious and decorate something. The notion that we can make from these definitions are the poet is like a bird, star, gem and flower for the woman which make her life free like a bird, gleam like a star, precious like a gem and become colored like a flower.

So based on those notions, I categorized this line into conceptual metaphor. The source domain here is the poet is woman’s bird, star, gem and flower and the target domain of it is the poet is like bird, star, gem and flower for the woman or the poet has predicates of those things for the woman.
Her ayes are wild, her hair is bare

(s/l : 1/1)

Based on the source that I found, the poem “the mad mother” is telling about a mother who worries about his son. In this poem Wordsworth shows his sympathy and poetics, personality, particularly the poetic identification basic to his creative process and the evolution of his sexual politics. This poem also related to his other poem titled “The idiot boy”.

In the first stanza where the data provided, it is telling about the identification of a woman with a baby in her arm and singing an English song. It is also describes the woman’s mood by her physic appearance, it can be seen in the first line of its stanza which as the data from this poem that showing a metaphor meaning. Here the analyzing:

“her eyes are wild, her hair is bare”. By this line, we can assume that the woman is angry or in emotional. Literally, wild is for animal or plant which is living or growing in the natural environment; not domesticated or cultivated also can assumed as a predicates of someone who is angry. This line wants to present that the woman’s eyes are wild like an animal that we must keep away.

Based on the notions above, a conclusion can be made that, it is included into conceptual metaphor. The reason for that, beside the concept of source domain and target domain this line is also used daily case’s comparative. In our daily life, “wild” is something usual.
Fair are the woods and beauteous is the spot

(s/l : 3/1)

This line is part of a poem titled “There was a boy”. It is a piece of poetry about childhood it is also tells about a boy who the poet knew, he was well known as an owl-mimic. They went to school together and later followed him to Cambridge. The poet writes as if he is the boy mimics calling to the owls and hope they will answer him.

“fair are the woods and beauteous is the spot” it is presented on the first line of the third stanza. This stanza is tells about the boy’s country churchyard. In this case, metaphor is presented by fair are the woods. Actually, this line wants to say that the woods are like fair. The reason why this is classified as metaphor is, literally, fair means a gathering of stalls and amusement for public entertainment. The notion that can be taken by this definition is a place where we can relax, entertains or source of happiness. The relation of its definition and conclusion, we can compare it and the woods. As explained before, the boy was lived in a Country Churchyard which may be close and near the wood. Fair are the woods, means that woods are like a fair for the boy who lived there.

So, this line is categorized into conceptual metaphor because it consists of source domain and target domain. In this case, source domain is fair are woods which is used to compare the surround of country churchyard as the fair which has meaning as amusement for public entertainment. Then, the target domain is the surrounding of Country churchyard itself the place where the boy was lived and
the atmosphere of its place. The woods who as the real aim has predicates same like a fair.