

CONCEPTUAL METAPHOR IN THE POETRY ENTITLED LOVE SONGS BY SARA TEASDALE

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Abstract

The article entitled "Conceptual Metaphor In the Poetry Entitled Love Songs by Sara Teasdale" focuses on finding the types of metaphors in Sara Teasdale's poetry. This research aims to find the types of metaphors and also to analyze what meanings are contained in the lyrics of the Love Song poem. This topic is part of Figurative Language which aims to convey a message imaginatively and figuratively. The data obtained were analyzed using the theory of Lakoff and Johnson (2003) and to analyze the meaning contained in each data found, the authors used the theory of Leech (1981). This study uses the observation method in collecting data and using qualitative methods in analyzing the data. The results of the analysis found a total of 26 metaphorical data, of which 10 data contained structural metaphors, 10 data contained orientational metaphors and 6 data contained ontological metaphors. From all the data collected, the authors found 1 type of meaning, namely connotative meaning.

Keywords: Poetry, Metaphor, Meaning

INTRODUCTION

Language and communication are inseparable things, no matter how small it is to communicate with other people, language is needed. It is very difficult to communicate without using language, language is one of the communication tools that has a very large role. And according to Waljia (1996), language of communication is the most complete and effective way to convey message, idea, interaction, feelings and opinion to other. Although communication consists of verbal and non-verbal communication, most people use verbal communication to communicate with their surroundings. According to Fajrin (2021), People can better connect with one another and convey their thoughts and feelings by using language. Information can be communicated through language, whether vocally or in writing. Everyone will try to communicate as well as possible so that the communication produces meaning that is easily accepted and understood by others. Meaning is important in communicating, if the meaning of the communication cannot be accepted by one of the parties, then the communication can be called unsuccessful. Without the capacity to express meaning, language is missing an important aspect. Therefore, in the use of language, understanding the importance of the language is very necessary to avoid misinterpretation of the meaning. Ordinary language and literary language are two different types of language. The words and phrases we use in everyday communication and discussion are referred to as ordinary language. It is simple, and it does not use a lot of complicated jargon, so it is simple to grasp. On the other hand, Literary language is the language used by writers, poets, and academics. Ordinary language and literary language have different purposes, the purpose of ordinary language is to simply express messages or concepts that are on people's minds. Meanwhile, the purpose of literary language is to communicate deeper meanings, feelings, or images to its audience. When we discuss literary language, of course we will refer to literature. Literature is a form of visual and non-visual art, such as painting, sculpture, music, drama, and dance. Literature is distinguished from other art forms by the medium in which the

art works. According to Datus (2020), Literature most often refers to works of the creative imagination, including poetry, drama, fiction, nonfiction, journalism, song. Many people think that literature is part of education, that's because literature is very attached to our lives. From birth to adulthood, we grow up with literature. Like humans who grow by experiencing changes, literature also undergoes many changes. One of the literatures used in education is English Literature where English Literature can introduce students' abilities to encourage critical reading, build valuable skills, and broaden students' views of the world. English literature has many parts, and one part of English literature is figurative language. Where figurative language is used not only in education but also in everyday life.

Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963: 366) suggest that figurative language is an image used in some way to explore the lesser known through the known. Usually this is in the form of a special repetition, arrangement or omission of words with literal meanings or phrases with special meanings that are not based on the literal meaning of the words contained in them. Figurative language has some types, but in this study the analyzing is focused methapor. Methapor is a part of figurative language, which refer to word or expressions that mean something different from their literal definition. According to Lakkof and Johnson (2003: 4) metaphor is persuasive in everyday life, not only in language, but also in thought and action. This show if metaphor is influences people thought in communicated. If someone say "metaphorical speaking", probably means that is should not take what they said as the truth, but as more of an idea. Metaphor is important in communication, it can make words come to life, a metaphor can use to make the subject more relatable to the reader or to make complex thought easier to understand. Based on this theory there are 3 types of metaphor, which are : structural metaphor, orientational metaphor and ontological metaphor.

The data source used in this analysis is poetry. According to Oxford Dictionary (2008), Poetry is a piece of writing in which the words are carefully chosen for their beauty and sound and are carefully arranged, often in short rhymed lines. Although the poetry only contains a few lines of words, each line has a beautiful meaning with the various figurative languages used. The poetry that used in this data by Sara Teasdale and published in 1917 with the title *Love Songs*. *Love Songs* is one of the famous poetry collections written by Sara Teasdale, in the poetry entitled *Love Songs*, there are many poetry that used as objects for this study such as *To E, Barter, Night Song at Amalfi, Gifts, But Not to Me*, and others. In the rhyme of each poetry tells about the author who remembers when she fell in love and also when she felt heartbroken. The poetry was chosen because all the data that contain metaphor as this study needs can be found in the poetry.

METHOD

According to Barker (2006) since the researcher must frequently assume many roles and collect data using a variety of techniques including his or her sense. In obtaining the data, this research used the observation method as a method for collecting the data. The step taken in collecting data are searching for all the *Love Songs* poetry that have been selected, collecting into one line, recording every poetry that contains metaphor and analysing each poetry and classify according the types of metaphor. On this occasion, the method that use for analysing the data is qualitative method. And to deliver the presentation this study use formal and informal method in presenting the analysis.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

The findings of this study indicate that there are 26 data of metaphors by the poetry Love Songs. This study explain the data based on the findings described in the descriptive way. The result table attached clearly as follow :

Table 1. Types of Conceptual Metaphor

Types of Metaphor	Number of Occurance	Percentage
Stuctural Metaphor	10	38,4%
Orientalional Metaphor	10	38,4%
Ontological Metaphor	6	23%
Total	26	100%

From the table above the researcher found 26 data. The three types of metaphor are structural metaphor, ontological metaphor, and orientational metaphor. The total number of metaphor that the researcher found in the poetry are Structural metaphor 10 or 38,4 %, the second types of metaphor is orientational metaphor with total number of 10 or 38,4% , and the last is orientational metaphor with the total number 6 or 23 % . The dominant metaphor was used in the poetry is structural metaphor and orientational metaphor with total of number 10 or 38,4 % items, while the fewest metaphor used in the poetry was ontological metaphor with the total of number 6 or 23 %.

Discussion

Data 1 :

I sang a song at dusking time

(The Song for Colin, Stanza 1, Line 1)

This sentence is **structural metaphor** because that sentence shows the term of structural metaphor because here we know that one case where one concept is metaphorically structured in term of another. It can be acknowledging that the concept of **Sang** is somehow metaphorical structured into the term of **Song**. This analisis has a **connotative meaning**, where the author describes himself singing a song at dusking time, while song is an artistic composition or sound in sequence and combination. In general, we sing a song very often even though sometimes we don't know the whole lyrics, but that doesn't stop us from singing. Regardless of whether our voice is melodious or not, singing is closely related to the activities we do, such as when we do homework, we will do it while singing a song. In the above sentence, Sang is compared to a Song. From this we know that this poem tells of a writer who sings a song for his lover named Colin in the evening. The writer leaves the rhyme of his new song under the beautiful night star, he continues to sing the beautiful rhyme. However, while the writer sings beautifully, Colin sleeps carelessly under an apple tree. Either Colin fell asleep from exhaustion or got lost in the author's song. The song sung by the author is an expression of the author's feelings, the affection and love given is poured through every lyric of the song made. The way each person shows and expresses his feelings to others is different, depending on what makes that person comfortable. Like there are those who give romantic words every day, there are also those who are always there for their lovers, there are those who always give their lovers gifts. However, the writer

chose a song to express his feelings, because according to the writer, with this song the lover can know how much the writer loves and cares for his lover. Whatever way we do in expressing the feelings we have to our loved ones, there is nothing wrong or right, because it depends on ourselves. What is clear is that if we express our feelings, make sure our lover understands and accepts our feelings, and hopefully the lover can also give us the same feelings as what we give.

Data 2 :

I am the pool of blue

(Peace, Stanza 2, Line 1)

This sentence is **structural metaphor** because that sentence shows the term of structural metaphor because here we know that one case where one concept is metaphorically structured in term of another. It can be acknowledging that the concept of **I** is somehow metaphorical structured into the term of **pool of blue**.

In this lyric poem, the author describes himself as a blue pond, where the blue pond looks very peaceful. The sense of peace that can flow into the author is like a tide on the beach. The meaning of peace that exists belongs to the author forever and will not recede like the sea that can recede at any time. A meaning of peace used to worship the clear sky and have sky high hopes. Everyone has a different sense of peace, some feel at peace because they already have a decent home and a steady job, some feel peaceful because they have a whole and happy family, some feel at peace because they have a loved one. Peace sometimes comes by itself and sometimes we have to find peace ourselves. This poem tells about the peace that the author gets, he likens himself to a blue pool and a gold pool. A blue pool that looks soothing and calming and a golden pool that looks charming and luxurious. Between the blue pool and the gold pool there is a visible difference in terms of color and view. Like the blue pool, of course it has a blue color and looks cool, while the gold pool has a gold color that looks luxurious. But whether it's a blue pool or a gold pool, everything feels peaceful from the point of view of each of us. Based on the explain, this analysis has a **connotative meaning** that supported theory by Leech (1981).

Data 3 :

I was chained to loneliness

(April Song, Stanza 2, Line 3)

The sentence above is **orientational metaphor** because the metaphor that associated with human physical experience in regulating the orientation toward life from sentence above **loneliness** illustrated Sad is Down.

This sentence is included in the **connotative meaning** because this sentence has the not real meaning. The author describes chained loneliness as being trapped in a situation where the author feels very lonely or alone. The author isn't really chained in real life but he likens that he can't escape his loneliness because he misses someone in April. In general, chains are used to tie things or living things, just as we use a chain on a dog to keep the dog from running away. chains are also used by humans, for example when humans make mistakes such as stealing then the human will be arrested by the police and their hands will be chained. But loneliness can't be chained because it's something that only we can feel. That's what the author uses to express his feelings of being trapped in loneliness because he always misses someone. Someone who

used to always be there and adorn the writer's life is now gone, the writer always misses that person remembering that they were always together, the memories of that person never disappear, these memories always live in the heart and mind of the writer. That's why the writer is always chained by loneliness because the writer only lives with his memories. Either the writer doesn't want to be separated from those memories or because the writer can't escape those memories, all only the writer knows. The feeling of loneliness that is a chain that always exists in the writer's life cannot be separated.

Data 4 :

The fountain sang alone

(The Fountain, Stanza 1, Line 2)

The sentence above belongs to orientational metaphor because the sentence above contains the terms of orientational metaphor that is this metaphor is based on human physical experience in regulating the orientation toward life which is in this sentence **alone** illustrated sadness.

This meaning analysis is supported by the theory of Leech (1981), where this analysis has **connotative meaning** which in this analysis has not real meaning. The author describes that the fountain sang alone while in fact the fountain cannot sing or make a sound. Alone is being separated from other people, generally solitude is a state where we are alone without other people, either because we really want to be alone or because the environment leaves us so that we become alone. Someone with an introverted personality really likes to be alone without other people, in contrast to people who have an extroverted personality who don't like to live alone without crowds. In this poem the author describes himself like a fountain, which continues to flow without stopping day and night, at night the author feels alone, feels lonely. There was only the sky and dew accompanying him, accompanying him without a sound, only the sound of running water could be heard. The night is so quiet, the flowing water makes this heart tired and sleepy. There are many things to tell but there is nothing that can be done because only water flows like a writer who wants to tell a lot of things but the author can't tell it and the writer can only silently keep it all alone. Flowing water has a beautiful sound, even though it looks trivial but if it can make us feel calm.

Data 5 :

Never fear though it break your heart

(Child-child, Stanza 1, Line 3)

This sentence is **ontological metaphor** because in the ontological metaphor involve ways of viewing intangible concepts, such as feelings, activities as entities. Ontological metaphor also serves various purposes, and the various kinds of metaphor there are reflect the kinds of purpose served. One of the various kinds of ontological metaphor that we can found in this sentence is setting goals and motivating, because motivating someone not to be afraid to feel heartbroken when they fall in love.

Heart is an organ of the human body whose job it is to pump blood throughout the human body and carry oxygen through the blood. However, the heart that is meant by the author in this poem is the heart in a connotative sense, namely the side of human feelings or emotions. The author recommends that children should never be afraid of love, even though sometimes love hurts our feelings. Even though love breaks hearts, through love happiness will begin. Broken hearts

in relationships are normal, indeed it hurts but a broken heart will heal again, not all relationships run smoothly without any problems, so don't be afraid to be heartbroken because everyone will experience a phase of falling in love and also heartbreak, broken. the heart will make us more mature in choosing a new love. This meaning analysis is supported by the theory of Leech (1981), where this analysis has a **connotative meaning** because the author motivates us not to be afraid even though it will hurt our hearts. But actually everyone would be afraid if something happened that would hurt his own hear.

CONCLUSION

After analyzing the data, it is concluded that metaphor is a figure of speech that identifies something as being the same thing with several unrelated things. The author uses metaphorical expressions in poetry to make the poetry look beautiful and creative. Based on the data sources, it is known that there are three kinds of metaphors contained in pottery, namely structural metaphors, ontological metaphors, and orientational metaphors. The dominant metaphor used in this poetry is a structural metaphor with a total of 10 or 38,4% items, and an orientation metaphor with a total of 10 or 38,4%. And while the last metaphor used in poetry is an ontological metaphor with a total of 6 or 23%. The author found twenty-six in the poem. Based on the results of the data sources, there are ten sentences identified as structural metaphors, six sentences identified as ontological metaphors and ten sentences identified as orientational metaphors. Of the three types of metaphor, structural metaphor and orientational metaphor is the dominant metaphor used in poetry because this type of metaphor is the simplest metaphor. This metaphor simply describes something in terms of something else and tell about feeling someone. The most common metaphors in everyday life are structural metaphors and orientational metaphor. And the author found one meaning in this analysis namely connotative meaning.

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