

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter, the researcher presents the research findings based on the some metaphor of “Crossing the Bar” in Alfred Lord Tennyson poem, some metaphor which are used in his poem, and also involves the analysis of message. There are two parts in this chapter, Data Presentation and Analysis and Data Discussion.

4.1 Data Presentation and Analysis

Based on the problem of research, the analysis is done. As knows as before the source data is the Alfred Lord Tennyson’s poem in 1889. The verse of this poetry will give a number to make the analysis easier. And then showing what the type metaphor is used in a table. The following lists show the metaphors identified in “Crossing the Bar” poetry.

Table 4.1.1 The Types of Metaphors are used in “Crossing the Bar” poetry.

No	Stanza	Verse	Types of Metaphor
1.	First	Sunset and Evening Star	Extended Metaphor
2.		And one clear calls for me!	Primary Metaphor
3.		And may there be no moaning of the bar	Extended Metaphor
4.		When I put out to sea	Visual Metaphor
5.	Second	But such a tide as moving asleep	Root Metaphor

6.		Too full for sound and foam	Mixed Metaphor
7.		When that which drew from out the boundless deep	Conventional metaphor
8.		Turns again home	Therapeutic metaphor
9.	Third	Twilight and evening bell,	Extended metaphor
10.		And after the dark!	Therapeutic metaphor
11.		And may there be no sadness of farewell,	Submerged metaphor
12.		When I embark.	Conventional metaphor
13.	Fourth	For thought from our bourn of Time and Place	Root Metaphor
14.		The flood may bear me far	Absolute metaphor
15.		I hope to see my Pilot face to face	Dead metaphor
16.		When I have crossed the bar	Extended metaphor

4.2 Data Discussion

4.2.1 The Types Metaphors are used in Crossing the Bar's Poetry

Appropriate Sulistiani (2012:5) argues that metaphors have two types. Common and uncommon are the various types. Dead metaphor, extended metaphor, mixed metaphor, and also absolute metaphors are the common types. And un-absolute, active metaphor, complex metaphor, compound metaphor, dying metaphor, epic or Homeric simile metaphor, implicit metaphor, simple or tight metaphor, submerged metaphor, unconventional metaphor, and also synecdoche

metaphor. Stevens in Nordquist (2015:1) also states that metaphors are ways of thinking and also ways of form the thoughts of others. There are 13 types of metaphors. They are a) absolute metaphor, b) complex metaphor, c) conceptual metaphor, d) conventional metaphor, e) creative metaphor, f) dead metaphor, g) extended metaphor, h) mixed metaphor, i) primary metaphor, j) root metaphor, k) submerged metaphor, l) therapeutic metaphor and m) visual metaphor.

Based on the two views above, there are many types of metaphor. But only ten types of metaphors are used in poetry “Crossing the Bar”. They are:

4.2.1.1 Dead Metaphor

Appropriate with Sulistiani’s (2012:5) view that dead metaphors use psychical action to understanding the meaning. Dead metaphor in “Crossing the Bar” is in the fourth stanzas of fifteenth lines. I hope to see *my pilot face* to face. Tennyson as the writer this poetry uses ‘face of pilot’ to understand the meaning of this words. In dictionary, physical is part of body or something can touch or seen. Face is part of body and can be touch and seen. So face is a physical and helps to understand the meaning of pilot.

In denotative meaning, that pilot means person who guides ship into or of a harbor. Further, face means a part of my body which in front part of the head. Appropriate Lakoff and Johnson (2003:4) state that metaphor is a device the poetic imagination as characteristic of language. So, the meanings of these words are only imagination. The words are just imagination in their thinking.

Appropriate Hollingsworth (2005:1430) argues that metaphor meaning is the transference of meaning from one word, image, or idea to another. Pilot in this poetry is not person that usually guides in harbor, but pilot is God. The writer

images pilot as his God. God is the maker or ruler of the universe. He images pilot as his God because According to Nick and Olivia (2000:1) that Tennyson wrote recovering from a serious illness at sea from Aldworth to Farringford on the Isle of Wight, off the Mainland England. So he must obey all of pilot rules. And face means part of body.

Further, the meaning of pilot face is the writer hope can meet the face of his God, that means he talks about death, why death, because without death we cannot meet God and feel peaceful in new life.

4.2.1.2 Extended Metaphor

Extended metaphors in “Crossing the Bar” are: 1) First stanzas of first lines “Sunset and evening star”, 2) First stanzas of third lines “And may there be no moaning of the bar”, 3) third stanzas of ninth lines “Twilight and evening bell”, 4) fourth stanzas of sixteenth lines “When I have crossed the Bar”.

“Sunset and Evening star”, in dictionary, sunset means the end of the day (the sun is sunk), and evening means the day between the afternoon and bedtime, Further, star means light in the sky. This poetry images about the sun is sunk which is the end of the day, and evening star is not light in the sky on evening, in this words use special language. Appropriate in Bajuber’s (2013:2) view that a literary work uses special language media. This language is different meaning in our everyday life or in dictionary, but this language use special language. So evening star is as the planet Venus is raising.

In “Sunset and evening star”, Sunset is the end of the day. It is not only the end of the day but also the end of life. People are in this world cannot be life forever, they of course will be death, and no one does not know when death will

be come. And in evening star also have messages of this. When the planet Venus is raising means death is not the end of our life. People have been death of course cannot be life again in this world, but they will be life in different place, they get new life. This new life is which full of peaceful, no fight, no work, no think, no jealous each other.

Appropriate Stevens in Nordquist's (2015:1) view that extended metaphor is the comparison between unlike things. "Sunset and evening star" is an extended metaphor, why is called extended, because it is comparison between unlike things. It compare between sunset and evening star. These things are different things and different meanings. And the meanings of these have been presented in the texts above.

"And may there be no *moaning of the bar*", in dictionary, moaning means make a low sound of pain, and the bar means a sandbar which large area of sand on a beach. It is right in Barnes (2006:2) argues that the most highly thinking poems struggle movements. The words of this poetry are highly thinking to know the denotative meaning. There are the messages conveyed into these words.

"And may there be no moaning of the bar" means the writer hears something that makes him feel pain. Bar, here means the boundary between life and death. Life and death cannot come together. Life can make someone happy, but different with death, death can make someone feel so pain or bad. If thinking about death, our thinking will be changed from happy to unhappy, good to bad, belief to unbelief, etc. they think about it because they feel if death will end of all our life, but actually after death will get a new life.

“And may there be no moaning of the bar” is an extended metaphor, because these words compare two unlike things. These compare about life and death. Life and death is different things and different meaning, so these words cannot comes together.

In dictionary “Twilight and evening bell”, ‘twilight’ means faint light just after sunset, ‘evening’ means the day between the afternoon and bedtime, and also ‘bell’ means metal object that makes a ringing sounds. Words of in poetry are connotative word. The words of poetry are just for to expression the literal meaning. It is same as in Radman (1997:27) states that figurative meanings recommend that the literal one does not mean the actual way of connotative expression should realize the literal meaning and understand the figurative one.

Appropriate Schon in Radman (1997: 44) states that in language, metaphors are explained as signs of concepts at various stages of displacement and as fossil are to be explained as signs of living in various stage of evolution. And in “twilight and evening bell” also is a sign which means twilight means no sunset. Twilight follows someone has been old age. Evening bell means hear bell in the evening. The bell is not metal object that makes a ringing sound. But here, bell is alarm that people must think about death. The people have been old age of course always think and wait when they will be off in their life, it means death. Why just death are thought, because they cannot do something as usual, and often get ill. Appropriate in Nick and Olivia (2000:1) statement that a Tennyson’s poem which is wrote in 1889 when he was 80 years old Tennyson wrote recovering from a serious illness at sea from Aldworth to Farringford on the Isle of Weight, off the Mainland England. Same as the writer, when he wrote this poetry he has

been old age, and he gets serious illness. So he is memorable meditation about death.

In Somer and Dorrie (2001:9) definition, “extended metaphor is one that set up principal subject with several subsidiary subjects or comparison.” And in *Twilight and evening bell* can be called extended metaphor. In these words, there is comparison between twilight and evening bell. ‘Twilight’ is a principal subject’ and ‘evening bell’ is a subsidiary subject.

“When I have crossed the Bar”, in dictionary, ‘crossed’ means extend from one side to the other. ‘The bar’ means a sandbar which large area of sand on a beach. That meant crossed the bar is a journey until crossed in sand on the beach.

Actually, “crossed the bar” has been conveyed a message. This message is life is like journey and cannot back in the past. The past is as good teacher, do not do something that makes us feel life nothing. But make life wonderful, with a peaceful, because life must be go on cannot back. In this world also cannot life forever, but there is something that maybe all of people do not want. It is a death. Death cannot bring us back to in our life in this world but can bring us in a new life. Waiting death is the rule of life.

“Crossed the bar” also is an extended metaphor. It brings to comparison two unlike things. These things are ‘Cross’ and ‘the bar’. Cross is journey in this life in the world and the bar is the place where people finish their journey in their life “death”. So “Crossing the Bar” is just the imagination of Tennyson about death. It is not about sea, boat, at the night. But it is about the spiritual, mental between death and life.

4.2.1.3 Primary Metaphor

“And one clear call for me” is a primary metaphor that in first stanzas of second lines. “And one clear call for me”, in dictionary ‘clear’ means easy to see, understand and hear. ‘Call’ means order or asking someone to come by telephone. The conclusion is someone called can hear clearly. Because this poetry made at the sea, the writer can hear hiss of wave clearly that like call him to follow him there.

“And one clear call for me” has the meaning. Call is meant God has called us to go away from this world to our really home with his trumpet. This is clear call because when someone has old age, death has listened clearly. So they have been old age has been ready to be death and go in a new life.

“And one clear call for me” is a metaphor. It is primary metaphor. This sentence follows two things clear and call has destination for the motion and purpose, and also has two domains (affection and warmth) that connect together (Labhart, 2002:4). Both of them have purpose and motion and can connect together. Call is affection and clear is warmth. All of these domains could not be separated out, and always connect together. As same as this example close friend, that is always connecting together which cannot be separated out. And clear call also like that because if the call is not clearly, there is misunderstanding between each other. Appropriate in Stevens in Nordquist (2015:1) states that primary metaphor is a basic, intuitively understand metaphor. And clear call is primary metaphor because it is a basic metaphor. Clear here has a purpose person understand call.

4.2.1.4 Visual Metaphor

“When I put out the sea”, in dictionary, this sentence follows some meaning that in “the sea” mean large area which movement of the wave and sometimes surrounded by land. Because the sea is a part that can see, so this is could be called visual metaphor. According to Lakoff and Johnson (2003:26) that a visual metaphor is the part can see. And the sea is something that can be seen.

In Mackail’s (1911:4) view that some poets like Arnold writes poetry is nothing less and the most perfect speech of man, that in which he comes nearest to being able to express the truth. “When I put out the sea” is only speech of someone that has the truth definition. The sea is analogous to the “silent summer heaven”, why it calls like that because sea is like heaven make people heart more comfortable. No problem, no fight is in our brain if see the sea. The beautiful view forgot our problem in this world. If the sea is the beautiful home or place in the world but heaven is the beautiful home or place in a new life which come when people has been death.

Scout and Rajeev (2003: 298) define that a visual metaphor is an ad use image to present two objects for comparison. They also give argument in the ad’s proposition is used to consider present advertising messages in unusual ways to gain attention and persuade. His statement above absolutely right, that in the sea is a visual metaphor, the sea follows comparison about home in the world and home in future (next life). In addition, appropriate in Stevens in Nordquist (2015:1) that visual metaphor is representation of person, place, thing, or idea. And the sea is representation place that a particular. Although home in this world more beautiful but the most beautiful home is heaven that will come after death. And the best

beautiful home is only for the best people who always do all good things in their activities.

4.2.1.5 Root Metaphor

Root metaphor in poetry “Crossing the Bar” are in 1) second stanzas of fifth lines, “*But such a tide as moving seems asleep*”, and 2) Fourth stanzas of thirteenth lines “*For thought from out our bourn of Time and Place*”.

“*But such a tide as moving seems asleep*”, in dictionary, “tide” means flow of water that happens as the sea rises and falls and “asleep” means sleeping or having no feeling. Then, the definition can be concluded, when the sea rises and falls, can be move as like sleep. And the writer wants to seem asleep as it moves, as the sea was alive.

In this sentence “*But such a tide as moving seems asleep*”, life means the writer wants to seem asleep as it moves, as the sea was alive this rises and falls. It means life, which is no matter what happened. Life must go on cannot return in the past, just keep a moving on. Same as the sea is always moving on. Appropriate Nick and Olivia (2000:1) state that “Crossing the Bar” is written when Tennyson get serious illness, so he was memorable meditation about death. Their statement above is right, life is must go on, and the finished of life is death. If people have been death they cannot back in usually activities. And they will get a new life after death. And absolutely Tennyson images about death that will come in every people in this world and cannot back in the past. So people must do the best for everything in order to will be not disappointed in the other time or the future life.

The sentence above is a root metaphor. It is included a perception and a reality which is fact or image. And tide is life that must be received whatever the

situation it is good or not the fact of your life. And appropriate in Steven in Nordquist (2015:1) stated that the root metaphor is the shapes individual's perception and the reality interpretation is a fact or image.

“For thought from out our bourn of Time and Place” in the dictionary, “time” means what is measure in minutes, hours, days, etc. “place” means particular position, point or areas. According to Nick and Olivia (2000:1) stated that “Crossing the Bar” is a Tennyson's poem which is at sea from Aldworth to Farringford on the Isle of Wight, off the Mainland England. The statement above is right. The sentence above means departure from the harbor from life is not really departure at all. Tennyson is leaving a world which he never belonged and is finally return home. “The bourn of Time and Place” is the open ocean, beyond the bar.

This poetry talks about death, home and old age. Even though the poetry takes place in a boat, on the water, at night but they actually takes place in a kinds of spiritual, mental netherworld, somewhere between death and life (Sminoff, 2010:1). Appropriate the sentence above that this poetry shows death is a departure and soul of homecoming. If the death is homecoming, then life (“the bourn of Time and Place”) follows a place is for while that people live there. That is meant home is in the world is not permanent home, but the really home is after death. The people will live there forever and nobody knows when the death will be come.

According to Stevens in Nordquist (2015:1) root metaphor is the shapes individual's perception of the world and reality interpretation which is a fact or image. Appropriate in his statement above that “bourn of Time and Place” is a

root metaphor. This sentence follows individual perception of the world and reality interpretation is a fact or image. “Bourn of Time and Place” has a meaning. The meaning is about home. It is in connotative meaning the open ocean, beyond the bar. But in denotative meaning is about home, in individual’s perception is really home is belonged. But in fact, the really home is where it comes after death comes. Home in the world is not permanent, but home after death is permanent and forever.

4.2.1.6 Absolute Metaphor

In poetry “Crossing the Bar” in fourth stanzas in fourteenth lines “The flood may bear me far”.

“The flood may bear me far”, in dictionary, flood means fill or cover with water. Bear means be able to accept and deal with unpleasant or bear also people is commonly called the name of animal. Far means more distinct. The meant of the sentence is floods give sadness for anyone. Flood can sweep away all things around. So if the things have been swept by flood, people can use these as usually.

In “The flood may bear me far”, flood is not fill or cover water. But flood is the death. Based on this statement this poetry talks about death, even though the poetry takes place in a boat, on the water, at night but they actually takes place in a kinds of spiritual, mental netherworld, somewhere between death and life (Sminoff, 2010:1). As same as flood, if flood can sweep away all things around, but death will go away from not only all activities as usually but also all people knowing. If someone has been death, no one helps us to return in this World. World is just life for a while, but the new life after death will be life forever there.

In Sulistiani (2012:6) points of absolute metaphor is a concept which difficult to be reduced to, or replaced with solely conceptual thought and language. For the example: “light” (for “truth”) and “seafaring” (for “human existence”). Based on Karthik (2012:1) absolute metaphor is a little connection between the metaphorical sense and actual entity. Absolute metaphor is also a figure or a concept cannot be reduced to or replaced with conceptual thought and language. This metaphor is usages to confuse the readers. Their statements are true, “flood” (for “truth”) and “bear” (for “human existence”). This word is difficult to be reduced. Why? Because if do not the meaning, flood and bear is not connected and make the reader confused. Because bear is commonly means the name of animal.

4.2.1.7 Therapeutic Metaphor

In Therapeutic metaphor are 1) second stanzas of eighth lines “Turns again home” 2) third stanzas of tenth lines “And after the dark”

In the dictionary, “turn again home” means people miss their home, then they want to back in their home. This sentence above has been concluded, turns means as cause so move around a central point. Home means place where you live with family. Appropriate in Nick and Olivia (2000:1) statement that Tennyson wrote recovering from a serious illness at sea from Aldworth to Farringford on the Isle of Weight, off the Mainland England. Because the writer of this poetry still has journey, he images his home and want to back.

Based on their statement above, actually the home is not in the world that the writer is imagination. With his serious illness, home is in his imagination is real home in the far place where someone cannot know before they get new life

after live in this world, that is death. This sentence is about the real home will be lived is not in this world. But the absolute home is in other life, life is after death. After death all people will back into their God not their family. Home is in the world is just moment, but home is near with God and can live forever with pleasure.

According to Stevens in Nordquist (20015:1) about therapeutic metaphor is right, therapeutic metaphors are used in the process of personal transformation, healing, and growth. In the sentence of “turns again home” is therapeutic metaphor because this sentence is the process of personal transformation, from life in the world in a home with family, will be finished all when they go away from world that is meant death. Death cannot be back all of in the world, death return us to God and back in the real home that is meant heaven.

“And after the dark”, in the dictionary, dark means the lack of light. Based on the statements in Nick and Olivia (2000:1), that they said when Tennyson writes this poetry, he got serious illness in his journey. And serious illness is a dark that all people are afraid with dark. But after the dark of course get something that make good for us.

Different in denotative meaning, the writer images that dark is death. Commonly all people in this world of course are afraid with death. They do not go away from their family, best friend, relationship and other people they loved. That is absolutely not true, because dark not only give bad things, but begin to get success. Same as death, death does not like bad dream in life, but after death will come new life and bring happiness life that can be never fell before. And

Tennyson as the writer in this poetry also wants to life happiness after he dead, no dark in the next life but just happiness and peaceful life

“And after the dark” is therapeutic metaphor because Burns (2007:4) stated like that metaphor is thus a form of language, a means of communication that is expressive, creative, perhaps challenging, and powerful. Dark is the powerful language, only listen the word of dark has made people afraid and need power in order to no afraid about dark. Further, he also stated that a therapy is a language based process of healing, heavily reliant on the effectiveness of communication between client and therapist. Dark is something bad in every felling people in this world. No one does not want the dark will be come in life. But dark is a process of life, which dark is a death. After death is not finished all of life, but after death begins life.

4.2.1.8 Submerged Metaphor

Submerged metaphor finds in third stanzas of eleventh lines “And may be there no sadness of farewell”.

In dictionary, “*And may be no sadness of farewell*”, “Sadness” means unhappy or causing sorrow. “Farewell” means exclaim or something that goodbye. The sentence above means if there is farewell, absolutely make sad for everyone, because sadness change the situation. It is from the happy situation until unhappy situation.

Farewell always comes in our life, nothing can forever, like you have thing in your life, it is not always be yours, but whenever will be taken and not be yours. The writer of this poetry wants to no sadness of his farewell. It is appropriate in Sminoff stated if this poetry talks about death, home and old age.

Even though the poetry takes place in a boat, on the water, at night but they actually takes place in a kinds of spiritual, mental netherworld, somewhere between death and life. And Tennyson writes this sentence means death is a farewell. Farewell does not finish all relation. Many people, if they have been farewell from someone or something that they are loved they fell sadness every day, every time and everywhere. And also he feels no useful if they live in this world. Same as death, he does not want, if he has been dead, every people feel sadness over. They may sad but do not take too long in sadness.

As same as Sulistiani (2012:8) stated that submerged metaphor is one in the vehicle is as implied or indicated with the aspect one. For the example: “my winged thought”, it means to have to image of bird. If this sentence “*And may be no sadness of farewell*” is a submerged metaphor because it defines the vehicle “farewell”. This word means the imagination about death. Farewell is something way that makes someone separates each other. Same as death, death also makes someone farewell in other people who they know and love in this world.

4.2.1.9 Conventional Metaphor

In this type, there are two lines that can be called conventional metaphor, first, in the second stanzas of seventh lines “When that which drew from out the boundless deep” and second, in the third stanzas of twelfth lines “When I embark”.

“*When that which drew from out the boundless deep*”, in dictionary, drew means move the direction. Boundless means something without limits. Deep means going a long way down from the top or surface, deep also means from

which is difficult to wake. Can be concluded that this sentence means a long journey boundless that want to surface.

Then, “*When that which drew from out the boundless deep*” could be conventional metaphor, according to Lakoff and Johnson (1980:10) that the sentences include the events, activities, emotions, ideas, etc. And this sentence is an emotion “strong feelings” in this sentence. This is as emotion because the journey is long boundless and with surface, long way down from the top. According to Nick and Olivia (2000:1) that Tennyson wrote recovering from a serious illness at sea. Based on their statement above because of Tennyson got a serious illness in his journey, so he feels his journey is very hard and so long time to finish his journey. He also surfaces in his life, from illness to healthy. Because he is not health, he feels will be death, and got a new life. And new life is not life in this world but life in heaven for a good people and hell for bad people.

Actually, there is connotation meaning in the sentence of “when that which drew from out the boundless deep”. According to Radman (1997:27) that figurative meanings recommend that the literal one does not mean the actual way of connotative expression should realize the literal meaning and understand the figurative one. The sentence has meaning that in this life could not always happy, but life is sometime sad. Life need fight, people which no fight in their life will be lose. Because people cannot life forever, all people in this world absolutely of course will be death. Before death, make life better, does the best for life, do not life with bad attitude, but always do in good attitude.

“*When I embark*”, in dictionary, embark means go on board a ship. Based on Nick and Olivia (2000:1) argue Tennyson has a journey at sea from Aldworth

to Farringford on the Isle of Wight, off the Mainland England. The writer is sure at the sea and goes on board a ship when he wrote this poetry.

Further, embark can be called conventional metaphor because “embark” means go on board a ship which as an event, according to Lakoff and Johnson (1980:10) in sentences of the conventional metaphor include event that something that happen. And the event of this sentence is when the writer got a journey at the sea and goes on board ship.

Hawkes in Youseffi (2009: 4) states that metaphor means transference of a word to a new sense. In metaphor embark is not just go on board a ship. The writer thinks about death. Go on board a ship means a journey in new life. That means this new life is not in this world but in other world “heaven”. When death comes, people begin new life, no muss, no fuss, or hugs, just be gone away to this world. If people have been death, they cannot do everything like in this world. They cannot meet his family, friend and their relationship. Because death makes go away everything usually people do in this world.

Based on Stevens in Nordquist (2015:1) defines conventional metaphor is a familiar comparison as a figure of speech. It also has been explained above if ‘when that which drew from out the boundless deep’ and ‘when I embark’ are the conventional metaphor because these sentences are a figure of speech which compare something

4.2.1.10 Mixed Metaphor

In the second stanzas of sixth lines is “*too full for sound and foam*” is called mixed metaphor. Based on Sulistiani (2012:6) it could be mixed metaphor

because this sentences identification two aspects. This is identification about “sound” and “foam” and these words come together and need identification.

In dictionary, sound means something can hear. Foam means mass of small use white air bubbles in a liquid. According to Nick and Olivia (2000:1) that Tennyson wrote recovering from a serious illness at sea from Aldworth to Farringford on the Isle of Wight, off the Mainland England. Further, *to full for sound and foam* means when Tennyson wrote this poetry he sounds wave and see foam at the sea and the tide has to be high. And tide is wave will not break on sandbar.

Nordquist (2015:1) states that metaphor is a figure of speech to compare two things that actually have something things. That is meant to *full for sound and foam* is not Tennyson hear something such as foam, but means death come as the tide has to be high which wave will not break on sandbar. And all people cannot know and avoid when death comes. Because death comes suddenly like wave comes suddenly and will crush all things around it. Same as death, death will come not only for rich or poor, smart or stupid, young or old, beautiful, handsome or not but also all people that has been God wanted to be death now or then. And people cannot choose when they will be death so people must be ready with do everything be positive and do the best for everything and accepted death pleasure without complain to God.

4.2.2 The Contribution Metaphors to the Message in “Crossing the Bar”

The 1st stanza has message about death, life, old age and home. Based on in Radman’s (1997:27) view that figurative language meanings recommend that the literal one that does not mean the actual meaning and understand the figurative

one. And metaphor is as one figurative one. The contribution metaphor to the message is with metaphor can make the readers imagine about something way that into sentence because the sentence of this poetry is connotative meaning. With metaphor can make the readers bring them as in the place or in the situation of this poetry.

In 1st stanza of 1st line: metaphor can bring the readers into the situation of sunset. When see sunset come, it looks so beautiful, but when sunset has been gone. The view is bad, no light, just darkness here. And people can feel the wonderful view of sunset without see sunset, and also feel the bad when sunset has been gone.

In 1st stanza of 2nd line with metaphor can make the readers imagine about something in the sentences of this poetry. The readers imagine that clear call is something calls them clearly and they can hear the sound of it. The sound can make them afraid or happy.

In 1st stanza of 3rd line metaphor can bring the readers into the same as situation in the bar. Bar means the boundary between life and death. And the readers are as in the bar. They are in difficult situation between life and death. But it is death, hope all there are no moaning of this. Just feel happy of every time whatever the situation.

In 1st stanza of 4th line the metaphor can make the readers imagine about something in the sea. The sea is a place so large and can be measured with logical. With metaphor can imagine all about in the sea. And the sea brings wonderful view. Most of people like sea. Just hear word of sea, their imagination have been in the sea.

In 2nd stanza of 7th line “When that which drew from out the boundless deep” has contribution message about between “life and death”. This sentence has an emotion “strong felling”. And Tennyson has this emotion. When he got serious illness in his journey, this journey feels long time. He must surface in his life. If someone has sick, life or death is always in mind.

From the 2nd stanza can be the message of this stanza about life, death, and home. Based on Hollingsworth’s (2005:1430) view metaphor is a figure of speech to compare between two something that have something important in common. Metaphor meaning is the transference of meaning from word, image, or idea to another. In second stanza the contribution metaphor to the message is the readers able to transference meaning from word, image, or idea. They can know the meaning of these sentences from these words. They look these words, and imagine these words in their mind then they have idea from their imagination.

In 2nd stanza of 5th line the metaphor can make the readers able to transference meaning from word, image, or idea. Based on in this sentence “But such a tide as moving seems asleep”, the readers transference the meaning of this sentence. Metaphor brings them in their imagination about a tide as moving seems asleep. They follow in their imagination until they able to find idea for the meaning of this word that the actual meaning of this sentence is about ‘Death’ is not the end of our life. It means life, which is no matter what happened. Life must go on cannot return in the past, just a moving on.

In 2nd stanza of 6th line metaphor can make the readers able to transference meaning from word, image, or idea. Just look this sentence “Too full for sound and foam”, the reader directly in their imagination. Looking for about what full

for sound is not something able to hear and where sound and foam can come together.

In 2nd stanza of 7th line “When that which drew from out the boundless deep”, metaphor give the contribution message. With metaphor can imagine about an emotion “strong felling”. The readers imagine Tennyson’s emotion. When he got serious illness in his journey, this journey feels long time. He must surface in his life. If someone has sick, life or death is always in mind.

In 2nd stanza of 8th line “Turns again home”, of course if knowing ‘home’ people direct image about home belongs them. They image their home that full peaceful, home makes them gather with their family. All problem will be forgotten when people is in their home. People also has idea from this word, if home is their belonged, of course not they live it forever. But someday they will go from their home.

From the 3rd stanza, the contribution message is about life, death, and old age. Appropriate Schon in Radman (1997: 44) states that in language, metaphors are explained as signs of concepts at various stages of displacement and as fossil are to be explained as signs of living in various stage of evolution. Here, this sentence has something meaning as sign. With metaphor can invite the readers follow and understand the actual meaning.

In 3rd stanza of 9th line, “Twilight and evening bell” has something meaning in there and have to be explained. The readers have read this sentence image about it. They follow into the situation, if ‘twilight’ has the meaning of faint light just after sunset, ‘evening’ the day between the afternoon and bedtime, and also ‘bell’ metal object that makes a ringing sounds. They imagine about the

view of twilight that just faint light after sunset. The light is not bright. With this situation also hear something that makes afraid. Because if someone is in the faint light in the evening and also hear strange sound, of course afraid and want to go away in this situation.

In 3rd stanza of 10th line, “And after the dark”, the readers imagine dark as something bad. Dark is as sign must be explained. They take their selves in this situation. They are as in the place without light, lonely and feel something bad will be happened. But if the dark will be finished, the situation will change, there is opportunity to go in bad situation, and change in wonderful situation.

In 3rd stanza of 11th line “and may there be no sadness and of farewell”, just hear farewell most of people of course directly follow in their feeling. They feel sad, do not want farewell with every people that their love. But the sadness of course they will more be felt if farewell with someone, but do not sad take too long.

In 3rd stanza of 12th, embark does not go on board. Embark is as death and new life. It is called like this because when Tennyson wrote this poetry, he got serious illness and when he was journey at the sea. So embark is just the image of coming death. But life is not finished. New life will wait for us. With this situation the readers also follow in this place, they imagine that if they get a serious illness without someone care with them. Of course this situation is being so sad.

From 4th stanza, life, death and home are the contribution metaphor to the message in this poetry. Appropriate Lakoff and Johnson (2003:4) state that metaphor is a device the poetic imagination as characteristic of language. So, the meanings of these words are only imagination. The words are just imagination in

their thinking. So the contribution metaphors make the imagination the readers of these words in this poetry.

In 4th stanza of 13th line “for though from our bourn of Time and Place” the metaphor has contribution message, with metaphor make the imagination the readers of this sentence. They imagine the time and place that they have been born. This time is very wonderful and cannot be forgotten. In this time all love have been given. And this place people are loved together in the same place and give love and happiness each other.

In 4th stanza of 14th line “The flood may bear me far”, if hear this sentence make the readers imagine in bad feeling. Flood is something bad. Flood can sweep away all things around. Until make people do not have anything. So flood makes people feel afraid if flood come to them.

In the 4th stanza of 15th line the Pilot face, if hear about pilot face, people go in their imagination about Pilot face. They image handsome Pilot, or ugly Pilot. Then they continue their imagination, Pilot guides in harbor take all on the ship. Greatly, Pilot can make many people proud of him. With metaphor people also not image about the face of Pilot, but they can be their selves as Pilot.

In 4th stanza of 16th line “When I have crossed the bar”, in this sentence is talk about Life is as journey and no able to back in the past. The past is a good teacher. Do not do something that makes us disappointed future. But do our life with good attitude and near with always remember God and always pray. With this sentence make the readers imagine with their life. What important is their love for their life.

This poetry has message. The messages are about life, death, old age and home. Appropriate in Nick and Olivia (2000:1) that Tennyson wrote this poetry in 1889 when he was 80 years old. Further, when he wrote this poetry he got serious illness at sea from Aldworth to Farringford. From this view, when Tennyson got serious illness, he images about death. Most of people are afraid sick, because sick or moreover serious illness can be people death. Old age is the really age of Tennyson. Tennyson wrote this poetry when he was 80 years old. And sea likes home. If seeing sea makes our heart peaceful like in our home. In metaphors also has contribution message, a) metaphor can make the readers imagine about something in the sentences of poetry, b) metaphor can make the readers bring them as in the place or in the situation of this poetry, c) metaphor can make the readers transference the meaning from word, image, or idea, d) metaphor can make the readers know the meaning of these sentences from these words of this poetry, e) metaphor can invite the readers follow and understand the actual meaning, f) metaphors also make the readers know the true meaning, g) metaphors make the imagination the readers of these words in this poetry. So the message of this poetry talks about death, old age, and home.

Appropriate in Sminoff (2010:1) argues that even this poetry takes place in a boat, on the water, at the night, but actually takes place in kinds of spiritual, mental netherworld, somewhere between death and life. And with Tennyson's serious illness, it is about his mental, does he able to receive or not. It is between life and death. The answer if people get serious illness is life or death.