

**IMAGERY IN MARY OLIVER'S SELECTED POEMS**



**A THESIS**

*Submitted to the Faculty of Cultural Sciences Hasanuddin University in  
Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements to Obtain a Sarjana Degree  
in English Literature Study Program*

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ENGLISH LITERATURE STUDY PROGRAM  
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With reference to the letter of the dean of Faculty of Cultural Sciences Hasanuddin University No. 2184/UN4.9.1/KEP/2021 regarding supervision, we hereby confirm to approve the undergraduate thesis draft by Jeremy Azarya Wurarah (I21116525) to be examined at the English Literature Study Program of Faculty of Cultural Sciences

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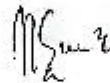
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**LEGITIMATION**

**THESIS**

**IMAGERY IN MARY OLIVER'S SELECTED POEMS**

**BY**

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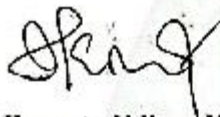
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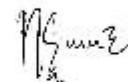


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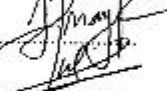

AGREEMENT

On August 14, 2023, the Board of Thesis Examination has kindly approved a thesis by Jeremy Azarya Wurarah (F21116525) entitled *Imagery In Mary Oliver's Selected Poems* submitted in fulfillment of one of the requirements to obtain Sarjana Degree in English Literature Study Program, Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Hasanuddin University.

Makassar, 14<sup>th</sup> August 2023

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**DECLARATION**

The thesis of **JEREMY AZARYA WURARAH** (Student Number: **F21116525**) entitled, "**IMAGERY IN MARY OLIVER'S SELECCTED POEMS**" has been revised as advised during the examination on July 25<sup>th</sup> 2023 and Is approved by the Board of Undergraduate Thesis Examiners:

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The undersigned,

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Hereby, the writer declares that this thesis is written by himself. This thesis does not contain any materials which have been published by other people, and it does not cite other people's ideas except quotations and references.

Makassar, August 15<sup>th</sup> 2023

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The writer would like to express his highest gratitude for Jesus Christ, because of his blessing and opportunity the writer was able to finish his undergraduate thesis entitled *Imagery in Mary Oliver's Selected Poems*.

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The Writer

Jeremy Azarya Wurarah

## ABSTRAK

**Jeremy Azarya Wurarah, *Imagery in Mary Oliver's Selected Poems*.  
Dibimbing oleh Herawaty Abbas dan Andi Inayah Soraya.**

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengidentifikasi tipe-tipe citra dalam puisi-puisi pilihan karya Mary Oliver dan untuk menjelaskan kontribusi tipe-tipe citra dalam makna dari puisi-puisi tersebut.

Dalam melakukan penelitian ini, penulis menggunakan Teori Citra oleh Perrine dan Arp. Data dikumpulkan dari puisi-puisi pilihan karya Mary Oliver yang berjudul *Morning Poem*, *Little Owl Who Lives in the Orchard*, dan *The Summer Day*. Dalam melakukan analisis data yang telah dikumpulkan, penulis menggunakan metode deskripsi analisis.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa ada enam dari tujuh jenis citra yang ditemukan dalam puisi-puisi pilihan karya Mary Oliver yaitu visual, suara, sentuhan, rasa, perasaan, dan gerakan. Jenis citra yang tidak ditemukan dalam puisi-puisi pilihan karya Mary Oliver adalah penciuman, sedangkan citra yang paling banyak digunakan adalah visual. Setiap jenis citra yang ditemukan dalam puisi-puisi pilihan karya Mary Oliver memiliki kontribusi dalam makna tiap puisi. Citra visual, suara, sentuhan, rasa, perasaan, dan gerakan tergambarkan melalui puisi-puisi tersebut dan menekankan pesan dari tiap-tiap puisi. Dalam puisi *Morning Poem*, terdapat baris *under the orange* yang mengilustrasikan gambaran sinar matahari di pagi hari yang menekankan makna dari puisi tersebut yaitu hari yang baru ada setiap hari seperti matahari yang selalu terbit setiap pagi. Dalam puisi *Little Owl Who Lives in the Orchard*, terdapat baris *the ladder of scream* yang membangkitkan indra pendengaran pembaca dan menekankan makna puisi ini yaitu sebagai pengingat kematian. Dalam puisi *The Summer Day*, terdapat ungkapan *how to be idle and blessed* yang mengajak pembaca untuk merasakan perasaan bersyukur dan ungkapan ini memperkuat makna puisi yaitu bijak dan bersyukurlah dengan keadaan sekitar dan hidup yang diberikan.

**Kata Kunci: Perumpamaan, Mary Oliver, Puisi**



## ABSTRACT

**Jeremy Azarya Wurarah, *Imagery in Mary Oliver's Selected Poems.***  
Supervised by **Herawaty Abbas dan Andi Inayah Soraya.**

The purpose of this study is to identify the types of imagery in Mary Oliver's selected poems and to elaborate the contribution of imagery types to the meaning of the selected poems.

In conducting this study, the writer used imagery theory by Perrine and Arp. The data were collected from Mary Oliver's selected poems entitled *Morning Poem*, *Little Owl Who Lives in the Orchard*, and *The Summer Day*. In analyzing the obtained data, the writer used descriptive analysis method.

The study results indicate that there are six out of seven types of imagery found in the Mary Oliver's selected poem namely visual, auditory, tactile, gustatory, organic and kinesthetic. The only imagery types that is not found in the selected poems is olfactory, while the most used imagery types is visual imagery. Each type of imagery found in Mary Oliver's selected poem has contributed to the meaning of each poem. The visual, sound, touch, taste, feeling, and movement are illustrated through the poems by emphasizing the message of each poem. In *Morning Poem*, there is a phrase *under the orange* which illustrates the visual of the sun which shines brightly in the morning emphasizing the meaning of the poem which a fresh new day start every day just as the sun that rises everyday brightly. In *Little Owl Who Lives in the Orchard*, there is a phrase *the ladder od the scream* which evoke the reader sense's of fearful hearing and emphasizing the message of the poem which is the reminder of death. In *The Summer Day*, there is a phrase *how to be idle and blessed* which invites the reader sense of feeling to be thankful and this line strengthens the meaning of the poem which is to be mindful and grateful of the surrounding and the life given to each person.

**Keywords: Imagery, Mary Oliver, Poem**

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# **CHAPTER I**

## **INTRODUCTION**

This chapter consists of Background of Study, Identification of Problem, Scope of Problem, Research Questions, Objective of Study, and Sequences of Chapter.

### **1.1. Background of Study**

When it comes to literature, there are countless words in people thoughts related to it. It all starts from types of literary works until lists of famous writer names. Language takes a big role in supporting literature. According to Brown (2007: 6) language is a set of arbitrary symbol that having conventionalized meanings to which they refer, being used for communication and operating speech community or culture. Poetry is the other way of using language, it comes as a result of human experiences, thoughts and feelings expressed by using chosen words which is arranged for its meaning, sound and rhythm. Poetry has various meaning dimensions from what it is written. A poem needs to be discussed and analyzed, in order to understand the message and the depth of the true meaning contained in it. One of a way to understand the meaning of a poem is analyze its intrinsic element such as imagery.

Pharr and Buscemi (2008: 541) define imagery as a description that meant to evoke a mental picture for the reader. The significance to distinguish and analyze imagery in poem is because the author regularly select their imagery concurring to a few rule of choice and create it with a meaningful pattern in mind.

In this study, the writer chose Mary Oliver's poems. Mary Oliver's poems known for its clear and poignant observations and evocative use of the natural world which the writer interested in exposing the meaning of the poems.

Mary Oliver was born on September 10, 1935, in Maple Heights, Ohio. Oliver is an American poet who won numerous awards namely the Pulitzer Prize, the National Book Award, Lannan Literary Award for Poetry, American Academy of Arts & Letters Award, Poetry Society of America's Shelley Memorial Prize, and Alice Fay di Castagnola Award. As a young poet, she was influenced by Edna St. Vincent Millay who was an American lyrical poet and playwright. She also met the love of her life, Molly Malone Cook, and lived in the surrounding Cape Cod landscape which marked as an influence on Oliver's work.

Oliver works firmly rooted in place and the Romantic nature tradition. Her work *New and Selected Poems* (1992) marked as an evident the transition from engaging the natural world to more personal realms. Some of poetry collections are *American Primitive* (1983), *Dream Work* (1986), *New and Selected Poems* (1992), *Winter Hours: Prose, Prose Poems, and Poems* (1999), *Why I Wake Early* (2004), *New and Selected Poems, Volume 2* (2004), *Swan: Poems and Prose Poems* (2010), *A Thousand Mornings* (2012), *Dog Songs* (2013), *Blue Horses* (2014), *Felicity* (2015), *Upstream: Selected Essays* (2016) and *Devotions: The Selected Poems of Mary Oliver* (2017).

In this study, the researcher chose three of Mary Oliver's poems which are *Morning Poem* from *Dream Work* (1986), *Little Owl Who Lives in the Orchard* and *The Summer Day* both from *New and Selected Poems* (1992). *Morning Poem* is about how sometimes people forgot the most wonderful things in life.

This poem is interesting to be analyse because it aims to inspire people that there is a whole new chance in life every day. Oliver use this poem to send a message that people is given a new day as the sun rise correlate with the idea that people should keep hoping on a good thing everyday. Secondly, *Little Owl Who Lives in the Orchard* illustrates the representation of the natural world to be full of wonder through imagery without stating the wonders. The poem observes the depiction and beautification of the owl and nature. Oliver wrote several poems focused on birds namely *Owls and Other Fantasies*, *Wild Geese*, *The Dipper*, *White Owl Flies into and out of the Field*, etc. This chosen poem is interesting to be analyze because Mary Oliver used the little owl to presented a death-bringer which the idea of death correlate with the importance of being grateful for the given life because there is an end of it. Next poem is titled *The Summer Day* which describes about life's purpose. This poem tells the readers to figure out their life purpose and honor it. This poem also emphasize that life is too short to not give our best to live a decent life. Through this poem, Oliver wants people should cherish every single given day as a present. These three poems mainly tells about the importance of honoring and being grateful to the given life, chances, and days. The writer interested to analyze the chosen poems because it tells so much about life that people should cherish and being thankful towards it.

Based on the explanation above, the writer comes with a conclusion that this study purpose is to convey the imagery types in Mary Oliver selected poems and to find out its contribution to the meaning of the selected poem under this study title "Imagery in Mary Oliver's Selected Poem".

## **1.2. IDENTIFICATION OF PROBLEMS**

Here are some issues that the writer has identified:

1. Types of imagery in Mary Oliver's selected poems.
2. The correlation between Mary Oliver's biography and the poems she wrote.
3. The effect of social conditions on Mary Oliver's poems.
4. The use of diction in Mary Oliver's selected poems.
5. The contribution of imagery toward the meaning of Mary Oliver's selected poems.

## **1.3. SCOPE OF PROBLEM**

Based on the identification of problems, this research focuses on conveying imagery types in Mary Oliver selected poems and to find out its contribution to the meaning of the selected poem. The works chosen are *Morning Poem*, *Little Owl Who Lives in the Orchard*, and *The Summer Day*. The application of the imagery types are explained along with the poems chosen, since the poems have those types applied constantly.

## **1.4. RESEARCH QUESTIONS**

Based on the problems mentioned above, the following are concluded as the research questions:

1. What kinds of imagery are applied in Mary Oliver's selected poems?
2. How does the contribution of imagery types toward the meaning of Mary Oliver's selected poems?



### **1.5. OBJECTIVES OF WRITING**

Based on the research questions mentioned above, these are what the writer aims to find out:

1. To identify the imagery in Mary Oliver's selected poems.
2. To explain the contribution of the imagery types toward the meaning of the Mary Oliver's selected poems.

### **1.6. SIGNIFICANCE OF WRITING**

There are several significances that the writer gives; First, theoretically this writing provide information about the use of imageries for newcomers in literature who are interested to start learning about poetry. Second, practically this writing foster new information of enhancing knowledge and skills related to poetry analysis for further study in English Literature Study Program. By that, the result of this study will become a new source of learning poetry.

### **1.7. SEQUENCES OF WRITING**

This research is arranged into five chapters. The first chapter contains introduction of the research which includes Background of The Study, Identification of Problems, Scope of Problem, Research Questions, Objectives of The Writing, Significance of The Writing, and Sequences of The Writing.

The second chapter contains the supporting statements from reading materials that the writer read. This is explained further in some points of Literature Review including Previous Study and Theoretical Framework as the whole part of this chapter.

The third chapter contains about the research methodology including Methodology, Method of Collecting Data, Method of Analyzing Data, and Research Procedure. In this chapter, the writer explains about the procedure of collecting data and analyzing data in this study to answering the research question.

The fourth chapter explains the research findings including the types of imagery in Mary Oliver's selected poems and the contribution of imagery types to the meaning of Mary Oliver's selected poems. In this chapter, the writer displays data collected from the poem and the explanation of the collected data regarding to the objective of this study.

The last chapter consists of Conclusion and Suggestion of this study. After displaying the result of this study in fourth chapter, in this chapter the writer presents the conclusion of this study and gives a suggestion related to the topic of this study.

## CHAPTER II

### LITERATURE REVIEW

In this chapter, the writer presents Previous Study, Concept of Poetry, and Concept of Imagery.

#### **2.1. Previous Study**

In writing this research, the writer needs several relevant resources in order to get more similar ideas and to solve problems in the process of writing this research. By that, here are several theses which have discussed the use of imagery:

Mulianina (2021) in her thesis entitled *Imagery & Figurative Language in Henry Wadsworth Longfellow Selected Poems*, identified the kinds of figurative languages and imagery used in the poem, to tell the general meaning of the selected poems. The difference between Mulianina's study and this study is Mulianina study focuses on imagery and figurative Longfellow's selected poem while this study only focuses on imagery.

Hidayatullah (2019) in his thesis entitled *Imagery Found in Khalil Gibran's Selected Poems*, identified the kinds of imagery and explained how the feature was used to the selected poems. The difference between Hidayatullah's study and this study is the chosen object of the study. Hidayatullah chose Gibran's selected poems while this study focuses on Oliver's selected poems.

Ofisowina (2018), in her thesis entitled *An Analysis of Imagery in Ezra Pound Selected Poem*, found the kinds of imagery and explained how the kinds of imagery functioned in Ezra Pound's selected poems.

The difference between Ofisowina's study and this study is the chosen object of the study. Ofisowina chose Pound's selected poems while this study focuses on Oliver's selected poems.

These studies help the writer to conduct the research wholly, especially how to compose theoretical framework related to imagery, also what methods to be used in this research in order to collect and to analyze the data. Besides, these studies most likely have the same topic with this research to discuss. What the writer means here is all of the studies present and analyze types of each writers' selected poems that are related to imagery. The exact difference between this research with the studies above is the current writer's choice of selected poems to discuss. The writer chose Mary Oliver's three selected poems focusing on the imagery without any additional features like explaining the theme and each value that is being implied in the selected poems.

## **2.2. Concept of Poetry**

Hornby (2010: 572) defines literature as the writing or the study of the books, valued as works of arts (drama, fiction, essays, poetry, biography), contrasted with technical books and journalism. Wellek and Warren (1953: 22) stated that literature is produced by imagination of the author that can create its own world as a product of the unlimited imagination. In addition, Klarer (2005: 1) said that literature is referred to as the entirety of written expression, with the restriction that not every written document can be categorized as the literature in the more exact sense of word.

Based on literature definitions above, the writer can conclude that literature means a product of imagination in a book form as a work of art called as literary work.

Klarer (2005: 9) divided literary work into two types which is fiction and non-fiction. Non-fiction works are those written texts containing information based on facts, such as biography, auto-biography, newspaper, textbooks, etc. While fiction works are those coming from authors' creativity and imagination, such as prose, drama script, and poetry. Both types with each work have their own uniqueness in their elements. As mentioned before, one of the type of literary work is poetry.

Laughlin (1989: 11) noted that poetry are difficult because the language used are precise and flair. Richard et al,(2001: 15) mentioned that poetry is a historically connected movement, a series of successive integrated manifestations. In addition, Dietsch (2003: 450) said that:

Poetry/poem is one of literary works which is not as interesting as the other literary work for most people. People are just too busy to spend more time and stare at the combination of connotative words in poem. Another reason poem is not being fond is because poem is hard to absorbed. Poetry requires more effort and time in reading. It has to be read slowly, intensely, carefully and attentively to interpret its real meaning. The difficulties of understanding poetry/poem become the excuse for some people not to involve poetry/poem for entertainment.

Related to Dietsch definition about poem, Baldick (2001: 198) stated that poetry is language sung, chanted, spoken, or written based on some pattern of recurrence that emphasizes the relationship between words on the basis of sound as well as sense which this pattern is almost always a rhythm or supplemented by rhyme or alliteration or both. The fact that poetry formulated by spesific pattern of rhyme made a poem is not simply for entertainment only.

Stanford (2006: 59) mentioned that poetry was entirely an oral form passed from speaker to a listener. Pradopo (2007:6) stated that poetry is the most beautiful words in the most beautiful arrangement.

Cuddon (2013: 559) argued that poetry is something made or created as a work of art of a composition, a work of verse, which may be in rhyme or may be blank verse or a combination of the two or it may be depend on having a fixed number of syllables. Cuddon (2013: 559) further states that in the final analysis what makes poem different from any other kind of composition is a species of magic, the secret to which lies in the way the words lean upon each other, are linked and interlocked in sense and rhythm, and thus elicit from each other's syllables a kind of tune whose beat and melody varies subtly and which is different from that of prose.

Taylor (1981: 152) said that in general, poetry has no fixed form other than that of its basic structural units which are the line (verse), stanza, canto, or book. These units are almost infinitely variable. A line of poetry in English is usually from eight to twelve syllables in length and stanzas are normally from two perhaps twelve lines long. Furthermore, Taylor (1981: 153-163) mentioned that there are four major kinds of poetry namely narrative poetry, dramatic poetry, satirical poetry, and lyrical poetry.

- a. Narrative Poetry, which merely tells a tale in verse that usually has a plot is action-packed more often than not because it is difficult to sustain interest and intensity over longer works. In the folk literature of many peoples verses and narratives commemorating real events as well as fictional ones have been passed on through oral tradition, especially in the

form of songs. This epic is one of the few fixed forms of narrative poetry and it developed from the oral tradition of a pre-literate society. Epics do include dramatic and lyric passages for the sake of variety and aesthetic interest, but essentially they are concerned with telling a story.

- b. Dramatic Poetry, is a short poem in dramatic form that presents a dramatic situation or character through direct speech in either monologue or even dialogue form.
- c. Satirical Poetry, include poem that are varied in length and the form originally derives from classical models which set out to comment on human experience and especially to expose the folly or vice of men. In order to criticize actual life in a coherent poetic structure of any length, some sort of plot motifs such as a journey, adventure or comparable narrative is often used to serve as an organizing principle. The tone of a piece of a poem may range from bitterness to hilarity, depending on the poet's faith in human nature, and the value of satirical poetry depends on its originality, wit, and elegance.
- d. Lyrical Poetry, is a relatively fixed form that has appealed to almost every age, particularly to the Renaissance and the Romantic or Modern periods. Lyrics are normally short poems, rarely exceeding one hundred lines, and as the name implies, they are characterized by a heightened musical quality that helps to express an intense and personal statement of emotion or attitude. Lyrical poetry divided into four types of poetry which are:

- 1) The ballad, which is relatively a four-line stanza of iambic verse with interlocking rhyme and a refrain (repeated line) is the basis of the form in English.
- 2) The pastoral, which has no fixed stanza structure or length, but its very looseness of construction lends itself to lengthy development. Its characteristic techniques are elaborately stylized language devices and a measured or decorous rhythm, a gentle and consistent movement of sounds and ideas.
- 3) The ode, which is a classical and longish poem that has no fixed stanza form or verse pattern and generally celebrates an abstract concept by presenting a developed image or scene through. The concept is expressed accompanied by speculation or commentary as to its exact nature or character.
- 4) The sonnet, which is the most formal of the more common lyric poems. It consists of fourteen lines with fixed stanza forms, verse patterns and rhyme schemes, while the characteristic subject matter is idealized love or commentary on the human condition.

### **2.3 Concept of Imagery**

Imagery is a basic approach in understanding a poetry by getting the main idea and interpreting poetry easily through the words that represent their sense in the poetry.



Perrine and Arp (1992: 51) mentioned that imagery is a peculiarly effective way of evoking vivid experience and since it may be used to convey emotion and suggest ideas as well as to cause a mental reproduction of sensations which an invaluable resource of the poet. Roberts and Jacobs (1989: 611) stated that a poet does not create imagery just to present a series of pictures or other sensory impressions, but they want to transfer their own ideas by the authenticating effects of the vision and perceptions underlying them.

Perrine and Arp (1992: 24) defined imagery as the representation of sense experience through language. Sadoski and Paivio (2009: 37) argued that imagery as an essential element in literature and a major clue to symbolism, meaning, structure and effect. In addition, Diyanni (2004: 557) mentioned that imagery is a concrete representation of a sense including impression, feeling, or idea. Croft and Cross (2000: 56) noted that:

Imagery usually calls a mental picture in a poem, where readers can experience what the poem says. Essentially the true meaning of a poem lies in the total effect that it has upon the readers. Very often that effect stimulates a response that is not just a reaction to what the poet has to say, but which draws on the readers' intellectual and emotional experience. Imagery can be of central importance in creating this response within the readers.

Based on definitions of imagery mentioned above, it can be concluded that imagery is a way in approaching the message and meaning of a poem by understanding words representing every sense present by the poet. The use of imagery gives imagination to the readers of what poem is described, because images are the pictures that poets create with their word.

Perrine and Arp (1992: 49) mentioned that there are seven types of imagery. They are visual imagery, auditory imagery, olfactory imagery, gustatory imagery,

tactile imagery, organic imagery and kinesthetic imagery. The explanation of seven types of imagery are listed below:

### **A. Visual Imagery**

Visual imagery is such an imagery that relates to the visual imagination and it is a kind of imagery that appears mostly in the poem because almost words represented in the poem are basically seeable. The reader might form mental images of the objects or events in the poem thanks to the use of visual imagery.

Without visual imagery, a poem may hard to produce. For example:

*The gray sea and the long black land  
And the yellow half moon large and low  
And the started little waves that leap  
In fiery ringlets from their slepp*

-Robert Browning, *Meeting at Night* (1845)

From the words, “*and the yellow hald moon large and low*”, the readers can imagine a large moon which has yellow color and the moon that was going down to the sea. Then the reader can imagine that the shine of the moon does not come clear because the cloud hides it.

### **B. Auditory Imagery**

Auditory imagery is an imagery which relates to the auditory. This image represents sounds like words “buzzing, tinkling, and chiming” and others related to the sound, this imagery is developed by the poet to make an auditory imaginative in poem. The poem's auditory imagery is different than auditory perception. It implies that when a reader reads it, he just experiences the text's auditory qualities but not its intended meaning.

For example:

*Hear the sledges with the bells—  
With silver bell!  
What a world of merriment their melody foretells!  
How they are tinkle, tinkle, tinkle,*

-Edgar Allan Poe, *The Bells* (1848)

We are invited to hear the bells by the speaker. Silver bells, as opposed to iron or copper bells, give the bell its melodic quality, which is followed by the bell's jingling start. In this poetry, the reader may detect a powerful sensation of hearing.

### **C. Tactile Imagery**

Images that correlate to tactile feelings the same as cold and warmth are referred to as tactile imagery. This imagery is related to temperature in ways like how sound and cold feel or how our touch sense works. For example:

*A dungeon horrible, on all sides round,  
As one great furnace flames*

-John Milton, *Paradise Lost* (1667)

These two lines bring the reader to feel the heat of hell, which is described like as a dungeon. We will feel stuffy and tight, then all walls around the dungeon feel like a great furnace flamed. This poetry made the reader imagine the high temperature of a furnace flamed which is a container heated to a very high temperature so the substances that are put inside such as metal will melt or burn.

### **D. Olfactory Imagery**

Olfactory imagery is imagery that is also associated to the olfactory or smelling sense, such as pleasant scent, foul smell, and other aroma-related images.

For example:

*The buzz-saw snarled and rattled in the yard  
And made dust and dropped stove-length sticks of wood,  
Sweet-scented stuff when the breeze drew across it.*

-Robert Frost, *Out, Out* (1916)

The speaker asks the reader to hear the buzz-saw snarl that is rattling in the yard in the opening sentence. The readers will then observe the dust and the wood sticks the length of a stove that were dropped in the second line. Finally, when the wind blew across the tree, it created a sweet-scented effect. The third line, as well as the first and second lines, include olfactory imagery to let the reader experience scent while reading the poetry.

#### **E. Gustatory Imagery**

Gustatory imagery is an imagery which relates to taste such as sweet and briny and others related to the flavor. For instance “*She is sweet as red apple*”, the word “apple” represent sweet taste to our imagination in other word the reader will imagine the taste of the red apple which is sweet.

#### **F. Organic Imagery**

Organic imagery is the utilization of words and phrases that arouse many emotions in the reader, including happiness, sadness, fear, despair, hunger, exhaustion, thirst, etc. For example:

*It's when I'm weary of considerations  
And life is too much like pathless wood  
Where your face burns and tickles with the cobwebs*

-Robert Frost, *Birches* (1915)

Frost brings the reader to sense fatigue and purposelessness in his line. The reader will imagine a tiredness and in need for a rest using the line *pathless wood*.

## G. Kinesthetic Imagery

The word kinesthetic comes from the word kinetic, which indicates motion or movement. Therefore, kinesthetic imagery is a kind of imagery that portrays the motions and movements of people or things.

For example:

*The captive eagle  
Because of loneliness is  
Flapping his wings – Oh!*

-Hakyo Ishida, *Clinging to Life* (1950)

The line *flapping his wings* shows freedom to the readers. From that word, the reader can imagine the miserable life of a captive eagle, the bird which usually flies free in the wide sky. The eagle which may be put in a cage or tied in a bar flapping his wings is an expression of the loneliness the bird passed through. It is not an effort to escape.

These seven types of imagery are used to build readers' imagination toward the poem. As Hasanuddin (2012: 88) said that the functions of imagery are to create a vivid, realistic description of the scene, appealing to as many of the readers' senses as possible, describes the appearance of characters and setting, sounds, smells, taste, and feeling of the fictional world. In this study, the writer uses Perrine and Arp's Imagery theory to find the types of imagery and contribute of the imagery feature to the meaning of Oliver's selected poems namely *Morning Poem*, *Little Owl Who Lives in the Orchard*, and *The Summer Day*.