

**FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE AND IMAGERY
IN WILLIAM WORDSWORTH'S SELECTED POEMS**



A THESIS

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By:

**IKHWANA
F21104704 -1**

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**FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE AND IMAGERY
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Disusun dan diajukan oleh:

I K H W A N A
No. Pokok : F211 047 04 - 1

Telah dipertahankan di depan Panitia Ujian Skripsi
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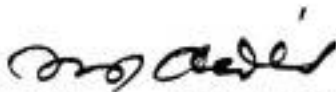
Drs. Lukmanulhakim Java, M.S
Nip. 131 285 703

Sekretaris



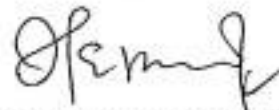
Drs. R.S.M. Assagaf, M.Ed
Nip. 131 671 038

**Dekan Fakultas Sastra
Universitas Hasanuddin**



Dr. Muhammad Darwis, M.S
Nip. 131 411 591

**Ketua Jurusan
Reguler Sore Sastra Inggris**



Dra. Herawaty, M.Hum, M.A
Nip. 131 792 025

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| 2. Drs.R.S.M.Assagaf, M.Ed | Sekretaris |  |
| 3. Drs.M.Syafri Badaruddin, M.Hum | Penguji I |  |
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| 6. Drs.R.S.M.Assagaf, M.Ed | Konsultan II |  |

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Kor.sultan I



(Drs. Lukmanulhakim Jaya, M.S)

Konsultan II



(Drs. R.S.M. Assagaf, M.Ed)

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a.n. Dekan
Ketua Program Reguler Sore Sastra Inggris



(Dra. Herawaty, M.Hum., M.A)

NIP. 131 792 025

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ABSTRAK

Skripsi ini berjudul "Bahasa Khiasan dan Citraan dalam Puisi – Puisi Pilihan William Wordsworth". Skripsi ini membahas tentang bahasa khiasan dan citraan atau daya imaji dalam ke lima puisi pilihan William Wordsworth yang berjudul; *She Dwelt among Untrodden Ways*, *It is a Beauteous Evening*, *The Daffodils*, *Strange Fits of Passion*, dan *Perfect Woman*.

Tujuan dari penulisan skripsi ini adalah untuk memperjelas makna dari puisi-puisi tersebut dengan cara menganalisa dan menjelaskan penggunaan bahasa khiasan dalam puisi, serta menjelaskan imaji atau daya bayang yang dikandung oleh baris - baris puisi hingga suasana yang dikandung oleh puisi dapat dibayangkan dan dirasakan. Kedua aspek ini sangatlah penting untuk diperjelas agar makna dari puisi-puisi tersebut dapat dimengerti dan dipahami sepenuhnya.

Data (bahasa khiasan dan citraan) di ambil langsung dari puisi - puisi itu sendiri dan dalam menganalisis data tersebut penulis menggunakan metode strukturalisme genetik, yakni menganalisis secara intrinsik (untuk aspek bahasa khiasan dan citraan puisi) dan secara ekstrinsik (untuk aspek biographi/pendekatan biographi).

Dalam puisi-puisi pilihan tersebut, penulis menemukan lima jenis bahasa khiasan/majas yang digunakan penyair untuk mengekspresikan idenya, antara lain; alegori, simile, personifikasi, metapora, dan hiperbola. Sedangkan dalam bait-bait puisi, penulis menemukan tiga jenis citraan atau imaji yang ditampilkan oleh penggambaran melalui kata, yakni imaji penglihatan, pendengaran, dan gabungan keduanya.

Bahasa khiasan dan citraan memiliki peranan yang sangat penting dalam sebuah puisi; seorang penyair dapat berkata banyak atau sedikit, bahkan mengatakan kebalikan dari apa yang dituliskanya melalui bahasa khiasan dan simbol - simbol. Dan dari penggambaran melalui kata, penyair dapat membawa kita membayangkan dan merasakan hal - hal yang digambarkanya dalam puisinya sehingga seakan - akan kita dapat merasakan, melihat, dan mendengar hal - hal tersebut.

ABSTRACT

This thesis entitles "Figurative Language and Imagery in William Wordsworth's Selected Poems". This thesis discusses the use of figurative language and imagery in William Wordsworth's selected poems entitles: She Dwelt among Untrodden Ways, It is a Beauteous Evening, The Daffodils, Strange Fits of Passion, and Perfect Woman.

The purpose of this writing is to investigate the meaning of the poems by analyzing the figurative language and imagery, so that the mood of the poems can be imagined or felt. These two aspects are very important to be disclosed in order to fully understand and comprehend the meaning of the poems.

The data (the figurative language and imagery) are directly collected from the poems itself, and in analyzing the selected poems the writer uses structuralism genetic approach, in this case analyses the intrinsic aspects (analyses the figurative language and imagery) and extrinsic aspect (biographical approach) of the poems.

In the selected poems, the writer finds five types figurative language used by the poet to express his idea; they are allegory, simile, metaphor, personification, and hyperbole. Meanwhile in the detailed lines the writer finds three types of imagery appeals by the descriptive wording, they are visual imagery, sound imagery, and the combination of the two.

The figurative language and imagery has a very important role in the meaning of the poems; by using figurative language and symbols, the poet can say less or more than what he means, and even the opposite than what he means in a fewest number of words. Meanwhile, by the descriptive wording the poet can bring the readers imagine and feel the things described that they can be seen, hear and felt in our mind.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

Poem is a kind of literary work which is created by composition of selected words which conceive of meaning. Like other literary works, a poem is also a medium of communication in which the poet uses language to deliver his / her ideas or message to the readers. The poem and the other literary works such as novels, short stories, or plays, have different way to communicate their ideas. In the poem, the poet does not deliver their ideas directly. Most of the sentences are written in literal meaning and in a fewest number of words. Every selected word employed in the poem not only to delight the ears, but conceives a meaning. Language is employed on different occasions to say quite different kinds of thing. In other words, language has different uses. A poem can be defined as a kind of language that says more and says it more intensely than ordinary language does. A poem more than artistic expression in words is designed to delight the ears or to encourage the reader's feeling and imagination.

The concern of poem is with experience. In a poem, there is a significant experience — significance because it is focuses and forms — by the poet. The poet observed or imagined, selected, and combined their experience, then recognized it to

the reader in a poetry form. The poet creates a significant new experience for the reader in which the reader can participate and that he may use to give him a great awareness and understanding his world. So, the object or the world created by the poet can exist and live in the reader's mind. Its function is not to tell us about experience but to allow us to imaginatively participate in it. The existence of poem is to bring us a sense and perception of life, to widen and sharpen our contact with the experience, that we can life more fully, more deeply, more richly, and with greater awareness.

Reading poem is not like reading newspaper that can be done quickly, and then we can catch out the point. A poem sometimes has to be read repeatedly and carefully in order to fully understand what the poem expresses. As mention above, the language used in the poem is different from the language used in the other kind of writing. In most of the poem created, the poet uses figurative language to express their ideas that the readers sometimes difficult to comprehend what the poem means. So it is clear that the main problem derives from the language used as the medium of communication.

Based on the problem above, the reason of writer to analyze the diction and figurative language of William Wordsworth's selected poems is to disclose the meaning of the poems so that the misunderstanding that might happen between the poet and the reader can be avoided. When the words have been clear for the readers, a poem is not a longer composition of confusing words, but composition of beautiful words that can bring us a sense and bring us to fully understand this life.

1.2. Identification of problem

There are some problems can be identified and analyzed in a poem. There problems meant as follow as:

1. The reader sometimes difficult understands the meaning of the poem because of the diction and figurative language employed in the poem.
2. The reader sometimes difficult interprets the meaning of the symbols employed in the poem.
3. The reader sometimes difficult comprehends the actual idea or message of the poet.
4. The reader sometimes difficult recognizes the kind of figure of speech employed in the poem.
5. The reader sometimes difficult reads the poem accordance with the rhythm.
6. The reader sometimes difficult recognizes the kind of imagery produce by the poem.

1.3. Statement of Problem

Based on the identification of problem above, the writer will make boundaries of problem which focused on figurative language and imagery. The specific boundaries of problems as follow as:

1. What types of figurative language are used and how the symbols are exploited in William Wordsworth's selected poems.
2. What types of imagery are used in William Wordsworth's selected poems.

1.4.Scope of problem

The data that will be analyzed in this writing consist of five poems of William Wordsworth, entitle:

1. She Dwelt Among Untrodden Ways
2. It is Beauteous Evening
3. The Daffodils
4. Strange Fits of Passion
5. Perfect Woman

The four poems are narrative poems which talk about the poet's personal experience, where the entire subject talked in the poems are about the poet's beloved persons; hence, those poems are very interesting to analyze.

1.5.Objective of writing

The objectives of writing are:

1. To disclose the figurative language by identifying the types of figure of speech and explain how the symbols are exploited.

2. To identify the types of imagery used and describe it that the meaning of the poems can be fully understand.

1.6. Significance of problem

The significant of problem is to identify, analyses, and explain the diction and figurative language employed by William Wordsworth in his poems, that the readers easier to comprehend the meaning of the poems.

1.7. Methodology

1.7.1. Methods of Data Collection

The data are directly collected from the literary work itself. In this case, the writer has selected five poems of the William Wordsworth's collection poems. The poem selected for analyzes are:

1. She Dwelt Among Untrodden Ways
2. It is Beauteous Evening
3. The Daffodils
4. Strange Fits of Passion
5. Perfect Woman

1.7.2. Method of Data Analysis

A poem is formed with elements which are inseparable. They tie into each other to build the poem. Figurative language in its relation with symbol, and imagery

are some of those elements that build the poem. So, when the focus of this analysis is on the elements, it means that the main problem is on the structure of the poem. Remember a poem is concerned with the author's experience, the writer also uses such as a bibliographical approach, reading books or the critics comments related to the literary work (the selected poems), and pay attention to the origin of those poetry such as the condition when the work is made (structural genetic approach). For the detail, explained below:

a. Intrinsic approach

This component is just connected the literary work itself (the selected poems) intrinsically. The writer fully concentrates on reading and examines them in order to reveal the element concerning the figurative language as a substantial particle of creating imagery.

b. Extrinsic approach

Extrinsic method is a method of approaching literary work using a concept or aspect out of the literary work (the selected poems). For this, the writer collects any data from books and any other written materials as references. Read the biography of the poet is very important in order to attain such as accurate interpretation. Somehow, poem created based on the author's experience.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Previous Studies

In library, the writer finds some theses discuss about poetry. The theses are written by the students of English department namely:

1. Annie Soesilawati. 1988. **Imagery and Poetic Thought in T.S. Elliot's Selected Poems**. In her writing she analyses the way the poet choose the image which illustrates the imagery and poetic thought in his poems.
2. Mohammad Syafii. 1993. **Archibald McLeish Figure of Speech in his Selected Poems**. In his writing, he identifies and analysis the figure of speech employed in the poems.
3. St. Syahrani A. Rivai. 1994. **Theme, Imagery, and Symbolism in Edwin Arlington Robinson's Selected Poems**. In her writing she identifies the types of imagery, explain the meaning of the symbols employed, and analyze the hidden theme of the poems.
4. Armady, 1998. **Diction and Figurative Language in Robert Browning's Selected Poems**. In his writing he explains the diction and identifies the types of figure of speech employed in Robert Browning's selected poems.
5. Abdul Rahman R, 1998. **Diksi Dalam Puisi-Puisi Pilihan Karya Butler Yeats**. In his writing he explains the diction and determines the themes.

6. Nuraeni, 2000. **Diksi Dalam Puisi-Puisi Pilihan Karya William Morris**. In her writing she explains the diction in order to clarify the meaning of the poem, and determines the themes.
7. Ramlan L. 2003. **Imagery and Figurative Language in William Cullen Bryant's Selected Poems**. In his writing he explores the figurative language and imagery, and find out the meaning and theme of the poems.

The difference between the writer's object with theirs is in the object of studies. The writer's objects are the William Wordsworth selected poems. In her writing, the writer will also identify and analyze the figurative language and imagery in order to disclose the meaning of the poems.

2.2. What is Poetry?

Generally, poetry defines as a kind of literary work which creates work composition of selected words, conceives a meaning, and has rhyme and rhythm. In creating poetry, a poet always tries to seek the most beautiful or noble sounding words, or the most meaningful words to be employed in her / his poem. The kind of language occurs in a poetry has its roots in everyday uses of language. How different the language used in poetry will not evoke the people not identifying everyday uses of language of which becoming the source of poetry. If it is happened, there is a deviation between the kind of language in poetry and everyday uses if language. The poetry will lose the communication capacity and it means that the speaker fails in

communicating his / her ideas or messages to the readers. In choosing the words to be employed in the poetry, the poet has to be carefully because this clumsily the result will be incongruous and sloppy. On the contrary, if he/she does it skill fully, the result will be shock of surprise and an increment of meaning for the readers. The clarity of language uses as the medium of communication of poetry is the most important.

Language as a medium of communication for society to forms a means to reveal their thought, sense, anxiety, etc of which the poetry is created. The experience of society inspires the poet in creating their poems. Furthermore our next discussion is to answer the question "What is Poetry". The question needs a replay in the form of clarification and definition. And how difficult to give some definition of something particularly poetry.

There are so many definitions coming from the peoples, critics, and the expert. Most of the people have already given definition that poetry is an imaginative awareness of experience expressed through meaning, sound, and rhythmic language choices so as to evoke an emotional response. The simplest definition from the people said that poetry is a composition of rhythmic words which conceive a meaning. Yet, if we depend on the simple definition, it is being limited because almost our activity is generally by compositions of words and significance. If we utter or write a sentence, we are trying to arrange a significant word, but it is not poetry at all. Maybe the people will judge if it is a poetical sentence. For example, if we say "how beautiful the red roses growth in the garden"— the sentence might be sound like a poetry, but the sentence is not identical with poetry. Let's scrutinize the stanza below:

**When Adam day by day
Woke up in Paradise,
He always used to said
"Oh, this is very nice".**

**But Eve from scenes of bills
Transported him for life.
The more I think of this
The more I beat my wife.**

By: A.E. Houseman (1859-1936)

Everyone is surely accepted and agreed that those lines are poetry. It is true; those lines are Housman's poem entitled **When Adam Day by Day** (Perrine, 1965: 540). Based on the reality, we can say that poetry is arranging of words in each lines implied a rhyme. Besides, there is also a poetry which doesn't use an organized rhyme in each line. Poetry has been known to employ meter and rhyme, but this is by no means necessary. For the poetry which doesn't use organized rhyme can be seen at the following stanza:

**Squadrons of workers were fanned through the Congo
Detailed to bring back the man's picked bones to be
Sealed in the archives in amber. I'm quite sure
Nobody found them.**

**After the most industrious search, though.
Where had the bone gone? Over the earth, dear
Ground by teeth of the termites, blown by the
Wind, like the dodo's.**

(By:George MacBeth b.1932).

Those lines are part of George MacBeth's poetry entitled **Bedtime Story** (Perrine, 1965: 543). It is one of much poetry which doesn't use organized rhyme. In spite of poetry has been known employ meter and rhyme, but the poet sometimes break the rule in order to create beautiful and meaningful lines. For more comparison, take a note of the following citation:

He all that time among the sewer of troy scouring for scraps. A man so venerable. He might have been priam's self. But priam was dead, Troy taken. His arm's grew meager as a boy's and all that flourished I that hollow famine was his long. White, round heard. Oh, sturdily He swung his staff and sent the bold rat's skipping across the souefy hills and worm,-met valley's crying: Achilles, Ajax, turn and fight! Stop cowards! "Till he cries...

(By: Edwin Muir b.1937)

Little people indicate those lines are poetry. Someone will determine it as poetry that written in special form, short, and simple lines. Also, other will state if those lines are part of prose. Those lines are properly different comparing with the previous poems by A.E. Housman or George Macbeth. But in fact, those lines are part of Edwin Muir's poem entitled **Troy** (Perrine, , written in different form. Let's pay attention to the next citation below:

"They say that the rain has loosened half of the stones. Also the wind has taken liberties with it. The moon at night makes such confusing shadows people lose their way, go dangerous places, and do outrageous things!"

(By: Tennessee Williams 1911-1983)

People might determine that the lines above also a poem that written in special form, short and simple, alike with the Edwin Muir's poetry. But actually, it is not poetry. It is a prose. It is a dialogue of Tennessee Williams's play entitled **The Case of the Crushed Petunias**.

Distinguish poetry from others literary work is quite difficult. The aspect that seem to be categorized as distinctive features of poetry, apparently appear in non poetical text. From a side, there is a poetry doesn't have characteristic. While, the element of poetry such as rhyme and rhythm also can be found in other literary work such as play or drama.

As we know literature is divided into there genres: prose, poetry, and play which have different characteristics. But between poetry and other form of imaginative literature there is no sharp distinction. The difference between poetry and the other literary works is only one of degree. Poetry is the most condensed and concentrated form of literature, saying most in the fewest number of words. Whereas novel and drama are written in much number of words, even in very long pages. Poetry is not the like the ordinary speech, we have to learn, think, and write about in special way. Poetry concerned a special emotional and make more vivid in mind. Sometimes, at the first time we see or read a poem, it looks odd and strange. It is happen when we do not understand and comprehend the meaning of the poem. But not all poems are difficult that can be understood and enjoyed at the first seeing. Some poets sometimes use very simple language in his poem. In poetry, the successful of communication is depending on the clarity of the language and the sensitivity of the reader. As mention

before, poetry concern with experience. When a person read a poem and no experience is transmitted, it can be caused by some factors; either the poem is not a good poem, or the reader is a poor reader, or not properly tuned. Poetry takes all life as its province. Its primary concern not only with beauty, philosophical truth, or persuasion, but with experience. Beauty and philosophical truth are the aspect of experience, and the poet often engaged with them. Poetry as a whole is concerned with all kinds of experience — beautiful or ugly, strange or common, noble or ignoble, actual or imagery. One of the paradoxes of human existence is that all experience — even painful experience — when transmitted through medium of art is, for the good reader, enjoyable. Generally, a poem talks about the beauty of nature, love, and worship to Allah, truth, power, and so on.

Back to the definition of poetry, to define poetry definitely, is still little bit different among the critics and experts. They give definition on poetry based on how they took point of view about poetry.

Perrine, a literary critic, see poetry from its language style that he said that: **“Poetry might be define as a kind of language that say more and says it more intensely than ordinary language does”**. (1965: 515). A word in poetry sometimes means much and has deep meaning that it can bring us a sense. In poetry, language is employed on different occasion to say quite different kind of things; in other words language has different uses

Jacobus explain that the stuff of language is the words and the sensuous material of words is sound; if language therefore to be made perfect, it is material must be

made beautiful by being themselves subjected to a measure, and endowed with a form. (Jacobus, 1968: 98).

The words or language in poetry has a very important rule to make a good poem that the readers or listeners can care about.

Henry Timrod says: **"It is then in the feeling awakened by certain moods of the mind, when we stand in presence of truth, beauty, and power that I recognize what we all agree to call poetry"**. (Smith and Parks, 1951: 98).

Desiree says that: **"Poetry a ring verse melody music to may ears a steady rhythm on and on for any one to hear thoughts and feelings put in to words from someone hopes and tears"**. (Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia. 9 Agustus 2007. 14.12 p.m.)

We can see clearly the poets exploit sense as an instrument of judging poetry. Timrod and Desiree see poetry from its sense. For Timrod, something calls poetry when it can touch our mind; make us feel the truth, the beauty, and give us a power or spirit. Meanwhile, for Desiree, poetry is a medium used by someone to reveal their feeling; sadness, happiness, or expectation, and will be stay in the reader mind. Another American poet, Edgar Allan Poe, also clearly states that the only way used to judge poetry is sense (Tarigan, 1992: 4). Needless to say, notions, moods, image, and sense are considered as the most important aspects in poetry. It is supported by the statement of Wordsworth, one of the England greater poems, when he states that: **"A poem contained thought and images"**. (The poet Wordsworth, 1949: 16).

Poetic thought us poetic aspect contained in the language that not only conveys the thought of the poet, but also give vividness, movement, and wealth of meaning. Combes (1953: 87) explain about poetic thought as follows:

“Poetic thought occurs when the idea is felt, not merely utilized, by the poet, who makes his words unfold the thought as develop; usually, the thought is felt thought concrete words and image, the abstract being too vague and general”.

Image is the mental picture created in a poem or by descriptive wording. Image present an idea or thought in terms of physical sensation that can be classified according to the sense to which they are directed.

Besides, from another side, Wordsworth sees poetry as an expression of human experience. In his neoclassic theory he states that: **“poetry had been regarded as primarily an imitation of human life in a favorite figure, a mirror held up to nature, in a form designed to instruct and give artistic pleasure, spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings”.** (The Poet Wordsworth 1949: 123)

Poetry for Wordsworth is primarily the reflection of human's life; inspired by human's experience a poet is then creates a poem. The poet reveals the experience or the feeling in a composition of selected words and noble sounding words, and in a form designed that it can delight our ears and touch our feeling. And in creating their poems, most of the poets use their favorite symbols to reveal their idea.

Concerning of poetry as an expression of human life also sated by Perrine (1965: 522): **“But poetry as whole is concerned with all kinds of experience beautiful or ugly, strange or common, noble or ignoble, actual or imagery”.** As Wordsworth,

Perrine also agree that poetry is primarily the imitation or the reflection of human's life or experience, whether it is beautiful experience or ugly, strange or common, noble or ignoble, actual, even something imagery. It seems that poetry is a product of the poet's imagination of which uses language as a potential medium to express something.

Another explanation of poetry coming from Kennedy (1991: 498) who states that: **"Having known something statement about poetry, it seems it is difficult to find exact definition of poetry, but if we attention to the context poetry itself, generally we will find two basic elements that built up the poem, namely the physical structure such as the language which involves diction, imagery, figurative language, verification, and the spiritual structure such as thoughts and sense that the poet has tried to identify the theme, mood, and message"**.

Different with the previous experts, Kennedy sees poetry by its structure; according to Kennedy, poetry consists of two main structures, the physical and spiritual, and they have relation to each other. The physical structure products the spiritual structure; to identify the theme and message (the spiritual structure) of a poem, we have to understand and comprehend first the meaning of the poem, in this case, understand the language uses: the diction, figurative language, verification, and imagery (the physical structure). The physical structure is the structure or elements build a poem. Meanwhile, the spiritual structure is the sense of the poem; something we cannot see but can be felt in our mind, or something appealed by the descriptive wording.

Poetry is formed by those elements that cannot be separated. Each of them has to support into each other in relation to the whole parts of the poem. The unity of the elements makes the imaginative poem that conveys the message of the poet. So, when someone analyses a poem he / she find it difficult to be analyzed separately because the elements share into each other. In analyzing a poem, we have to separate it into its elements to make the analyses easier.

Reaske explains about as follow: **“When we analyzing anything, in our case poetry, we always begin by separating it into its components parts. Thing done, we try examine exactly each of the parts first separately, in relation to each other, and finally, in relation to the whole”.** (Reaske, 1987: 9).

According to Reaske, when we analyze a poem we have to identify elements first; the diction, the figurative language in its relation with symbol, and the imagery. The diction in poetry is rather easier to understand than the figurative language. The diction uses in poetry is not really different with the language use in our daily. But, it is needed a further analysis to understand the figurative language; we have to understand first the symbols uses, then identify the types of figure of speech in order to find out the actual meaning of language. The figure of speech has a very important role in determining the actual meaning of the figurative language. And imagery is the product of the language uses. When the meaning of elements has figured out, the theme and the message of the poem also can be figure out.

We have seen the definition and explanation of poetry given by the critics and experts above, and it clearly visible how difficult to give an exact boundary to the

poetry because every experts has their own different statements. They give definition on poetry based on how they took point of view about poetry. Those different opinions not becoming a reason for us to say that it is impossible to approach a complete definition better.

Poetry, finally, is a kind of multidimensional language. Poetry, which is language used to communicate experience has at least four dimensions. It must involve not only his intelligent but also his sense, emotion, and imagination. Poetry, to the intellectual dimension, adds a sensuous dimension, an emotional dimension, and an imaginative dimension. Besides the dimensions, another elements form the poem are diction (denotation and connotations), imagery, metaphor, figurative language (symbols), paradox, irony, allusion, sound, repetition, rhythm, and pattern. Using these recourses and materials of life, the poet shapes and makes his poem (Perrine Laurence, 1965: 523). However, this writing only focus on figurative language and imagery, hence, our next discussion is going to discuss about the symbols in its relationship to the figurative language, and imagery.

2.3.Figurative language

Figurative Language is the language using figure of speech that cannot be taken literary. The figurative language is not only found in poetry actually, but we can identify them in our everyday conversation. When someone speaking figuratively, he may saying less than what he means, or more than what he means, or even the opposite of what he means. The form of poetry which has to be written in a fewest

number of words make the figurative language is very useful for the poets. By using figurative language, the poet can saying less, more, or even saying the opposite of what he means, but still in a fewest number of words and still in a composition of beautiful words, as Perrine said in his book 'Literature: Structure, Sound, and Sense' that figurative beautiful language in describing something (1965:610). It affords us imaginative pleasure for it has advanced us value of artistic. Every poet in every period uses figurative language in their own way.

In common we can say that figurative language is the kind of language that derivates from the language employed in literal way of describing person or objects (Reaske, 1987:33).

Figurative language is the language which consists of many kind of figures, among other are simile, personification, hyperbole, metaphor, paradox, etc. broadly defined, a figure of speech is any way of saying something other than the ordinary way, and has so many devices (figure of speech terms). It might sound absurd to say one thing and mean another. However, we do it because we can say what we want to say more vividly and forcefully by figures than by saying it directly, and also we can say more by figurative statement than by literal statement, as Perrine (1965: 577) defines figure o speech as follow:

So far, Perrine explains that figurative language often provides a more effective means of saying what we mean than does direct statement. What are some of the reason for effectiveness? According to the Perrine (1965: 583-584) as follow as:

First, figurative language affords us imaginatively pleasure. Imagination might be described in one sense as that faculty or ability of the mind that proceeds by sudden leaps from one point to another that goes up a stair by leaping in one jump from bottom to the top rather than by climbing up one step at a time. The mind takes delight in these sudden leaps, in seeing likeness between unlike things. We have probably all taken pleasure in staring into a fire and seeing castles and cities and armies in it, or in looking into the clouds and shaping them into animals of faces, or in seeing a man in the moon. Figures of speech are therefore satisfying in themselves, providing us with a source of pleasure in the exercise of the imagination.

Second, figure of speech are a way of bringing additional imagery into verse, of making the abstract concrete, of making the poetry more sensuous. For instance, when MacLeish personifies science, he gives body and form to what had previously been only a concept, and when Robert Browning compares the crisping waves to "fiery ringlets" he starts with an image and transforms it into there. Figurative language is a way of multiplying the sense appeal of poetry.

Three, figure of speech as a way of adding emotional intensity to otherwise merely informative statements and conveying attitudes along with information. For instance, if we say "So-and-so is a rat" or "My feet are killing me", our meaning is as much as emotional or informative.

Four, figure of speech are means of concentration, a way of saying much brief compass. Like words, they may multidimensional. For instance, the merit of comparing life to a candle, as Shakespeare does in passage from *Macbeth*. Life is like

a candle in that it begins and ends in darkness; in that while it burns, it gives off light and energy, is active and colorful; in that it gradually consumes itself, get shorter and shorter; in that it can be snuffed out at any moment; in that it is brief a best, burns only for a short duration. Possibly your imagination can suggest other similarities. But at any rate, Macbeth's compact metaphorical description of life as a "brief candle" suggest certain truths about life that would be required dozen of words to state in literal language. At the same time it makes the abstract concrete, provides imaginative pleasure, and adds a degree of emotional intensity.

As mention above, figurative language using figure of speech that says something other or more than ordinary way and has so many devices (Figure of terms). Some prominent rhetoricians had classified it, more than 250 separate figures (Perrine, 1965:610). But some of them have similar meaning and it is sometimes quite difficult to distinguish between each other. In a line of poetry, we may find more than one figure terms, they blend into each other and it is sometimes difficult to classify the specific example as definitely metaphor or symbol, symbolism or allegory, understatement or irony, irony or paradox, personification or metaphor, and so forth.

Another problem that may rise from figurative language is the difficult to exemplify two or more figures in one line at once. It sometimes personifies but also symbolizes the same object in the poem, or it maybe aphorizes but also has ironical meanings.

The figurative languages used in William Wordsworth's selected poems are simile, metaphor, personification, allegory and hyperbole.

Simile is an explicit comparison between two things, when compare two nouns (person, places, or things) that are unlike with "like, as, seem, resemble, or similar to". For instance, in the sentence "Life is just like a flowing river", here compare two things so deeply by using the word 'like', life is compared with the flowing river.

Metaphor is implied comparison between two things. The word is used not in its literal sense, but in one analogous to it. Metaphor is a kind of analogy which compares things implicitly. For instance, in the sentence "you are my star" we can see how someone is compared with star implicitly without using words as, like, or seem.

Personification is the figure of speech which represents abstractions or inanimate objects with human qualities, including physical, emotional, and spiritual; the application of human attributes or abilities to non-human entities. For instance "Look at the smiling moon", the moon is treated and acted like human as if the moon can smile.

Allegory is a narrative or description that has a second meaning beneath one surface. It is almost mistaken involving it into metaphor. The way to distinguish allegory from metaphor is that in allegory involves a system of related comparisons, but in metaphor only one object drawn out. In allegory there is one-to-one correspondence between the details and a single set of meaning, and even have more than one meaning (Perrine, 1965: 636).

Hyperbole is the use of exaggerated terms of emphasis. Hyperbole or overstatement is the figurative language which describes something too copiously. For instance, somebody says "He's as big as a house", here of course, the one is not mean that the man is really big as the house, but the sentence is used to describe how big or fat the man is.

Obviously one of the necessary abilities for reading poetry is the ability to interpret the figurative language. Every use of figurative language involves a risk of misinterpretation, though the risk is well worth taking. For the person who can translate the figure, the dividends are immense. Fortunately, all the people have imagination to some degree and imagination can be cultivated.

2.4. Imagery

Imagery, from the word 'image' means the mental picture created in a poem or story by descriptive wording. Imagery may be defined as the representation through language of sense experience. Poetry appeals directly to our sense through its music and rhythm, which we actually hear when it is read aloud. But indirectly it appeals our sense through imagery, the representation to imagination of sense experience. The word 'image' perhaps most often suggest a mental picture, something seen in the mind's eye (Visual imagery) and it is the most frequently accruing kind imagery in poetry. But an image may also represent a sound; smell; a taste; a tactile experience, such as hardness, wetness, or cold; an internal sensation, such as hunger, thirst, or nausea (Perrine, 1965: 566).

The statement of Perrine is supported by Kennedy when he said **“When speaking of image in poetry we generally mean a word or sequence of words that refers to any sensory experience. Often this experience is sight (visual imagery) but it may be sound (auditory imagery) or a touch (tactile imagery as perception of roughness or smoothness). It may be an odor or taste of perhaps a bodily sensation such as pain”**. (1991: 241)

All the things described in poetry will directly touch our sensory experience; if a poem describe the beautiful of a girl by a rose, the image ‘rose’ will automatically appeals in our mind, or if the poem describe the anger of God by thunder, the sound and situation described will automatically appeals in our ears and mind. The things described in poetry will bring us imagine the similar things we ever see or hear. For instance, if a poet said “the waves breaking the silence of the sea by a thunderous sound”, the sentence automatically will brings our imagination into a silence place near to a sea, and brings us imagine the waves of the sea roll everlastingly that it create sound like thunder. All the things described in the poem will be seen in our mind and it will never exactly the same with the view mean by the poet, expect we ever see or come to the place. The things appeal in our mind only the things we ever see or hear before.

Kennedy states that **“Image is word and phrase using figure of speech that appeals to the reader’s mind and imagination”**. (1991:569).

Talking about image, sometimes we are talking about symbol and vice versa. Because image and symbol have a close relationship with each other. They shade into

each other and are sometimes difficult to be distinguished. The poet something express their experience to something else, such as sun symbolize a good life, eagle symbolize power, sunset stands for death, flower symbolize a beautiful woman, red rose symbolize love, white rose symbolize sympathy, and so on that is called symbol.

The use of imagery is the use of figurative language, where symbols are employed in the figurative language in order to give a poetical effect to the poetry. So when we talking about figurative language, we are going to talk about symbol. The language employed in the poem or the figurative language and symbols produce the imagery. Figurative language, symbol, and imagery, they have relationship to each other.

Every single word that is found in every poem while reading it would produce image of the object represented through word as larger as he had ever found in the real world. Each image in poem gathers into each other forming "a pattern of image" in which the whole meaning of the poem simultaneously appears.

A good reader of poetry will taste the world represented through words. A problem will then arise to the reader who had never got the experience that those object represented cannot be seen in his mind's eyes.

2.5. The Outline of the Poet's Biography and Works.

William Wordsworth is a British poet who grew in maturity during the decline of romanticism. One of the earliest and perhaps the greatest English romantic poets, William Wordsworth did much restore simple diction to English poetry and to

establish romanticism as the era's dominant literary movement. His verse celebrates the moral influence exerted by nature on human thought and feeling. The childhood and adolescence of Wordsworth (1770-1850) was spent in the Lake District, in the North – Western of corner of England that almost all his poems influenced by the beauty of nature and grandeur of that region. Nature to him was a source of mental cleanliness and spiritual understanding, it was a teacher, and it was a stepping stone between Man and God (Robert Bernard, 1984: 83).

The beauty of nature composed with private life becomes his favorite theme in his poetry. The crucial emotional events of his life were first his sojourn in French (1791-1792) during a year of tumultuous political changes, a year that also saw a youthful love affair that produced an illegitimate daughter. In this moment Wordsworth wrote two poem *Descriptive Sketches*, a very pro-revolutionary piece, and *An Evening Walk*. Secondly the close intimacy of Wordsworth is his sister Dorothy and the poet Coleridge. Together with Coleridge, Wordsworth published a book entitle *Lyrical Ballads*, consist of two volumes, first published in 1800 and the second volume added (containing 133 poetry) in 1807. In 1801 Wordsworth wrote a *Preface* expounding his theories of what made good poetry. The following poems are also written in the volume, including the memorable *Tintern Abbey*, and Coleridge contributed the famous *Rime of Ancient Mariner*. The second volume of his *Lyrical Ballads* (1807) given a very bad review by everyone who bothered to review it, and just getting started in business of slamming poetry. Then Wordsworth started wrote prose, at least partly because Coleridge had recently started

a magazine that needed articles. But Coleridge growing drug addiction and paranoia soon put a stop to the literary endeavor, and his friendship with William as well. In 1839, William finished *the Prelude*, a poetical autobiography of his early life which he'd been working on for years. He sealed it away, to be printed after his death.

In this writing, the writer has selected five poems among Wordsworth's collection to be analyzed, entitled; **She Dwelt Among Untrodden Ways, It Is A Beauteous Evening, The Daffodils and Perfect Woman**. The five poems influenced by the beauty of nature and Wordsworth's private life.

Poetry 'She Dwelt Among Untrodden Ways' is the second poem of the first volume of Wordsworth's *Lyrical Ballads*. This poem was written when Wordsworth was in Germany in 1799 but his heart was in England, particular with Mary Hutchinson (Pinion, 1976: 55). The subject - matter of this poem is about the lover fear that the person he loves may suddenly be taken from him. The death of Lucy is the melancholy note on which the remainder concludes, but it is, in all probability, a factious or imagery incident; Lucy is an impersonal, a vague image focusing on his affection and fears (Pinion, 1967: 56). It seems that in this poem Wordsworth wants to tell that a person suddenly has a deep meaning when she was far away from us, then we feel afraid for not met her again.

Poetry 'The Daffodils talks about the beauty of the daffodils. The poem is an 'emotion recollected in tranquility', and is founded on a scene which had delighted William and his sister, Dorothy, in two years earlier. Dorothy gives an account of it in

her *journal* entry for April 15^m, 1802. They were walking by Ullswater: "as went along there were more and yet more (daffodils); and at least, under the boughs of the trees, we saw that there was a long belt of them along the shore, about the breadth of a country turnpike road. I never saw daffodils so beautiful. They grew among the mossy stone....some rested upon these stones, as on a pillow, for weariness; and the rest tossed and reeled and danced, and seemed as if they verily laughed with the wind, that blew upon them over the lake; they jooked so gay, ever glancing, ever changing..." She says the bays of the lake were stormy and adds "All was cheerless and gloomy" (Pinion, 1976: 65). Wordsworth's imagination has selected the key image, the gay animation of the daffodils, and made it the central unifying idea.

Poetry 'Perfect Woman' is inspired by, Marry Hutchinson, Wordsworth's wife. This is a poem about Wordsworth's changing perspective on a woman (his wife himself). The first stanza of this poem recalls childhood, the second growing into full womanhood, and the third maturity. Through these all phrases she preserves the visionary quality which attracted him in his youth. As Pinion said in his book, *Selection from Wordsworth*, the subject of this poem is completed on three planes of thought: the romantic, the real, and philosophical (1976: 66). It will be seen, the first stanza rich with imagery that is fascinating and remote; it express gaiety, beauty and distant admiration, this is to express how smitten Wordsworth was with Marry Hutchinson in his youth. The second turns with remarkable economy and precision to a wide range or real adult experience. Lastly with move philosophical detachment, Wordsworth contemplates "A travel between life and death", with the virtues of

“Endurance, foresight, strength, and skill”. It is evident that, though the poem organized from heartfelt emotion, the poet has thought long and deeply on the subject.

Poetry ‘It Is a Beauteous Evening’ talks about a beauty and calm evening that it feels like a holy time. Unlike many of the other sonnets of 1802, “It Is a Beauteous Evening” is not charged with either moral or political outrage; instead it is as tranquil as its theme. The main technique of this sonnet is to combine imagery depicting the natural scene with explicitly religious imagery. This poem talks not only the beauty of the scene but the awe and worship of one who feels himself in the presence of “mighty being”.

CHAPTER III DATA ANALYSIS

In analyzing the selected poems comprise of *She Dwelt among Untrodden Ways*, *It Is a Beauteous Evening*, *The Daffodils*, *Strange Fits of Passion* and *Perfect woman*, the writer focuses on figurative language and imagery. The purpose of this analyzing is to clarify the meaning of the poems by explaining the meaning of the figurative language and explaining how symbols are exploited in the figurative language, and appeals the sense of the poem by explaining the imagery produced by the descriptive words.

3.1. Figurative Language

3.1.1. *She Dwelt Among Untrodden Ways*

The first line of the first stanza is figurative language. The kind of figure of speech is allegory.

She dwelt among untrodden ways (1)

.....

The word "untrodden ways" means a road, a place, or an area which rarely passed by human. It refers to the road of small village or rustic area, or a remote region. The road of the place is rarely passed by human because the area is only

occupied by few people and so far from the crowded city. So, the actual meaning of the line "She dwelt among untrodden ways" means "There is Maid lives in a remote region".

Another allegory in this poem found in line one until line two of stanza two, as follow as:

A violet by mossy stone (1)

Half hidden from the eye! (2)

.....

.....

The word 'violet' represents plant, in this case 'a flower'; flower always identically with 'girl' or 'a beautiful girl'. A violet is a colorful flower but not as popular as the rose; there is nothing special about a violet; it is a very simple flower, so that the word 'a violet' refers to unpopular beautiful girl. Meanwhile the "mossy stone" suggests the habitats of the violet, and emphasizes the natural setting in which the maid lived. The rustic or the remote region is symbolized as "mossy stone". The green color of the mossy stone suggests the region which surrounded by natural growth that it seems green in eyes. Poor, the color violet when put on green will be rather difficult to distinguish. So, when violet flower grows on a mossy stone, our eyes may not catch it if we do not observe it carefully. Like the rustic maiden, half-hidden from the people's knowledge because she lived in a remote area.

Another figure of speech found in the line 3 until line 4 of this poem. The figure of speech meant is simile. The use of simile in this poem can be seen in the following lines:

.....
.....
Fair as a star, when only (3)
Is shining in the sky. (4)

Here, the poet compares two things, the maid and the star. The maid refers to the rustic maiden, and 'star' is the symbol of admiration or popularity. The lines "Fair as a star, when only / one is shining in the sky" contains meaning she is shining as the star in sky without competitors. So, the actual meaning of those lines is the rustic maiden will be the most beautiful girl only if she stays live in her environment. The only time the star is visible is in the night in which there is no other light. It is like the rustic maiden, who becomes the most beautiful girl if she stays live in her rustic or remote region in where there is no other rival there.

3.1.2. It is A Beauteous Evening

'It is a Beauteous' Evening is a sonnet created by Wordsworth in 1770. This is the combination of imagery of natural scene with explicitly religious imagery. This sonnet is about a beautiful and calm evening that makes it feel like a holy time.

The early eight lines of this sonnet are figurative languages. It is consist of simile, personification, and hyperbole. The use of simile can be seen at line 2 until line 3:

.....
The holy time is quiet as a Nun (1)
Breathless with adoration; /..... (2)

In the sentence "The holy time is quiet as a Nun" there are two things compared, the holly time and the Nun. Both holly time and Nun have similarity; the holly time is identical with calm and quiet moment, and full with adoration. It is similar with the Nun who identically with calm or quiet character and adores every time. The beautiful view and the quite situation in the evening make the speaker think it is a holly time, makes his heart feel free and calm.

Another figurative language found in this sonnet is personification. The use of personification found in line 3 until 4:

.....
..... / **the broad sun** (3)
Is sinking down in its tranquility; (4)

In this line, the sun treated and acted like human as if the soon can make a motion; sinking down himself slowly and beautifully. Of course, the sun cannot make the motion, he is sinking down naturally. This line is employed to have a poetical effect to this sonnet. By this line, the poet tries to describe the beautiful motion of the sun when it setting slowly at the edge of the sea.

The personification also found in line six:

.....

Listen! the mighty Being awake (6)

.....

The word 'mighty' as denotation means 'a power'. The poet treated and acted the 'mighty' as a human as if it can wake up from his sleep. If related to the following lines (And doth with his eternal motion make / A sound like thunder— everlastingly) the word 'mighty' refers to the waves. The waves are rolling and rising everlastingly and making a very loud sound, and hears like a thunder in the speaker's ears. This situation make the speaker feel there something — a mighty or a power— moves in the water and make thunderous sound.

The use of hyperbole can be seen at line 5 and line 8. Hyperbole is used to describe something too copiously.

The gentlest of heaven brood o'er the sea: (5)
.....

The line above when related with the previous lines (... / the broad sun / Is sinking down in its tranquility ;) the word "gentleness of heaven" refers to the light of the sunset. Here the poet exaggerates the beautiful light broods over the sea (created by the sunset) as the gentleness or the beautiful of heaven. The purpose of employing this line is to describe how beautiful the view of the sea in the afternoon that the speaker thinks it is "the gentleness or the beautiful of heaven".

The use of hyperbole also can be seen at line eight:

.....
(And doth with his eternal motion make) (7)
A sound like thunder — everlastingly. (8)
.....

Here, again the poet exaggerates something. The poet exaggerates the sound of the waves as the sound of thunder. This line is employed to describe how loud the sounds of the waves that it hears like a thunder in the speaker's ears. Even though, how loud the sound makes by the waves it is not as loud as the sound of thunder.

3.1.3. The Daffodils

Poetry the daffodils talks much about the beautiful of the daffodils. This poetry is rich with figurative language and imagery. The figurative language and imagery are found in almost every line in this poetry. For the detail, see the following discussion:

Line one stanza one is figurative language. The kind of figure of speech is simile.

I wandered lonely as a cloud (1)

.....

Here, the poet compares two things, 'I' and 'cloud', 'I' describes as a 'cloud' which floats alone over the vale and hill. The cloud and the speaker (I) have similarity, both of travel alone over the vale and hill. Cloud sometimes symbolized as the loneliness or sadness. So, by employing this line the speaker tries to tell us that he travel alone over the valley and hill as the cloud which floats alone over the valley and hill.

Another simile found in stanza two, line 1 until 2:

Continuous as the star that shine (1)

And twinkle on the milky way, (2)

.....

The lines above are still related to the daffodils. Here the poet compares 'the daffodils' with 'the star'. The yellow daffodils if seen from a high or far distance look

glance and twinkle when glittering by the sun. Meanwhile, the word 'milky way' refers to the place where the daffodils growth. The word 'milky way' can be assumed as a road covered by something white. Remember that daffodils are the first flower in the spring, the road at the time may still be covered by the snow. So, 'milky way' means 'white road or road covered by snow'. The yellow daffodils which grow among this road if looked from a high or far distance, will look like a glance and twinkle glittering by the sun. The light or the glance made by the daffodils makes the poet compare the daffodils as stars.

Another figurative language found in this poetry is personification. The use of personification can be seen in line six stanza one:

.....
Fluttering and dancing in the breeze. (6)

The daffodils are treated and acted like human as if the daffodils can make a motion, fluttering and dancing. Of course, the daffodils cannot do that activity, the motion is caused by the wind over the lake that blows directly to the daffodils. The daffodils flutter and wave when they are blown by the wind as a human flutters or waves their body when they dance on the floor.

Another personification found in the line 3, stanza two:

.....

They stretched in never-ending line (3)

(Along the margin of bay :) (4)

The daffodils treated and acted like human as if the daffodils can walk or run here and there, then stand in row along the shore. Of course, the daffodils cannot do that. The meaning of lines 'They stretched in never-ending line/ Along the margin of bay' is the daffodils are growth along the shore, and when seen from a high or from far distance, it seems like a long line 'never-ending line' beside the shore.

Line six of stanza two is also personification. Here the poet treated and acted the daffodils as human as if the daffodils have a head, and they can toss it.

.....

Tossing their heads in sprightly dance. (6)

The daffodils are plants. They have no head. They cannot dance and toss anything. As human, the daffodil also has part of body. It consists of roots, stem, leaves and the top part, the flower. The flower is then compares as the head of the daffodils. The flowers sway right and left as human who toss their head when they are blew by the wind of the lake.

Line one stanza three also personification:

The waves beside them danced; (1)

.....

The waves treated and acted like human who can do the dance activity. The water of the lake is wave, and it rolls up and down, as human waving their body and rolling their hands when dance on the dance floor.

Another personification also found in line 6 until 7 in stanza four:

.....

(And then my heart will pleasure fills,) (6)

And dances with the daffodils. (7)

In these lines, the poet describes about his feeling, about how he feels lovely and joy when he reminds to the daffodils. As explained in the previous personification, the daffodils that sway and wave when blew by the wind are personify as a human who wave their body and toss their head, act on the dance floor. So, when the speaker says his heart dance with the daffodils, he doesn't mean that his heart really walk out from his body and then dance with the daffodils; but his heart feels lovely and joy when he see the dance daffodils, as if he among the daffodils and dance with them, enjoy the moment.

The last personification found in line 3 stanza three:

.....

They flash upon that inward eye (3)

.....

The word 'Flash' as denotation means **sudden bright burst of light** (Oxford dictionary, 2003:163) and as connotation means something (sense) sudden appeal. Meanwhile, the word 'inward' as denotation means **inside our mind** (Oxford dictionary, 2003: 229) so, the word 'inward eyes' can be connotation as something we can see in our mind — it is a thought or memory. In the sentence 'They flash upon that inward eye' the word 'they (the daffodils)' compares as a light that suddenly appear the inward eye. So, on the other hand we can say that the memory of the daffodils suddenly appeals in the speaker's mind.

The use of metaphor also found in this poetry. It is found in line 4, stanza one:

.....

A host, of golden daffodils. (4)

The daffodils compare with golden. The word 'Golden' means **yellow precious metal or something special and wonderful** (Oxford dictionary, 2003: 185). The yellow color of daffodils makes the poet compare them with golden. The word

'golden' is not only emphasis the color of the daffodils but also emphasis the beautiful. Meanwhile the speaker compares the daffodils as the host because the area is full with daffodils. The entire area around the shore is the habitat of the daffodils; it is the home of the daffodils, and the daffodils are the host.

3.1.4. Strange Fits of Passion

The first figurative languages found in line two, stanza two. It is a kind of simile:

(When she I loved look'd every day)

Fresh as a rose in June, (2)

.....

In this line, we can see clearly there are two things directly compared, they are a woman 'she' compared with 'a rose'. The word 'rose' represent the plant, in this case 'a flower'. The word 'flower' itself identically with woman or beauty. So, when a woman compared as a rose, it emphasis meaning that the woman is beautiful, as beautiful as the rose.

Another figurative language found in this poem is personification. It is found in line 4, stanza four:

.....
The sinking moon to Lucy's cot (4)

The word sink means **go down below the surface or move slowly to downward** (Oxford dictionary, 2003: 401). Here, the moon is treated and acted like human that can make a motion, in this case sinking down her self. Of course, the moon cannot do any motion. It is happen naturally.

Line four of stanza five is also personification:

.....

On the descending moon (4)

As the word 'sink' above, the word 'descend' in this line also means **action of going down** (Oxford dictionary, 2003: 116). The moon is again treated and acted like human that can do an activity, in this case move downward. The two lines 'The sinking moon to Lucy's cot / On the descending moon' are employed to describe the situation of the night when the speaker travels to Lucy's cot. The word 'the sinking moon' and 'descending moon' emphasis the situation of the night; when the moon sinks, the night has came to the edge and a few ours the sun will appear. It makes clear in line four of stanza six:

.....

At once, the bright moon dropp'd (4)

The word 'drop' means **fall or less** (Oxford dictionary, 2003: 133). In this line, the bright moon is treated and acted like human that can make a motion or do an activity, in this case falling down. This line contain meaning the dawn has came when the speaker reach the Lucy's cot. The moon has disappeared and now replaced by the sun. This line also contains meaning that the speaker travels from far distance.

3.1.5. Perfect Woman

The first figurative language found in this poem is metaphor. The use of metaphor is found in line 1, 3, 4, and line 9:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----|
| She was a phantom of delight | (1) |
| | |
| A lovely apparition, sent | (3) |
| | |
| To be a moment ornament | (4) |
| | |
| A dancing shape, an image gay, | (9) |

In line 1, the poet compares a woman (she) with 'phantom'. The word 'phantom' as denotation means **ghost or something imagine thing** (Oxford dictionary, 2003: 320) and as connotation means something in mind. The speaker compares the woman as phantom to describe us how the woman is always in his mind; he always thinks

about the woman as if the woman goes along with him wherever he goes, like a ghost secretly follows someone from behind. And every time the woman appears in his mind he feels lovely that is why he calls her 'a phantom of delight'.

In line 2 the poet compares the woman with 'apparition'. The word apparition as denotation means **a ghost** (Oxford dictionary, 2003: 16) and as connotation means something invisible or something imagine thing. This comparison is similar with the previous comparison (She was a phantom of delight). The word 'phantom' in the previous metaphor has similar function with the word 'apparition'. The invisible characteristic of ghost is exploited to describe us the woman he admires so much always in his mind; cannot be seen but can be felt. And the word 'lovely' means **beautiful, attractive, enjoyable or pleasant** (Oxford dictionary, 2003: 256) so, the line 'A lovely apparition' means a beautiful woman who always in mind.

In line 4 the woman is compare with 'ornament'. The word 'ornament' itself in dictionary means **decoration or something put on thing to make it beautiful** (Oxford dictionary, 2003: 301). In this line the woman is compared as the 'moment ornament' or the ornament of moment. This lines means the woman has become the ornament of his life; present in his days and make them feel beautiful.

In line 9, the woman is compared with 'A dancing shape' and 'an image gay'. The word 'shape' as **denotation means physical condition** (Oxford dictionary, 2003: 394) and connotation means to someone, in this case to the woman. The woman — a person — compares as a shape who dances in the speaker's mind eye. On the other hand, it can be said that the speaker always reminds to the woman.

Meanwhile the word 'image' as denotation means **mental picture of something** (Oxford dictionary, 2003: 213) and connotation means to something appeals in mind eye. It is refers to the woman. The woman always appeals in the speaker's mind eye. And when he reminds or thinks about the woman, he feels gay that he calls her an 'image gay'.

Another personification found in stanza three, line 2:

.....
The very pulse of the machine; (2)
.....

In line two the poet compares the woman with 'machine'. Machine is a mechanical tool made from steel or iron and can be used twenty four ours. On the other hand, machine is identically with 'a hard worker'. Meanwhile the word 'pulse' in dictionary means **regular movements** (Oxford dictionary, 2003: 347) or something happens regularly. So, line two of stanza three refers to 'a hard worker woman'. She does her task as a house wife tireless, and it continue everyday as the machine works twenty four ours.

Another figurative language found in this poem is simile. The use of simile can be seen in stanza one, line 5 until 6:

.....
Her eyes as stars of twilight fair; (5)

Like twilight's, too, her dusky hair. (6)

In line five, we can see clearly there are two things compared, 'eyes' and 'stars'. The word 'star' as denotation means a point of light in the sky at night (Oxford dictionary, 2003: 422) and emphasis to beautiful value. So, line five contain meaning the woman has a pair of beautiful eyes. Meanwhile the word 'twilight fair' is employed to describe the beautiful of the eyes. The word 'twilight' itself as denotation means **faint light just after sunset** (Oxford dictionary, 2003: 467) and as connotation means not really bright; for eyes category, it is a kind of dull eyes. So, in complete line five contains meaning the woman that the speaker admires has a pair of beautiful dull eyes, make the heart calm when we look into the eyes.

The following line, line six, compares 'the woman's dusky hair' with 'twilight fair'. In short, it is compare 'hair' with 'fair'. The word 'dusky' means **not really bright or near to dark** (Oxford dictionary, 2003: 135). This word has similarity with 'twilight fair'. The light of sun in the edge of afternoon is not really bright anymore and the sky is going to be dark. This line is employed to describe the color of the woman's hair. By the clue we can assume that the woman admired by the speaker has dark-brown hair; not really bright and near to dark.

Beside metaphor and simile, there is also hyperbole found in this poetry. The use of hyperbole in this poem can be seen stanza one, line two:

.....
When first she gleam'd upon my sight; (2)

The word 'gleam' in dictionary means **shine softly or look very clean or bright** (Oxford dictionary, 2003: 182). So, in the line two we can see the poet exaggerate something. Woman is human and she cannot shine as the sun or moon or she cannot produce any light from her body. Of course, the poet does not really mean that. He uses this hyperbole to describe his feeling when first time he meets the woman. The woman looks very beautiful that make him charmed.

3.2. Imagery

Imagery, from the word 'image' means the mental picture created in a poem or story by descriptive wording. The imagery consist of visual imagery, auditory or sound imagery, a smell, a taste, a tactile experience (hardness, wetness or cold), and an internal sensation such as hunger, thirst or nausea.

However, most of the images employed in William Wordsworth's selected poems are general images which all of those are very familiar with our daily lives, for instance, flower, star, cloud, sun, and so on.

3.2.1. She Dwelt among Untrodden Ways

Line one, stanza one is visual imagery 'She dwelt among untrodden ways'; it appeals our sense of sight and the sense of internal sensation which convey a silence.

The word 'untrodden ways' refer to a road which rarely passed by human that create a silence around that place. This brings our imagination to a road surrounded by sedge-grasses; a road sometimes found in small village or remote region.

'Beside the spring of Dove' (line 2 stanza one) contains visual and sound imagery. It appeals our sense of sight, our sense of hearing and the sense of internal sensation which convey calmness. The line brings us imagine there is a simple dove with springs or small river besides, and surrounded by forest or plants. And we can hear the sound of water flows from the river.

Line 1 stanza two 'A violet by mossy stone' is visual imagery. It appeals our sense of sight and contains colors. It refers to a violet flower which growth on a mossy stone. And as has discussed in the previous chapter (the analysis of figurative language), the 'violet' refers to a rustic maiden and 'the mossy stone' as the habitat of the violet is refers to the remote region where the maid live.

Line 3 until 4 of stanza two 'Fair as a star, when only one / Is shining in the sky' appeals our sense of sight (visual imagery). It refers to a single star shining in the dark sky.

3.2.2. It is a Beauteous Evening

Line two 'the holy time is quite as a Nun' appeals our sense of hearing (sound imagery). The word 'quite' brings us to imagine that there isn't any voice hears in the holly time; the situation is very quite. The quietness of holly time is then identically with the Nun who has a very quiet character.

Line three 'Breathless with adoration' appeals our sense of hearing (sound imagery). It refers to the sound of adoration coming from the people in the holly night.

Line 3 until 4: 'the broad sun / Is shinking down in its tranquility' appeals our sense of sight (visual imagery) and convey motion and color. Those lines bring us imagination of sunset; as if we can see the sun sinks down slowly and creates a beautiful light.

Line five 'The gentleness of heaven broods o'er the sea' appeals our sense of sight (visual imagery). It refers to the beautiful light created by the sunset. The beautiful light is compares as the gentleness of heaven, and the light shines the entire surface of the sea.

Line 8 'A sound like thunder — everlastingly' appeals our sense of hearing (sound imagery). It refers to the sound of rolling waves. The waves rolling and creates very loud sound that it hears like thunder.

3.2.3. The Daffodils

Stanza one, line 4 'A host, of golden daffodils' is visual imagery. It appeals our sense of sight and conveys a color. It refers to the yellow daffodils. This line brings us imagine there are so many daffodils growth on a place, as if they are there to welcomed the arrival of the people who enter the area, as a host welcomed the arrival of her guest.

Stanza one, line 5 'Beside the lake, beneath the trees' is also visual imagery. It appeals our sense of sight. It still refers to the daffodils. This line brings us imagination of beautiful daffodils that growth under the trees beside a lake.

Stanza one, line 6 'Fluttering and dancing in the breeze' appeals our sense of sight (visual imagery) and convey a motion. This line brings us imagine the beautiful daffodils flutter and sway when blew by the wind, as human dance.

Stanza two, line 2 'And twinkle on the milky way' is visual imagery. It appeals our sense of sight. It refers to the yellow daffodils. The bright color of this flower (yellow) make them striking among the others. So, when they are seen from a high or far distance, they look twinkle as the star twinkle in the dark of night.

Stanza two, line 3 until 4 'they stretched in never-ending line / Along the margin of they bay:' are visual imagery. They appeal our sense of sight. It refers to the daffodils which growth along the shore that if seen from a high or far distance they seem like a very long line (never ending line).

Stanza two, line 6 'Tossing their heads in sprightly dance' is visual imagery. It appeals our sense of sight and conveys a motion. It refers to the daffodils which sway when blew directly by the wind as human toss their head.

Stanza three, line 1 'The waves beside them danced....' appeals our sense of sight (visual imagery) and the sense of hearing (sound imagery). This line brings us imagine the motion of the waves and then we can hear the sound of the rolling waves.

3.2.4. Strange Fits of Passion

Line two of stanza two 'Fresh as rose in June' appeals our sense of sight and convey a color. It refers to a red flower (a rose). The flower looks very beautiful and delights our eyes.

Line four of stanza two 'Beneath an evening moon' appeals our sense of sight and convey a color. It refers to moon shines in dark of night. The word 'night' conveys the black color.

Line three of stanza three 'With quickening pace my horse drew nigh' appeals our sense of sight (visual imagery) and sense of hearing (sound imagery). It refers to a man who rides his horse as fast as possible in dark of night as if the man have to be in a place on time. And we can hear the sound of the horse's pace and neigh.

Line one of stanza six 'My horse moved on; hoof after hoof' appeals our sense of sight (visual imagery) and sense of hearing (sound imagery) and convey a motion. It refers to the slowly plodding horse, and from it we can hear the sound of its pace; step by step.

3.1.5. Perfect Woman

Line five of stanza one '..... twilight fair' appeals our sense of the sunset (visual imagery) and convey a color. It refers to the sun set in edge of the afternoon and created a very beautiful light; the blue sky changes to red or yellow.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

4.1. Conclusion

After identify and analysis the use of figurative language and imagery in William Wordsworth's selected poems comprises of **She Dwelt among Untrodden Ways, It is a Beauteous Evening, The Daffodils, Strange Fits of Passion, and Perfect Woman**, the writer make conclusions as follow as:

1. In his selected poems, Wordsworth tends to use figurative language to express the main idea of the poem. For instance, in the poem 'She Dwelt among Untrodden Ways' Wordsworth uses the figurative language "A violet by mossy stone" to describe the unpopular maid, half-hidden from the people's knowledge because live in a remote area, like the violet half-hidden from the eyes because growth on the mossy stone. In poetry 'The Daffodils' Wordsworth also use figurative language to describe the beautiful of the daffodils "A host of golden daffodils" or the use of figurative language "Fresh as rose in June" to describe the beautiful of a woman in poetry 'Strange Fits of Passion', and so on. The kinds of figurative language found in Wordsworth's selected poems are allegory, metaphor, personification, simile, and hyperbole.

2. In William Wordsworth's selected poems, the writer finds visual imagery, sound imagery, and the combination of the two. For instance, the figurative language "Fluttering and dancing in the breeze" in poetry 'The Daffodils' appeals our sense of sight (visual Imagery). The figurative language "A sound like thunder — everlastingly" in poetry 'It is a Beauteous Evening' appeals our sense of hearing (sound Imagery), and the sentence "With quickening pace my horse drew neigh" appeals our sense of sight (visual imagery) and sense of hearing (sound imagery); the sentence refers to a man who rides his horse as fast as possible, and as if we can hear the sound of the horse's pace and its neigh. The imagery is not free from the use of figurative language.

3. In his selected poems, Wordsworth uses nature as the setting of the poems. As we know, Wordsworth is the poet of nature.

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Appendix

BIOGRAPHY William Wordsworth (1770 – 1850)

William Wordsworth was born on April 7, 1770, in Cockermouth, Cumberland, in the Lake District. The magnificent landscape deeply affected Wordsworth's imagination and gives him a love of nature. Wordsworth is the second child of five children. Wordsworth was definitely the wild in his family, and his sister Dorothy, a younger than him, was usually his only ally in his family. The Wordsworth children had a pretty childhood until their mother, Ann, died in 1778 when William was only eight years. His father, John Wordsworth, a lawyer, died five years later after his mother. After the death of their parents, the outlooks for Wordsworth children became really bleak. The kids were foisted on two uncles who were very peeved at having to take care of them. This situation separated him from his beloved sister, Dorothy, who was a very important person in his life.

With help of his two uncles who paid for him, Wordsworth entered a local school and continued his studies at Cambridge University. Wordsworth made his debut as a writer in 1787, when he published a sonnet in *The European Magazine*. In the same year entered St. John's College, Cambridge, from where he took his B.A. degree in 1791.

After graduation, William went on a walking tour through revolutionary France and also traveled in Switzerland. On his second journey in France, in the city of Orleans, he met a young woman named Annette Vallon, a daughter of a barber-surgeon. They had an affair and Annette became pregnant. The affair was the basis of the poem *Vaudracour and Julia*, but otherwise Wordsworth did his best to hide the affair from posterity. Before the child was born, William returned to England in order to earn money. He returned to London with the intention of marrying Annette. On the other side, the revolution was starting to turn into the terror.

William tried to raise money by publishing two poems he had written. These were *Descriptive Sketches*, a very pro-revolutionary piece, and *An Evening Walk*. The poems weren't very good, and sold accordingly. But some people saw potential in the poems, most notably an old friend of William's who arranged for a legacy so William could concentrate on his poetry. William was very grateful for the bequest, and between the income from that and some money he got from his father's friend (a widower) William and his sister, Dorothy, were able to live together in a little cottage, in Racedown, Dorsetshire. About this time, he met Samuel Taylor Coleridge. In 1797 William and Dorothy moved to Alfoxden, Somersetshire, near Coleridge's home in Nether Stowey. These two poets became a friendship, and in the ensuing period they collaborated on a book of poems entitled *Lyrical Ballads*, first published in 1798 and a second volume added. This work is generally taken to mark the beginning of the Romantic Movement in English poetry. Wordsworth wrote almost all his poems in the volume, including the memorable *Tintern Abbey*, and Coleridge

contributed the famous *Rime of Ancient Mariner*. In 1801 Wordsworth wrote a *Preface* expounding his theories of what made good poetry. Two years later, the Wordsworths discovered they were at least to get money owed to their father. Perhaps because of this, William asked Mary Hutchinson, a friend since childhood, to marry with him. After a quick visit to Annette to straighten everything out, William and Mary were married, and together with Dorothy, they were life in their little cottage.

1807, William published a two-volumes set containing 133 poems, which was again given a very bad review by everyone who bothered to review it, and just getting started in business of slamming poetry. William also started to write prose, at least partly because Coleridge had recently started a magazine that needed articles. But Coleridge growing drug addiction and paranoia soon put a stop to the literary endeavor, and his friendship with William as well.

William's home life generally happy, was nearly shattered in 1812. In June of that year, Catherine, his fourth child, died of convulsion at age e year old. In December, the third child, Thomas died of pneumonia. William wrote a very touching sonnet a later after the death of Catherine called *Surprised by Joy*. The following years his family finances were suffering, William begged and pleaded and called in a lot of favors to get the appointment of Distributor of Stamps for Westmorland. The years later he cautiously publishing some poems again, and got a few good reviews. Some even went so far as to compare him favorably with Robert Southey. He was much more popular with the general public-tourists to come the Wordsworth house in hopes of seeing William.

In 1839, William finished *the Prelude*, a poetical autobiography of his early life which he'd been working on for years. He sealed it away, to be printed after his death. In 1843, Robert Southey die, and William was asked to be Poet Laureate in his place. Though he refused on ground of age (he was 73), William eventually agreed as a personal favor to a man named **Sir Robert Peel**, who had gotten a government pension for William to live on. William died on 23 April 1850, of pleurisy, an infection of the lung cavity.

His daughter Dora died of tuberculosis in 1847, but his two remaining sons, John and Willy, both married and had children, as did his illegitimate daughter Caroline, so there are still direct descendent of William's around today.

The Selected Poems:

She Dwelt Among Untrodden Ways

(1799)

She dwelt among untrodden ways
Beside the spring of Dove,
A Maid whom there were none to praise
And very few to love

A violet by mossy stone
Half hidden from the eye!
Fair as a star, when only one
Is shining in the sky.

She lived unknown, and few could know
When Lucy ceased to be;
But she is in her grave, and oh,
The difference to me!

It is A Beauteous Evening

(1802)

It is a beauteous evening, calm and free,
The holy time is quiet as a Nun
Breathless with adoration; the broad sun
Is sinking down in its tranquility;
The gentlest of heaven broods o'er the sea:
Listen! The mighty Being awake,
And doth with his eternal motion make
A sound like thunder — everlastingly.
Dear child! dear Girl! That walkest with me here,
If thou appear unthouch'd by solemn thought;
Thy nature is not therefore less divine:
Thou liest in Abraham's bosom all the year,
And worshipp'st at the temples inner shrine,
God being with thee when we know it not.

The Daffodils
(1802)

I wandered lonely as a cloud
That floats on high o'er vales and hills,
When at all once I saw a crowd,
A host, of golden daffodils;
Beside the lake, beneath the trees,
Fluttering and dancing in the breeze.

Continuous as the star that shine
And twinkle on the milky way,
They stretched in never-ending line
Along the margin of bay:
Ten thousand saw I at a glance,
Tossing their heads in sprightly dance.

The waves beside them danced; but they
Out-did the sparkling waves in glee
A poet could not but be gay,
In such a jocund company
I gazed — and gazed — but little thought
What wealth the show to me had brought:

For oft, when on my couch I lie
In vacant or pensive mood,
They flash upon that inward eye
Which the bliss of solitude;
And then my heart with pleasure fills,
And dances with the daffodils.

Strange Fits of Passion

(1799)

Strange fits of passion have I know:
And I will dare to tell,
But in the lover's ear alone,
What once to me befell.

When she I loved look'd every day
Fresh as a rose in June,
I to her cottage bent my way,
Beneath an evening moon.

Upon the moon I fix'd my eye,
All over the wide lea;
With quickening pace my horse drew nigh
Those paths so dear to me.

And now, we reach'd the orchard-plot;
And, as we climb'd the hill,
The sinking moon to Lucy's cot
Came near and nearer still.

In one of those sweet dreams t slept,
Kind Nature's gentlest boon!
And all the while my eyes I kept
On the descending moon.

My horse moved on; hoof after hoof
He raised, and never stopp'd:
When down behind the cottage roof,
At once, the bright moon dropp'd.

What fond and wayward thoughts will slide
Into a lover's head!
'O mercy!' to my self I cried,
'If Lucy should be dead!'.

Perfect Woman

(1839)

She was a phantom of delight
When first she gleam'd upon my sight;
A lovely apparition, sent
To be a moment's ornament;
Her eyes as stars of twilight fair;
Like twilight's, too, her dusky hair;
But all things else about her drawn
From May-time and the cheerful dawn;
A dancing shape, an image gay,
To haunt, to startle, and waylay.

I saw her upon nearer view,
A spirit, yet a woman too!
Her household motions light and free,
And steps of virgin liberty;
A countenance in which did meet
Sweet records, promises as sweet;
A creature not too bright or good
For human nature's daily food;
For transient sorrow, simple wiles,
Praise, blame, love, kisses, tears, and smiles.

And now I see with eye serene
The very pulse of machine;
A being breathing thoughtful breath,
A travel between life and death;
The reason firm, the temperate will,
Endurance, foresight, strength, and skill;
A perfect Woman, nobly plann'd,
To warn, to comfort, and command;
And yet a spirit still, and bright
With something of angelic light.

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Sesuai dengan Peraturan Akademik Unhas Nomor 1067/J04/P/2003, tanggal 28 Juli 2003, mahasiswa **Ikhwana, Nomor Pokok F21104704-1** Program Studi Bahasa Inggris, Program Reguler Sore Sastra Inggris Fakultas Sastra Universitas Hasanuddin telah memenuhi syarat untuk menulis skripsi sebagai tugas akhir penyelesaian studinya. Sehubungan dengan hal tersebut, Dekan Fakultas Sastra Universitas Hasanuddin menyetujui penulisan skripsi mahasiswa tersebut yang berjudul :

**FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE AND IMAGERY IN WILLIAM
WORDSWORTH'S SELECTED POEMS**

dengan menugaskan dosen berikut sebagai Konsultan.

Konsultan I : Drs. H.A.Lukmanulhakim Jaya, M.S
Konsultan II : Drs. R.S.M. Assagaf, M.Ed

Pangkat Pembina/ Gol. IV/a
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Tugas konsultasi ini berlangsung paling lama satu tahun (dua semester) terhitung mulai pada tanggal dikeluarkannya surat tugas ini.

Makassar, 26 September 2007



Tembusan :

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