



An Analysis Imagery And Theme In The Poet I Wandered Lonely As A Cloud And The Solitary Reaper By William Wordsworth

Sukmawati

Prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris, Universitas Lakidende Unaaha, Konawe, Indonesia

Email : sukmaalifa57@gmail.com

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Abstract

This research aims to determine what images and themes are contained in the poem I wandered lonely as a cloud and the solitary reaper by William Wordsworth. This research uses analysis descriptive qualitative method. The object and data source of this research is the poem I wandered lonely as a cloud and the solitary reaper by William Wordsworth which is taken from the website <http://poet.org> poems> william wordsworth which was published in 1815 and 1803 by using the solso theory. The results of study show that the poem I wandered lonely as a cloud consists of 4 stanzas and 24 lines, while in the solitary reaper poetry consists of 4 stanzas and 32 lines. There are three imagery contained in the first and second poetry, namely visual imagery, auditory imagery and kinesthetic imagery. The conclusion is that both of these poems have the same 3 imagery contained in them, namely visual imagery, auditory imagery and kinesthetic imagery where in the first poem the dominant imagery is visual imagery while in the second poem is auditory imagery, while on the theme of the two poems the researcher concludes that the author wrote these two poems on the same theme, namely nature.

Keyword: *Imagery and Theme, Poet, I Wandered Lonely As A Cloud And The Solitary Reaper*



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INTRODUCTION

Poetry is a literary work that belongs to the class lyrics. Compared to other types of literary works such as epics and drama, poetry has a denser and beautiful language and the meaning in poetry is multi-interpretation. Each individual can have his own interpretation. The language used in poetry is also not a daily language and People must learn not only their mother tongue, because Language

is the human's creation (Saputra, 2022). Through language, humans can express ideas, opinions of the author to the reader (Sasabone, et al, 2021; Sujarwo, et al, 2022) a language which only functions in the family or area where they live (Anggriana, et al, 2021). The choice of words in poetry is very selective and pay attention to norms and beauty, poetry has a more solid and beautiful language and meaning, poetry is multiple interpretations (Chandio, 2019; Roy, 2020; Poplavskyi, et al, 2020). Each individual can have own interpretation. The language used in poetry is also not is a daily language. The choice of words in poetry is very selective and pay attention to norms and beauty.

Literary works have several types among poetry. As one of the literary genres, this poetry becomes a role model or inner reference (Pradopo, 2010; 2021). The world of literature is of course based on literary movements that have become trends in various worlds (Bennett, A., & Royle, N. (2016; Badrun, 2020). So that this factor makes literary works, especially poetry, in a certain period of time develop rapidly so that often the authors can represent the results of the poetry itself from the literary work itself (Warren, et al, 2016). In this type of romantic poetry usually uses or describes something, usually the poet uses a beautiful choice of words and some even use words that do not contain the real meaning, this is based on because when the reader reads a poem, that person can be touched or felt strongly what is said in the poem (Shelley, 2017).

The reason I did this research was because of the sudden title change proposal due to covid-19 so I had to immediately find a title that made it easy to do it and poetry was my choice so I could work on it and move on to the next stage, why is poetry my choice because almost all of my friends are analyzing a novel and I want to be different from my friends. The reason I took this poem is because I see a connection to this poem, namely on the theme where the two themes of this poem have the theme of nature, then the message conveyed tells of beauty even though it has different meanings and objects, but these two poems discuss a beauty (Yeibo, 2012).

This poem is most read by Wordsworth. "I Wandered Lonely As A Cloud" was written in 1802 after the poet and his sister happened to be in a field of lilies or daffodils while strolling and the poem is so popular at this time that it has received several revisions and much to the delight of readers and is a lyrical poem by William Wordsworth. This is Wordsworth's most famous work. The poem was inspired by an event on April 15, 1802 in which Wordsworth and his sister Dorothy found a "long belt" of daffodils.

Poetry can be likened to a pleasing statement that arises from an ability, the poet sees something enthusiastically with the right moment (Furniss, & Bath, 2013). The poet considers carefully what he sees, then reveals the results of his vision without too much tendency to question it (Meinawati, & Lisnawati, 2020).

Correspondingly, Poetry is the synthesis of various events that are purely filtered out purely and various soul processes that seek the nature of their experiences, arranged by a correspondence system in one form. Imagery is a language used by poets, novelists and other writers to create images in the minds of readers to enhance the reader experience through their senses.

METHOD

This study employs qualitative research method, because the researcher cannot be show by numbers. Qualitative researcher is conducted without numbers, but it is prefer the concept of appreciation of the interactions being studied empirically. Therefore, the researcher concludes that literary work is most suitable research using qualitative approach. This study uses descriptive library study, applying the way to understand and describe imagery and themes in the poetry *I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud* and *The Solitary Reaper* by William Wordsworth and descriptive research study is the way to obtain information about status of phenomena which there are at the time of the study

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

I Wandered Lonely As a Cloud By William Wordsworth

<i>I wandered lonely as a cloud That floats on high o'er vales and hills, When all at once I saw a crowd, A host of golden daffodils; Beside the lake, beneath the trees, Fluttering and dancing in the breeze.</i>	5
<i>Continuou as the stars that shine And twinkle on the Milky Way, They stretched in never-ending line Along the margin of a 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 be but gay, In such a jocund company: I gazed—and gazed—but little thought what wealth the show to me had brought:</i>	10
<i>For oft, when on my couch I lie</i>	15

*In vacant or in pensive mood,
They flash upon that inward eye
Which is the bliss of solitude;
And then my heart with pleasure fills,
And dances with the daffodils*

The Solitary Reaper By William Wordsworth

*Behold her, single in the field,
Yon solitary Highland Lass!
Reaping and singing by herself;
Stop here or gentle pass!
Alone she cuts and binds the grain,
And sings a melancholy strain;
O listen! for the Vale profound
Is overflowing with the sound.*

*No Nightingale did ever chaunt
More welcome notes to weary bands
Of travellers in some shady haunt,
Among Arabian sands:
A voice so thrilling ne'er was heard
In spring-time from the Cuckoo-bird,
Breaking the silence of the seas
Among the farthest Hebrides.*

*Will no one tell me what she sings?—
Perhaps the plaintive numbers flow
For old, unhappy, far-off things,
And battles long ago:
Or is it some more humble lay,
Familiar matter of to-day?
Some natural sorrow, loss, or pain,
That has been, and may be again?*

*Whatever the theme, the Maiden sang
As if her song could have no ending;
I saw her singing at her work,
And o'er the sickle bending;—
I listened, motionless and still;
And, as I mounted up the hill,
The music in my heart I bore,*

Long after it was hear no more

Analysis of Imagery I wandered lonely as a cloud

In this poem the writer discusses a deep appreciation of nature that tells his imagination into clouds that enjoy the beauty of nature that he made by describing it through a series and choice of romantic words. Daffodil becomes an object in this poem but not from a human perspective, but from a cloud perspective, as in the opening line "I wander lonely as a cloud". Then the researcher will explain the pictures contained in this poem contained in stanzas and lines, to facilitate me in analyzing I will divide each stanza and then explain the types of images contained in poetry I wandered lonely as a cloud following this type of imagery contained in the poem.

Visual Imagery

In this stanza the poet describes a day when he occasionally wanders aimlessly. The term "wandering" means walking freely of its own accord. The poet refers to himself as a 'cloud' in the metaphorical sense of the word. Although most of the clouds move in groups, they prefer to be single hovering. However, he clearly mentions as he passed through valleys and hills on his regular journey, simplifying the narrative.

Auditory Imagery

The last visual auditory is in the expression **"the waves beside them dance; but they"**, in the 13th line on the 3rd stanza used by the writer to describe his sense of hearing. This line contains a hearing aid that describes the senses that move.

Kinaesthetic Imagery

The next kinaesthetic imagery as in the second stanza of the 12th line is **"tossing their heads in sprightly dance"**. the word "tossing their heads" and "dance" is the reason why this part enters the kinaesthetic imagery

Analysis of Theme I Wandered lonely as a cloud

The theme of the poem I wandered lonely as a cloud by wordsworth is **"nature"** because in my opinion in this poem the author makes daffodils as objects we can see on the first stanza of the 4th line, then on the 4th stanza of the 24th line

Analysis of Imagery The Solitary Reaper

Visual Imagery.

Another visual imagery that is in line 3rd is "Reaping and singing by herself" which tells the story of a girl cutting something while singing, on line 5th explains that the girl ties and cuts a grain by herself *"Alone she cuts and binds the grain"*, and on line 6th of this line describes the girl singing with the melancholy song *"And sings a melancholy strain"*

Auditory Imagery

In this stanza the author tells while traveling in the Highland valleys, meeting a lonely Highlander harvester who harvests plants and sings himself. He tried to attract the attention of people who passed by the girl by calling them to 'see him'. The author urges them to stop there and listen to the song, or skip it softly without interrupting the song. words involving the reader to imagine auditory imagery are **"reaping and singing", "cuts and binds the grain", "sing a melancholy" and "the sound"**

The Solitary Reaper opens with the speaker directing our attention to a single reaper (someone who cuts down crops - such as corn or rye - by hand). He's singing somewhere, somewhere. She's a highland girl, and she sings while working. It's kind of a sad song, but definitely more thrilling than the cuckoo song in the Hebrides (sure, what isn't?) And different from anything you might hear from the nightingale. The speaker liked the song, but he couldn't understand it. He wondered if she was singing about old battles and other sad things from forever, or if she was singing about something more humble. However, he noted that he sang as if the song would never end. He watched, fascinated, not moving at all. In the end he left quietly, keeping her music in his heart for a long time.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

In these 2 poems, the researcher found similarities in the theme raised by the author, namely in the first poem and the second poem, with the theme of nature. I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud or commonly referred to as **"Daffodil"** tells about beauty and romance through Daffodils so that the message in this poem is that there is no need to be luxurious or expensive to enjoy beauty because God creates beauty in the world so much to be extraordinary and to enjoy beauty itself does not have to be always special, but a simple thing can make our hearts happy to see it as in the flower of daffodils written into poetry by William Wordsworth.

The solitary reaper tells the story of a highland girl, who works alone in a **"single in the field"** field. As he harvested his crops, he sang a sad song that echoed through the deep valley. The speaker asks us to stop and listen to the tone, so the message in this poem is that beauty comes from our hearts when we feel happy about something, be it what we see or hear, if our hearts feel happy even with extraordinary or extraordinary things then that's beauty.

The researchers concludes that in the poetry I wandered lonely as a cloud and the solitary reaper, they both discuss beauty or explain to the reader about beauty, but the difference is that in the first poem the author tells his beauty through a flower where the object used by the author is a flower and is beautified with a choice of words like in the poem. Whereas in the second poem, the author uses the object as a woman who is beautiful and has a voice that is so beautiful that the difference lies in the charm of flowers and human voices.

Imagery in this poem can be seen from several sentences presented by the poet to strengthen the theme to be conveyed. In the poetry I wandered lonely as a cloud and the solitary reaper, the researcher found 3 imagery contained in the two poems, namely the visual imagery, auditory imagery and kinesthetic imagery, where the first poem dominates the auditory imagery while the second poetry dominates the auditory imagery so that the two poems have almost similarities. Even though the meaning is different, the message conveyed has a similarity, namely the beauty that distinguishes it is that in the poem I wandered lonely as a cloud uses flowers as beauty while the solitary reaper uses humans in other words, namely women who sound beautiful.

The theme is the main idea put forward by the poet. The theme conveyed by the poet in this poem is nature and humans and nature world. This can be seen from the sentences used by the poet that direct the reader to the values of beauty that are thick with nature. All messages about beauty are clearly conveyed by the poet through the choice of daily and flowing diction so that the value of beauty in the theme is the easiest part to understand, so that in these two poems there is a relationship in terms of the theme, namely the natural theme of the two poems.

The conclusion is that both of these poems have the same 3 imagery contained in them, namely visual imagery, auditory imagery and kinesthetic imagery where in the first poem the dominant imagery is visual imagery while in the second poem is auditory imagery, while on the theme of the two poems the researcher concludes that the author wrote these two poems on the same theme, namely nature.

In the message conveyed to the reader also has the same similarity, namely the beauty that becomes the difference in the poem is that in the first poem the author tells the beauty of daffodils from the perspective of the author himself, while in the second poem the author uses a human as the object but the voice of a girl who so beautiful and melodious and in this poetry the author is motivated from the real events that the author experiences while traveling and then poured or written into the poem.

The reason I took this poem is because I see a connection to this poem, namely on the theme where the two themes of this poem have the theme of nature, then the message conveyed tells of beauty even though it has different meanings and objects, but these two poems discuss a beauty

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