

## Imagery in William Allingham Poems Entitled "a Dream, the Eviction and Robin Redbreast"

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### ABSTRACT

*The purpose of this research is to find imagery in William Allingham poems. The method used in analysis this research is descriptive qualitative and technique analyzing data. The analysis of the imagery is intended to deliver a message from the author in order to feel what is felt by the senses of the author contained in his poetry. In addition, the imagery is intended to enable the reader to obtain a concrete picture of what the author or poet wants to convey. Based on research conducted, there are five imagery contained in William Allingham's poem with the title "A Dream, The Eviction and Robin Redbreast" those are visual, tactile, auditory, gustatory and olfactory imagery.*

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### PENDAHULUAN

Poetry is a form in the literary work derived from the result of a feeling expressed by a poet in a language that uses rhythm, rhyme, demension, stanza, and the composition of meaningful lyrics. Inside the poem also contains an expression of feelings and thoughts of a poet who uses his imagination. Than concentrated on composing poems with the power of language, both physically and mentally. (In maghribi 2017). According to Dresden (in rusyanti 2015) definition of poetry is a world in words, content contained in poetry is a reflection of the experience, knowledge, and feelings that make up a word poet named poetry. According to Tarigan (in mya 2013) the word poem comes from the Greek "poesis" meaning creation. Meaning that this kind of gradually narrowed in scope to be "the literary arts whose words are arranged according to specific requirements by using rhyme and rhythm of the words figuratively

According Altenbernd (in fani 2013) that the images are images of dreams or thoughts, while each image the mind is called imagery. This mental image is an effect that resembles the mind, or the image generated by the object of disclosure. Poetry is a complete structure. Therefore, to be able to understand it must be analyzed. Therefore, researchers will analyze one of the elements of poetry are The imagery in the poetry of William Alihgam. Reasons analyze these images, so that the reader can understand the picture of of the things to be conveyed by the author or poet. Thus, the element of imagery can help us interpret the meaning and appreciate a poem as a whole.

The imagery is picture in the mind or the picture of the poet's imagination. Each image is called the image or images of the mind. This mental image is an effect in mind that very much resembles the image generated by the capture us towards an object that can be seen by the eye (sense of sight). The images did not make a new impression in the mind. Imagery is language used by poets, novelists and other writers to create images in the mind of the reader. Imagery includes figurative and metaphorical language to improve the reader's experience through reviews their senses. To provide a clear picture, to create an atmosphere, to create amore livelyand interesting, the poet also frequently use the image of thinking. Wishful picture in this poem is called imagery. imagery in poetry can be and often understood in two ways. The first is understood receptively, from the side of the reader. In this case the images is a sensory experience that is formed in the cavity of the reader's imagination, which is generated by a

word or set of words. The letter understood as expressive of the poet, that is, when the imagery is a form of language (the word or set of words) used by the poet to establish communication or to convey aesthetic senses experience.

Al-Ma'ruf (in putri. 2016:4) reveals that the imaging word in a literary work is a sensual appeal through the words that were able to inflame emotions and intellectual reader. Perrine describes (in muhammad fathul huda. 2011) that the imaging/imagery can be defined as a representation through a language of the senses. Kennedy (in huda. 2011) said that imagery in poetry refers to something that generally we mean in one or a group of words that refer to the experience of our senses. An image is a language used in such a way as to us see, hear, feel, think about or generally understand more clearly or vividly what is being said or the impression that the writer wishes to convey (in nursyal, 2009). Imaging is the disclosure of the poet sensory feelings into words and phrases that incarnate a more concrete picture of the atmosphere (in zulinarti 2012). According to Waluyo (in zulinarti 2012) imaging is limited by the meaning of the word or phrase that can express sensory experiences such as vision, hearing and feeling.

Poets often use images to poem. Altenberd in Pradopo (in zulinarti 2012) says "images are images of wishful thinking and language are described, while each image the mind is called the image or images." The words poet used is not synonymous with the words in the dictionary. A poet is not only intended to convey the meaning straightforward. Moreover, the poet wanted to form images or specific image in the minds of readers. Meaning that generated it is called the meaning of images. In other words, the imagery is the way to form a mental image of a personal (poet) or the image of something (in zulinarti desi. 2012).

The picture chimera are images in thought and language to describe it. Picture this thinking is an effect in thinking that very much resembles the image generated by our disclosure on an object that is visible to the eye, optic nerve, brain regions associated (concerned). (in zulinarti 2012).

According to the Dictionary of Literary Terms (in zulinarti desi. 2012) explains that: The images are shadows of power generated from the processing of words in earnest to give a beautiful impression in a poem; A depiction of experience related to objects, events, and circumstances experienced by the poet uses words that are typical in order to give an idea more real, good things are immaterial, metaphorical, or psychosis.

The imagery is a word or wording which could reveal sensory experiences, such as sight, hearing, and feeling. imagery create a line or lines of poetry as if it contains echoes also called auditory images, objects appear or called visual image, something we can feel, we touch or we touch called tactile images. From the description above can be concluded that imaging is the arrangement of words that express the experience sensory and cause meaning - the meaning of the abstract into the concrete. Here are the five most common types of imagery used in creative writing :

#### **A. Visual Imagery**

Hasanuddin (2002: 117) suggests that visual imagery is image generated by the power of suggestion vision. Visual Imagery is the image generated by the sense of sight (eye). This image is the most commonly used type of poet. This image is able to provide stimulation to the senses of sight so that things do not look as if seen (In Rahimi 2014). Visual imagery describes what we see: comic book images, paintings, or images directly experienced through the narrator's eyes. Visual imagery may include: a) Color, such as: burnt red, bright orange, dull yellow, verdant green, and Robin's egg blue. b) Shapes, such as: square, circular, tubular, rectangular, and conical. c) Size, such as: miniscule, tiny, small, medium-sized, large, and gigantic. d) Pattern, such as: polka-dotted, striped, zig-zagged, jagged, and straight.

#### **B. Auditory Imagery**

Everything related to interception effort in order to generate the shadow of hearing a certain atmosphere in poetry can be classified in to auditory imagery. Something that is not made as if to touch the senses of hearing, which eventually causes the reader to connect with something (Hasanuddin, 2002: 119). Auditory imagery describes what we hear, from music to noise to pure silence. Auditory imagery may include: a) Enjoyable sounds, such as: beautiful music, birdsong, and the voices of a chorus. b) Noises, such as: the bang of a gun, the sound of a broom moving across the floor, and the sound of broken glass shattering on the hard floor. c) The lack of noise, describing a peaceful calm or eerie silence. Auditory Imagery is an image associated with the impression and image obtained through the sense of hearing. This image is generated by mentioning or deciphering sounds, for example with the

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appearance of diction tembang, kicking, kicking, booming, etc.(In Rahimi 2014). The Auditory Imagery is that the image is generated by mentioning or deciphering the sound (Altenbernd In Adisan : 2012).

### C. Olfactory Imagery

Hasanuddin WS (2002: 123) said that the poet tried to concretize abstract ideas in a way depict or describe it through a stimulus that seems to be captured by the sense of smell. Something described by the poet in his poem the reader shadow power demands concerning the sense of smell. As a result of the use of the sense of smell, a picture poet in his poem about something more alive. The olfactory imagery is an image associated with the impression or image generated by the sense of smell. This image appears when we read or hear certain words, we like to smell something (In Adisan 2012). Olfactory imagery describes what we smell. Olfactory imagery may include: Fragrances, such as perfumes, enticing food and drink, and blooming flowers and Odors, such as rotting trash, body odors, or a stinky wet dog. The olfactory imagery is an image that can be perceived by the sense of smell. By reading certain words in our poems like smell something. (In Rahimi 2014).

### D. Gustatory Imagery

Hasanuddin WS (2002: 125) confirms that, through these images portrayed by the poet to summon something or selecting words to evoke emotion in the poem in order to escort the reader shadow power through something that seems to be perceived by the senses of the reader. The gustatory Imagery is an image associated with the impression or image generated by the taste bud. Readers as if tasting something that raises a certain taste, bitter, sweet, salty, spicy, delicious, delicious, and others ( InAdisan 2012). Gustatory imagery describes what we taste. Gustatory imagery can include: a) Sweetness, such as candies, cookies, and desserts. b) Sourness, bitterness, and tartness, such as lemons and limes. c) Saltiness, such as pretzels, French fries, and pepperonis. d) Spiciness, such as salsas and curries. e) Savoriness, such as a steak dinner or thick soup.

### E. Tactile Imagery

Tactile imagery is a picture that is able to create any force of suggestion that as if the reader can be touched, or which involves the effectiveness of the skin senses. Something which is expressed as if it can be felt (Hasanuddin, WS, 2002: 127-128). Tactile imagery describes what we feel or touch. Tactile imagery includes: a) Temperature, such as bitter cold, humidity, mildness, and stifling heat. b) Texture, such as rough, ragged, seamless, and smooth. c) Touch, such as hand-holding, one's in the grass, or the feeling of starched fabric on one's skin. d) Movement, such as burning muscles from exertion, swimming in cold water, or kicking a soccer ball. The Tactile imagery is the image that can be perceived by the sense of touch (skin). When we read poetry we can find the diction that brings us as if we feel what is being poetized. (In rahimi 2014). Tactile imagery is an image that can be perceived by the sense of touch (skin). At the time of reading or listening to the poems, we can find a diction that can be felt skin, such as cold, hot, soft, rough, and so forth. (In Adisan 2012)

## PEMBAHASAN

### A. Visual Imagery

#### 1. Poem : A Dream

Hasanuddin (2002: 117) suggests that visual imagery is image generated by the power of suggestion vision. Visual imagery describes what we see: comic book images, paintings, or images directly experienced through the narrator's eyes. Visual Imagery is the image generated by the sense of sight (eye). This image is the most commonly used type of poet. This image is able to provide stimulation to the senses of sight so that things do not look as if seen (In Rahimi 2014). Visual imagery may include: a) Color, such as: burnt red, bright orange, dull yellow, verdant green, and Robin's egg blue. b) Shapes, such as: square, circular, tubular, rectangular, and conical. c) Size, such as: miniscule, tiny, small, medium-sized, large, and gigantic. d) Pattern, such as: polka-dotted, striped, zig-zagged, jagged, and straight. In stanza 1 ro line 2, the researcher classifies that it enters the visual imagery because there is the word "see", it means the subject sees what he sees. In stanza 3 line 1 the subject saw his schoolmates march as they played. In stanza 4 line 1 go in visual imagery because in the sentence there is the word "handsome" and to know the good looks must use the five senses. In stanza 6 lines 1 the subject is looking pale. In stanza 7 line 3 to distinguish or know the man is young woman or man we have to see it with eyes.

#### 2. Poem : The Eviction

Hasanuddin (2002: 117) suggests that visual imagery is image generated by the power of suggestion vision. Visual imagery describes what we see: comic book images, paintings, or images directly experienced through the

narrator's eyes. Visual imagery may include: a) Color, such as: burnt red, bright orange, dull yellow, verdant green, and Robin's egg blue. b) Shapes, such as: square, circular, tubular, rectangular, and conical. c) Size, such as: miniscule, tiny, small, medium-sized, large, and gigantic. d) Pattern, such as: polka-dotted, striped, zig-zagged, jagged, and straight. Visual Imagery is the image generated by the sense of sight (eye). This image is the most commonly used type of poet. This image is able to provide stimulation to the senses of sight so that things do not look as if seen (In Rahimi 2014). In the poetry of the eviction stanza 1 line 3 and 5. stanza 2 line 1, 2, 19, 20 and line 7, 8, 16, 21 stanza 1. All enter in the visual imagery because it can be seen from the shape or that can be seen directly by the eye.

### 3. Poem : Robin Redbreast

Visual Imagery is the image generated by the sense of sight (eye). This image is the most commonly used type of poet. This image is able to provide stimulation to the senses of sight so that things do not look as if seen (In Rahimi 2014). Hasanuddin (2002: 117) suggests that visual imagery is image generated by the power of suggestion vision. Visual imagery describes what we see: comic book images, paintings, or images directly experienced through the narrator's eyes. Visual imagery may include: a) Color, such as: burnt red, bright orange, dull yellow, verdant green, and Robin's egg blue. b) Shapes, such as: square, circular, tubular, rectangular, and conical. c) Size, such as: miniscule, tiny, small, medium-sized, large, and gigantic. d) Pattern, such as: polka-dotted, striped, zig-zagged, jagged, and straight. In stanza 1 line 3, enter visual imagery category because there is a word "smile" and to know it we must use the eyes. Line 6 stanza 1, we can imagine by using our eyes that the bird flies away and stanza 2 line 1, to find the yellow, red and orange we have to use eyes to see it.

## B. Tactile Imagery

### 1. Poem : A Dream

Tactile imagery is a picture that is able to create any force of suggestion that as if the reader can be touched, or which involves the effectiveness of the skin senses. Something which is expressed as if it can be felt (Hasanuddin, WS, 2002: 127-128). The Tactile imagery is the image that can be perceived by the sense of touch (skin). When we read poetry we can find the diction that brings us as if we feel what is being poetized. (In rahimi 2014). Tactile imagery is an image that can be perceived by the sense of touch (skin). At the time of reading or listening to the poems, we can find a diction that can be felt skin, such as cold, hot, soft, rough, and so forth. (In Adisan 2012). Tactile imagery describes what we feel or touch. Tactile imagery includes: a) Temperature, such as bitter cold, humidity, mildness, and stifling heat. b) Texture, such as rough, ragged, seamless, and smooth. c) Touch, such as hand-holding, one's in the grass, or the feeling of starched fabric on one's skin. d) Movement, such as burning muscles from exertion, swimming in cold water, or kicking a soccer ball. In stanza 1 line 20 "I went to the window" it means the foot is in contact with the floor. In stanza 6 line 2 and 3, head propped against the chest, it means directly the skin touching each other.

### 2. Poem : The Eviction

Tactile imagery is a picture that is able to create any force of suggestion that as if the reader can be touched, or which involves the effectiveness of the skin senses. Something which is expressed as if it can be felt (Hasanuddin, WS, 2002: 127-128). tactile imagery describes what we feel or touch. Tactile imagery includes: a) Temperature, such as bitter cold, humidity, mildness, and stifling heat. b) Texture, such as rough, ragged, seamless, and smooth. c) Touch, such as hand-holding, one's in the grass, or the feeling of starched fabric on one's skin. d) Movement, such as burning muscles from exertion, swimming in cold water, or kicking a soccer ball. The Tactile imagery is the image that can be perceived by the sense of touch (skin). When we read poetry we can find the diction that brings us as if we feel what is being poetized. (In rahimi 2014). Tactile imagery is an image that can be perceived by the sense of touch (skin). At the time of reading or listening to the poems, we can find a diction that can be felt skin, such as cold, hot, soft, rough, and so forth. (In Adisan 2012). In stanza 1 line 1, Feel the cold. stanza 1 line 4 of their legs ran in contact with objects or what touched their feet. stanza 2 line 5 skin that can feel directly with objects, fellow skin and can feel cold.

### 3. Poem: Robin Redbreast

Tactile imagery is a picture that is able to create any force of suggestion that as if the reader can be touched, or which involves the effectiveness of the skin senses. Something which is expressed as if it can be felt (Hasanuddin,

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 WS, 2002: 127-128). The Tactile imagery is the image that can be perceived by the sense of touch (skin). When we read poetry we can find the diction that brings us as if we feel what is being poetized. (In rahimi 2014). Tactile imagery is an image that can be perceived by the sense of touch (skin). At the time of reading or listening to the poems, we can find a diction that can be felt skin, such as cold, hot, soft, rough, and so forth. (In Adisan 2012). tactile imagery describes what we feel or touch. Tactile imagery includes: a) Temperature, such as bitter cold, humidity, mildness, and stifling heat. b) Texture, such as rough, ragged, seamless, and smooth. c) Touch, such as hand-holding, one's in the grass, or the feeling of starched fabric on one's skin. d) Movement, such as burning muscles from exertion, swimming in cold water, or kicking a soccer ball. In stanza 1 line 2 gone summer is something that can be perceived by the skin. In stanza 1 line 4 the skin felt the coolness of the wind. stanza 2 line 7 and 8 skin can feel winter season and on line 7 stanza 3 skin feel cold.

### **C. Auditory imagery**

#### **1. Poem: A dream**

The Auditory Imagery is that the image is generated by mentioning or deciphering the sound (Altenbernd In Adisan : 2012). Everything related to capture effort in order to generate the shadow of hearing a certain atmosphere in poetry can be classified in to auditory imagery. Something that is not made as if to touch the senses of hearing, which eventually causes the reader to connect with something (Hasanuddin, 2002: 119). Auditory imagery describes what we hear, from music to noise to pure silence. Auditory imagery may include: a) Enjoyable sounds, such as: beautiful music, birdsong, and the voices of a chorus. b) Noises, such as: the bang of a gun, the sound of a broom moving across the floor, and the sound of broken glass shattering on the hard floor. c) The lack of noise, describing a peaceful calm or eerie silence. In stanza 1 line 1 came the sound of howling dogs. stanza 3 line 2 does not listen to anything, there is only tranquility. Stanza 5 line 1 quiet no sound whatsoever. stanza 8 line 1-3 came the sound of laughter then cries and music

#### **2. Poem: The Eviction**

Everything related to capture effort in order to generate the shadow of hearing a certain atmosphere in poetry can be classified in to auditory imagery. Something that is not made as if to touch the senses of hearing, which eventually causes the reader to connect with something (Hasanuddin, 2002: 119). Auditory imagery describes what we hear, from music to noise to pure silence. Auditory imagery may include: a) Enjoyable sounds, such as: beautiful music, birdsong, and the voices of a chorus. b) Noises, such as: the bang of a gun, the sound of a broom moving across the floor, and the sound of broken glass shattering on the hard floor. c) The lack of noise, describing a peaceful calm or eerie silence. The Auditory Imagery is that the image is generated by mentioning or deciphering the sound (Altenbernd In Adisan : 2012). In stanza 2 line 8 listen to someone who calls. stanza 2 line 11 sounds shouts. Stanza 3 line 10-12 came the sound of children crying loudly.

#### **3. Poem: Robin Redbreast**

Everything related to capture effort in order to generate the shadow of hearing a certain atmosphere in poetry can be classified in to auditory imagery. Something that is not made as if to touch the senses of hearing, which eventually causes the reader to connect with something (Hasanuddin, 2002: 119). The Auditory Imagery is that the image is generated by mentioning or deciphering the sound (Altenbernd In Adisan : 2012). Auditory imagery describes what we hear, from music to noise to pure silence. Auditory imagery may include: a) Enjoyable sounds, such as: beautiful music, birdsong, and the voices of a chorus. b) Noises, such as: the bang of a gun, the sound of a broom moving across the floor, and the sound of broken glass shattering on the hard floor. c) The lack of noise, describing a peaceful calm or eerie silence. In stanza 1 line 11 robin sing, we can listen to robin sing by way of imagine it.

### **D. Gustatory imagery**

#### **1. Poem: The Eviction**

Through these images portrayed by the poet to summon something or selecting words to evoke emotion in the poem in order to escort the reader shadow power through something that seems to be perceived by the senses of the reader. The gustatory Imagery is an image associated with the impression or image generated by the taste bud (hasanuddin, 2002:125). Readers as if tasting something that raises a certain taste, bitter, sweet, salty, spicy, delicious, delicious, and others ( InAdisan 2012). Gustatory imagery describes what we taste. Gustatory imagery can include: a) Sweetness, such as candies, cookies, and desserts. b) Sourness, bitterness, and tartness, such as lemons and limes. c) Saltiness, such as pretzels, French fries, and pepperonis. d) Spiciness, such as salsas and curries. e)



Savoriness, such as a steak dinner or thick soup. in the poetry of the eviction stanza 2 line 35 and stanza 3 line 44, 54, all enter in gustatory imagery because he shouted and murmured and tried to speak

## E. Olfactory imagery

### 1. Poem: The Eviction

The olfactory imagery is an image associated with the impression or image generated by the sense of smell. This image appears when we read or hear certain words, we like to smell something (In Adisan 2012). the poet tried to concretize abstract ideas in a way depict or describe it through a stimulus that seems to be captured by the sense of smell. Something described by the poet in his poem the reader shadow power demands concerning the sense of smell. As a result of the use of the sense of smell, a picture poet in his poem about something more alive (Hasanuddin, 2002: 123). Olfactory imagery describes what we smell. Olfactory imagery may include: Fragrances, such as perfumes, enticing food and drink, and blooming flowers and Odors, such as rotting trash, body odors, or a stinky wet dog. The olfactory imagery is an image that can be perceived by the sense of smell. By reading certain words in our poems like smell something. (In Rahimi 2014). In stanza 3 line 46 47 something smells that makes him faint

## SIMPULAN

The imagery is an expression of the images in the mind, or the picture of the poet's imagination. kind of imagery is divided into five, namely: visual imagery, the images generated by the sense of sight (eyes); auditory imagery, the images generated by the sense of hearing (ears); tactile imagery, imagery that involves the sense of touch (skin); olfactory imagery, the imagery associated with the senses of smell (nose); gustatory imagery, imagery that involves the sense of taste (tongue). This imagery analysis is made so that the reader can get a concrete picture of things to be conveyed by the writer or poet. Thus, the element of imagery can help us interpret the meaning and appreciate a poem as a whole. In the poem titled William Alingham a dream, the eviction, and robin redbreast using the three imagery and five imagery it is visual, tactile, auditory, gustatory, and olfactory imagery.

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