

Imageries in William Wordsworth's Poems

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Abstract

Poem is a medium of communication used by the poet to express their idea in a beautiful language. One of the elements of poem is imagery, functions of imagery are to create a vivid, realistic description of the scene, appealing to as many of the readers senses as possible, describes the appearance of characters and settings, the sounds, smells, taste and feeling of the poet. The objective of this research were to identify the types of imagery and describe the functions of imagery found in William Wordsworth's poems The researcher used qualitative method with descriptive approach in this research. The results of this study show that there are 4 types of imagery found, they are, visual imagery, auditory imagery, olfactory imagery and organic imagery. Visual imagery in poetry functions to represent objects seen by the surrounding of the the poet related to nature such as flowers, stars, animals, and plants, auditory imagery in poetry has a function to represent sounds that also come from nature around the poet such as voice of animals, waves, wind and lightning. Meanwhile, the olfactory imagery in the poem functions to represent the scent of plants such as the smell of straw. Organic imagery functions to describe the poet feelings related to nature where the author feel happy when he sees beautiful views. Function of imagery that appears in the poem is to describe the object, poet feeling, as well as to represent the sound and smell that the poet experience from nature.

Keywords : Poem, Imagery, Function.

INTRODUCTION

Poetry is the spontaneous overflow of powerful feeling, expression of emotion, and it is always concerned with ordinary human concerns, with the daily matters of everybody's life, William Wordsworth (1988). Poetry is an idea of how a poet feels and perceives in one way of communication, so that readers can find many imagery to show what they think, hear, see, and express. A poem is a means not only to express the poets' feelings, but also to make us immerse ourselves in those feelings about the things, people, situations, or ideas in the poem. Poetry provides entertainment, satisfaction, pleasure, and enjoyment for the reader and a window into the real world, through the beauty of art.

When we talk about imagery we are talking about techniques used by poets to describe objects or feelings so that the reader can clearly see, hear, feel or think about what is being said so that the reader can understand what is being said will. Images are an important part of poetry, as a good poem is one that is able to evoke a strong impression through its imagery. This research is to found imageries and described the function of imageries in the poems. This research have two fundamental question in responnse to the researh probem:

1. What are the kinds of imageries employed in William Wordsworth's poems?
2. How do these imageries function in the poem?

Related Literature

Related to the explanation above, there are several reviews of related literature about this study as follows:

Poetry

Suminto A. Sayuti (2008: 3) states that poetry is a form of language expression that takes into account the aspect of the sounds in it, which expresses the imaginative, emotional, and intellectual experience of the poet drawn from his individual and social life; expressed by a certain choice of technique, so it can evoke certain experiences in the reader or audience.

Poetry is kind of language that has a rhythmic structure and is meant to tell a story, or convey any kind of emotion, idea, or state of being. There is no specific definition of poetry. It means different things to different people. Poetry is believed to be one of the oldest ways of keeping and remembering history.

Imagery

Imagery is a word or arrangement of words that can create an atmosphere, feeling or other form of imagination in the form of the imagination of various human senses such as hearing, sight, to touch. Perrine (1988: 54) ,Imagery may be defined as the representation through language of sense experience and categorize imagery into several types:

1. Visual Imagery

Visual imagery is something that relates to the visual imagination, and it's a type of imagery that's most commonly seen in poems because most words in the poem are basically visible. In poetry, visual imagery is created from the words of poetry-in the vividness and richness of their imagination, pictures, and details they imagine from the same words.

2. Auditory Imagery

Auditory imagery is an image that relates to the sounds that represent it. Auditory imagery is a form of mental imagery that is used to remember and analyze sounds when there is no external auditory stimulus present. This form of imagery is associated with different auditory modalities, such as verbal imagery or musical imagery. This type of mental imagery differs from other types of sensory imagery, such as visual imagery. Auditory imagery can be different in its vividness and detail from person-to-person, depending on their background and state of their brain.

3. Tactile Imagery

Tactile imagery is viewed as an imagery which relates to tactile sense, like cold and warm. It has something to do with temperature like heat and cold or our touch sense.

4. Olfactory Imagery

Olfactory imagery is often associated with the sense of smell, like "fragrant," "unpleasant smell" and others related to scent. For Example :

*the old strange fragrance filled the air
a fragrance like the garden pink,
but tinged with vague medicinal stink
of a camphor, soap, new sponger, blent,
with chloro form and violent scent.*

The fragrance of a pharmacist is very strong. From the poem, we can smell the medicinal aroma. The olfactory's distinctive smell is easy to notice because it has a "medicinal" smell.

5. Gustatory Imagery

Gustatory imagery is considered as an imagery that relates to the taste such as sweet and briny and others relate to the flavor.

For example:

*I have eaten
the plums
they were delicious
so sweet
and so cold*

Gustatory imagery can be seen in the phrase "so sweet". This describes the taste of the plums.

6. Organic Imagery

Organic imagery is known as an imagery that relates to internal sensation of human body, such hunger, thirst, pain, etc. For example :

*It's the fire in my eyes,
And the flash of my teeth*

The above phrase shows an organic imagery is represented by word fire. That is called an organic imagery because it uses internal feeling or internal sensation. The speaker invites the readers to imagine her feels "It's the fire in my eyes".

7. Kinaesthetic Imagery

Kinesthetic imagery is called as an imagery which conveys a sense of movement, or tension in the muscles or joints.

For example :

*Fall down on their knees,
Then they swarm around me*

From the above phrase is example of kinesthetic imagery. The phrase “Then they swarm around me” describes about movement.

METHOD

According to Wijayanti (2012 : 104) descriptive method is used to identify and classify the elements or characteristics of the subject and to determine and describe or give phenomenon which happened naturally with the facts without manipulation. In this research, researcher identified the imagery of the object then describes and interprets the imagery found in William Wordsworth’s selected poems. This research used qualitative research method because all data are analyzed in the form of words and sentences and with descriptive analysis the writer will aim to identify the imagery then describes and interprets the Function or meaning of imagery found in William Wordsworth’s selected poems. for the data analysis process use in this study is qualitative analysis of Miles and Huberman (2014), there are three main steps that use : data reduction, data display , and drawing conclusions.

FINDINGS DISCUSSIONS

The writer found 4 types of imagery in five William Wordsworth’s selected poem, they are visual imagery, auditory imagery, organic imagery and olfactory imagery. The writer discovered 34 extracts of imageries from five william wordsworth pems entitled *I Wondered Only as A Cloud, Bright Morning, Sweet Was The Walk, A Night Piece and Composed During A Storm*, which will be described in this section:

1. Types of Imageries

a. Types of Imageries in “I wondered lonely as a cloud”

1807 was the publication of this poem. Wordsworth was living with his wife, Mary Hutchinson, and sister, Dorothy, at the time he wrote the poem. The poem was inspired by an incident that occurred when Wordsworth and his sister went on a walk through a "long belt" of daffodils while exploring the woodland. This poem is regarded as a classic of romantic English poetry. This poems consist of four six-line stanzas. The speaker talked about being surrounded by flowers. He claims that despite his repeated staring, he was unaware that he had been wandering across hills and valleys like a cloud before coming upon a field of daffodils adjacent to a lake.

Although the lake's waves danced beside the dancing, fluttering flowers for miles along the shore, the daffodils overwhelmed the water with joy. According to the speaker, a poet would be ecstatic about the riches the scene would bring him. Because now, whenever he feels "empty" or "thoughtful," he remembers "that inner eye/the It's bliss of loneliness," and his heart "then dances with the daffodils" with happiness. Table list of imageries in “ I wondered lonely as a cloud”

Table 1. Types of Imageries in “I wondered lonely as a cloud”

No	Poetry	Stanza	Line	Types of Imagery
1.	I wondered lonely as a cloud That floats on high over vales and hills	1	1-2	Visual Imagey
2.	A host of golden daffodils	1	4	Visual Imagery
3.	Fluttering and dancing in			

	the breeze	1	6	Visual Imagery
4.	Continuous as the stars that shine And twinkle on the milky way	2	7-8	Visual Imagery
5.	The waves beside them dance	3	13	Visual Imagery
6.	In vacant or in pensive mood	4	24	Organic Imagery
7.	Which is the bliss of solitude, And my heart with pleasure fills	4	26-27	Organic Imagery

b. Types of Imageries in “Bright Morning”

Bright morning is one of the famous William Wordsworth’s Poem, this poem is published in 1807. This poem William Wordsworth described William Wordsworth joy on a morning walk after a rainy night and the poem consist of two seven-line stanzas. The writer, William Wordsworth has attempted to delineate a lovely morning after a harsh, unpleasant night. The writer starts by saying that solid winds blew all night and the rain fell bringing a furious surge alongside. The morning after a severe storm, the sky is dark and cloudy. The wind is howling, and the rain is pouring. Everything is wet and muddy. The sun is now shining brightly and the birds are singing their sweet songs. Whereas the previous night was filled with the sounds of heavy rains, the morning is now filled with the sounds of gently flowing water. The daylight is being enjoyed by creatures that love the sun. The grass gleams with dew and the hare raises a mist as she races across the wet earth. Wordsworth loved nature and he found much beauty in it. The poet has created personified images of various aspects of nature, allowing readers to appreciate it in its different moods.

Table 2. list of imageries in “Bright Morning”

No	Poetry	Stanza	Line	Types of Imagery
1	There was a roaring in the wind all night; The rain came heavily and fell in floods;	1	1-2	Auditory Imagery
2	But now the sun is rising calm and bright	1	3	Visual Imagery
3	The birds are singing in the distant woods	1	4	Auditory Imagery
4	And all the air is filled with pleasant noise of water	1	7	Auditory Imagery
5	The grass is bright with raindrops on the moors	2	10	Visual Imagery
6	The hare is running races in her mirth; And with her feet she from the plashy earth	2	11-12	Visual Imagery
7	Raise a mist, that, glittering in the sun	2	13	Visual Imagery

c. Types of Imageries in “Sweet Was The Walk”

Published in 1793, *Sweet Was the Walk* is regarded as a romantic poetry for those who adore the outdoors. Wordsworth recalls an afternoon stroll along a narrow street in this poem, "Sweet Was the Walk," and he muses on how the years between youth and adulthood altered his perception of the situation as he remembered it. This Poem consist of one fouteen-line stanzas.

Table 3. List of imageries in "Sweet Was The Walk"

NO	Poetry	Stanza	Line	Types of Imagery
1	Sweet was the walk along the narrow lane at noon	1	1	Organic Imagery
2	The bank and hedge-rows all the way Shagged with wild pale green tufts of fragrant hay,	1	2-3	Visual Imagery
3	Shagged with wild pale green tufts of fragrant hay,	1	3	Olfactory
4	Sauntering to pluck the strawberries wild	1	8	Organic Imagery
5	Quiet and dark; for through the thick wove trees	1	11	Organic Imagery
6	The clouded moon, and calls me forth to stray, Thro' tall, green, silent woods and ruins gray.	1	13-14	Visual Imagery

d. Types of Imageries in "A Night Piece"

A night piece writed in 1815, this poem Wordsworth describes the heaviness and darkness becaused of heavy and wan cloud, the bright moon and the small and sharp stars that shining. This poem consist of twenty six-lines stanzas.

Table 4. List of imageries in "A Night Piece"

no	Poetry	Stanza	Line	Types of Imagery
1	The sky is overcast	1	1	Visual Imagery
2	With a continuous cloud of texture close,	1	2	Visual Imagery
3	A dull, contracted circle, yielding light	1	5	Visual Imagery
4	Startles the pensive traveller as he treads, His lonesome path, with unobserving eye	1	9-10	Organic Imagery
5	The clear Moon, and the glory of the heavens	1	13	Visual imagery
6	Followed by multitudes of stars, that, small And sharp, and bright,	1	15-16	Visual imagery

7	Yet vanish not!—the wind is in the tree,	1	17	Auditory Imagery
8	Which slowly settles into peaceful calm,	1	23	Organic Imagery

e. Types of Imageries in “Composed During a Storm”

Composed during a storm was written by William Wordsworth in 1819, this poem consists of one fourteen-line stanza.

Table 5. List of imageries in “Composed During a Storm”

no	Poetry	Stanza	Line	Types of Imagery
1	One who was suffering tumult in his soul	1	1	Organic Imagery
2	While mid day lightnings prowl	1	4	Visual Imagery
3	Untimely thunders growl	1	5	Auditory Imagery
4	While trees, dim-seen, in frenzied numbers, tear.	1	6	Visual Imagery
5	The lingering remnant of their yellow hair,	1	7	Visual imagery
6	And shivering wolves, surprised with darkness, howl	1	8	Auditory Imagery

2. Function of Imagery

a. Function of Imagery in “I Wondered Lonely as a Cloud”

1) Visual Imagery

The writer found the visual imagery in the first stanza, line 1-2 :

*I wondered lonely as a cloud
That floats on high over vales and hills*

The phrases above contain visual imagery, the visual imagery is present by the word “cloud”. The word “cloud” has function as a representation of the poet's feelings where he describes his feelings like a cloud that it floats, wondered, through this imagery tell the readers the happiness that the poet felt at that time as he walked and suddenly saw a group of daffodils. The phrases above are considered as visual imagery because they bring the readers to use their sight sense to see the image of a cloud floating over the vales and hills, where Wordsworth used it to express his feeling and situation like that cloud that feeling free floating over the hills and vales.

In the first stanza, line 4 :

A host of golden daffodils

The phrase above has the function to describe about what Wordsworth saw while taking a lonely walk at that time, in which he saw a group of daffodils. The word “golden daffodils” has the function of getting the readers to imagine the yellow color of daffodils. “A host” brings the reader to see the image of a group or a bunch of golden daffodils and from

this line Wordsworth try to tell the reader about characteristics of daffodils, in which the readers can get to know that daffodils are yellow and grow in groups. From this imagery also we can get to know about the season when Wordsworth taking a walk at that time, it's a late winter or in early spring because daffodils is a kinds of flower only blooms in early spring or in a late winter.

In the first stanza, line 6 :

fluttering and dancing in the breeze

The words "*fluttering*" has the function of getting the readers to imagine a group of dafodils that flutter because breezed by the wind.while the word "*dancing*" has function to describe the dafodils that seems like dancing because blow by the breeze, the word "*dancing*" also functions to represent the poet feeling at that time in which the readers can get to know that he feels happy at that time . This line is considered as visual imagery because this line brings the readers imagination to imagine the image of daffodils that flutter by the wind.

In the second stanza, line 7-8 :

*Continuous as the stars that shine
And twinkle on the milky way*

Visual imagery in the phrases above is present by the word "*stars*".The word "*stars*" in this line has the function to refers to daffodils, in which the poet used it to describe the daffodils that he saw at that time, continuous as much as the stars in the milky way. Visual imagery in this lines has the function to invites the reader to use their sight sense organ in order to understand the poet idea about the daffodils, the poet associates the daffodils with seemingly endless stars in the sky, and that's what he see about daffodils that grow along the lake.

In the third stanza, line 13 :

The waves beside them dance, but they

Visual imagery in this line is present by the word "*waves*". The word "*waves*" has functions to brings the readers to use their sight sense of organ to see and imagine the image of waves in lake. While the "*dance*" functions as a representation that the waves also moves by the wind, in which the poet represent the waves as if they were living things or human, in which the waves dance like a human, the poet give life to that which actually has no life, waves is non living things, waves only bounce, flow and crest not dance because waves are not living things.

2) Organic Imagery

The writer found the Organic imagery in the fourth satanza , line 24:

In vacant or in pensive mood

The term "empty or in pansive mood" in the preceding line, which is regarded to be organic imagery, serves as a reflection of the poet's feelings at the time he was lying on his couch in this poem. It conveys to the audience that the poet's mind is vacant and that, on occasion, he feels pensive, which suggests that he sometimes has melancholy thoughts. Because it refers to interior emotions or sensations, the aforementioned statement is regarded as organic imagery. The purpose of the imagery in this phrase is to evoke in the reader the same emotions as the poet, inviting them to picture themselves curled up on their sofa or couch, feeling empty or thinking other types of depressing things. People cannot be vacant and in pensive mood at the same time because vacant means not thinking and pensive means thinking while feeling depressed or blue. However, in this imagery, the poet combines these two words to describe a mood or situation because they both refer to vaguely unpleasant and unsatisfactory feelings.

In the fourth stanza, line 26-27 :

Which is the bliss of solitude,

And my heart with pleasure fills

The words that shows organic imagery are “*bliss* and *pleasure*”. The word “*bliss*” has function to describe the poet feeling, in which it tell the reader that even when he was alone he still feel the happines and the word “*pleasure*” in this line also has the function to describe the poet feeling at that time, in which he tells the reader that his heart full of happines when he thinks about the daffodils. As organic imagery the phrase above functions to brings the reader to fells the happines as the poet feel. in this case as we lie on our couch pensive, suddenly memory about something pleasing appeared and come accros in our mind and made us feel happy.

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b. Function of Imagery in Bright Morning

1) Visual Imagery

The writer found the visual imagery in the first satanza , line 1-2 :

But now the sun is rising calm and bright

The word that present visual imagery in this line is the word “*sun*”. The word “*sun*” in this line functionis to creat the reader imagination of the calm and bright sun, in which in this poem the poet describe that the sun is calm and bright after a heavy rain in the night. The phrase recreate our mind to imagine vividly the rising sun in the morning that fell calm and bright and this imagery helps us imagine this experience as real. This line is considered as visual imagery because it involved with the reader sight sense of organ.

In the second stanza, line 10 :

The grass is bright with raindrops on the moors

The second satanza line 10 above is categorized as visual imagery. Visual imagery in this line is present by the word “*grass*”, the word “*grass*” in this line has the function to brings the reader mind’s to imagine the grass with raindrops in the moors, through this imagery the poet try to describe to the reader that the grass in the moors at that morning is full of raindrops and looks bright after a harsh rough night with roaring wind and heavy rain in the night. As we can imagine from this imagery that after the rain come the grass will be full of raindrops adoring it’s tips. The phrase above also considered as visual imagery because it also involved with the sight sense of organ.

In the second stanza, line 11-12 :

The hare is running races in her mirth;

And with her feet she from the plashy earth

The phrases above has the function to brigs our imagiantion to imagine or see the image of rabbit that running arround in the mornig with so much joy in a wet earth and the hare is running so quickly as she if running races. The two lines above tell the readers about the rabbit that came out in the morning after the sun rise, as the poet mention in previous lines “*All things that love the sun are out of doors*”, so the hare is include as the things or animals that Wordsworth mention in the poem that love the sun. “*the hare is running race*” means that the hare is running around so quickly, “*in her mirth*” means that the hare is running with so much joyand excitement that it appears as if she is running races. Through the phrase “*And with her feet she from the plashy earth*” Wordsworth try to explain that hare is running with her feet the plashy earth, “*plashy earth*” means that the earth is watering, wet, or marshy.

In the second stanza, line 13 :

Raise a mist,that, glittering in the sun

Visual imagery in this line is present by the word “mist”. The word “mist” in this line has function to bring the reader to use their sight senses to see the image of the mist that glitters when it comes with the sun. The mist is raised because of the plashy earth in the morning and when the sun rises the mist is glittering.

2) Auditory Imagery

The writer found the Auditory imagery in the first stanza, line 1-2 :

There was a roaring in the wind all night;

Auditory imagery in this line is the word “roaring”, the word “roaring” in this line has the function to invite the reader to hear the sound of roaring wind, “roaring wind” in this poem means that the wind is so strong for the whole night that they made such loud noise that resembled that of a roar. The first and the second line in this poem is considered as auditory imagery because, from the first line “a roaring in the wind”, the reader's imagination of sound is built from this phrase.

In the first stanza, line 4:

birds are singing in the distant woods

Auditory imagery in this line can be found in the phrase “birds are singing”, that has the function to bring the reader to imagine the sound of the singing birds in the morning when the sun is rising after the heavy rain in the night. Wordsworth develops the auditory imagery using figurative language, personification. In this imagery the poet gives human qualities to the animal (birds) as we know that birds do not sing like humans but chirp.

In the first stanza, line 7 :

And all the air is filled with pleasant noise of water

The function of imagery in the phrase “pleasant noise of water” is to bring the reader to use their hearing sense to imagine the sound of flowing water in a river or in a beach, it depends on how the reader interprets and also based on their personal experience about how the pleasant water sounds like.

c. *Function of Imagery “Sweet Was The Walk”*

1) Visual Imagery

The writer found the visual imagery in the first stanza, line 2-3 :

The bank and hedge rows all the way

Shagged with wild pale green tufts of fragrant hay,

The visual imagery in the phrases above is present by the word “bank and hedge”. Imagery in these phrases functions to create the reader's imagination of a garden in front of a house in a small street with a fence or hedge in the garden. The above lines describe what Wordsworth saw during his walk along the narrow lane, the phrases above are considered as visual imagery because it's involved with the reader's sight sense of organ to imagine the image of hedge rows that are shagged with wild pale green all the way. Through these visual images the poet tries to describe about the things that he saw during his walk at noon in the narrow lane, he described that during his walk he saw a hedge row, a hedge row is a hedge of wild shrubs or trees and typically used as a border, and in the next line he adds that the hedge is shagged or tied with wild pale green tufts.

In the first stanza, line 14 :

The clouded moon, and calls me forth to stray,

Thro' tall, green, silent woods and ruins gray.

Visual imagery in these lines has function to guide the readers to imagine the image of a moon that is covered by clouds. In this poem through this imagery the poet tells the reader that he was getting lost because the moon was covered by the cloud, he was getting lost in the woods that are full of tall and green trees.

2) Olfactory Imagery

The writer found the olfactory imagery in the first stanza , line 3 :

Shagged with wild pale green tufts of fragrant hay,

the words that contain olfactory imagery is “fragrant hey”, olfactory imagery in this line has the function to bring the reader to imagine the aroma of fragrant hay with their scent or smell sense of organ. Through these we can imagine the aroma of fragrant hay that sweet and fresh.

3) Organic Imagery

The writer found the organic imagery in the first stanza, line 1 :

Sweet was the walk along the narrow lane at noon

The word “sweet” in this line as organic imagery has function as a representation of the poet feeling, in which the poet feel pleasing for walk at the narrow lane at noon. Wordsworth described his sweet walk that he had took. The word “sweet” here doesn’t mean that the walk is literary sweet like a cake or sugar. Wordsworth use it for means something other which is he means that the walk are pleasing or delightful. Imagery in this line has the function to bring the reader to use their internal sensation to feel what the poet feel, in this case bring the reader to imagine how pleasing and delightful for walking along the narrow lane.

In the first stanza, line 8 :

Sauntering to pluck the strawberries wild

The organic Imagery in the line above has the function to bring the readers imagine their chillhood memory, in which the readears can imagine when they was sauntered with no direction to pluck the fruit of wild strawberries that grow along the road, in which this memory will be bring the feelings of happines and pleasure. The word “sauntering” means walk in a slow and in a relaxed way, often in no particular direction, while “strawberries wild” means the fruit of a wild strawberry plant that grow along the road.

In the first stanza, line 11 :

Quiet and dark; for through the thick wove trees

The words "quick and dark" in the lines above are examples of organic imagery, and they demonstrate how our imagination is developed by those words. These lines use natural images to explain how it feels to stroll through a forest of tall trees. The use of imagery in this paragraph is to make the reader experience the feeling of being alone and in the dark while walking among tall trees.

d. Function of Imagery “A Night Piece”

1) Visual Imagery

The writer found the visual imagery from this poem in first stanza, line 1 :

The sky is overcast

The first line in tbs poem considered as visual imagery, visual imagery in this line has function to bring the readers to use their sight sense of organ to see a image of cloudy sky in the night. Through this imagery the poet tells the readers that the clouds covering a large part of the sky.

In the first stanza, line 2 :

With a continuous cloud of texture close,

The phrase above also considered as a visial imagery, the visual imagery in this line is present by the the word “cloud”, visua imagery in this line has function to tells and getting the reader to imagine the poet idea about the cloud at that night as the sky was overcast, The clouds are described by the poet as being "continious" and "texture or surface close." The clouds are so clouse one another it is difficult to recognize where one fnds and one starts. Further description about the cloud is given by the poet, the clouds are supposed to be "heavy," "wane" and "brightened" by the illumination of the moon. Through this imagery the readers can imagine a image of thick cloud in the night.

In the first stanza, line 5 :

A dull, contracted circle, yielding light

Visual imagery in the phrase above has function as a representation of the moon, through this imagery the poet tells that even his view is darkened through the clouds he can in any case see, "A dull, contracted circle." This circle in this case is the moon, however there is some light even it is very minimal. The circle appears to really be diminishing in size, or fading. The light is "weakly spread," to such an extent that it doesn't cause objects on the ground like rocks and trees, to create a shaded area. There are no shadows in the ground.

In the first stanza, line 13 :

The clear Moon, and the glory of the heavens

Visual imagery in the phrase above is present by the word "moon" that brings the readers to use their sight sense of organ to see an image of clear moon at night with his light that suddenly appears between the thick dark clouds, visual imagery in this line has function as metaphor, the poet used the light of the moon that reflected by the clear moon as a metaphor for the light of God that shines out of the sky. The god light that never goes even when not visible.

In the first stanza, line 14-15

Followed by multitudes of stars, that, small

And sharp, and bright, along the dark abyss

The phrases above are considered as visual imagery because they involve with sight sense of organ, the visual imagery is present by the word "stars". In the phrase above the poet tells that the traveller was followed by multitudes of stars, more over the poet describes the characteristic of the stars more detail, the stars are small, sharp and bright. Through this imagery the readers can see the image of the stars as the poet described in this poem, the multitudes of small, sharp and bright stars.

2) Organic Imagery

Startles the pensive traveller while he treads

His lonesome path, with unobserving eye

The phrase above is considered as organic imagery because it involves with internal feeling or internal sensation. In this Imagery the poet introduces a traveller on a road, out of nowhere, a pleasant light surprised the traveller. through this imagery the poet describes the traveller as a pensive, that was absorbed in his thoughts and was suddenly surprised by the adjustment of the light. This imagery functions to invite the readers to imagine their self as a traveller with a pensive and lonesome.

In the first stanza, line 25:

Which slowly settles into peaceful calm,

The phrase above is also considered as organic imagery because it also involves with internal sensation, the words that present organic imagery are the words "peaceful calm". This imagery function to tell that the speaker and the traveller experience has reached end and their mind were made the better for it. The speaker portrays the two as being "undisturbed" by the "amuse" existing apart from everything else. Their brains are capable now in the wake of survey and retaining the "brilliance of paradise" to subside into a quiet. This feeling will endure as they "muse upon the serious scene."

3) Auditory Imagery

The writer found auditory imagery in the first stanza, line 17 :

Yet vanish not!—the wind is in the tree,

The phrase above is considered as auditory imagery because the imagination of sound is built from this phrase. Auditory imagery in this line has function to create the imagination of rustling branches sound as the wind moving in the trees. From this imagery the poet also tells the readers that even the existence of loud sound of the wind against the silent night, the stars and moon remain quiet.

e. Function of Imagery “Composed During A Storm”

1) Visual Imagery

The writer found the visual imagery in the first stanza , line 4 :

While mid day lightnings prowl

Visual imagery in this line is present by the word “*lightning*”, the word “*lightning*” in this line function to describe the situation at that time when a storm, the lightning also appears at the same time. This imagery function to create the readers imagination of lightning. Lightning is the occurrence of an extremely high voltage, very brief natural electrical discharge. As Wordsworth describes in this poem about a storm, where lightning strikes during a mid-day storm, the lightning strikes when it's storming or raining.

In the first stanza, line 6:

While trees, dim-seen, in frenzied numbers, tear

The phrase that show visual imagery in this line is “*trees, dim-seen*”, this word function as a representation and to describe the trees during a storm at that time. The trees dim-seen, dim-seen in this line doesn't mean that the trees are dim like a light bulbs. The poet mean that means that the trees looks withered due to a storm. The another word that show visual imagery is “*tear*” that word describe that the leaves are torn due to a storm. The function of imagery in this line is to make the reader can see the image of trees that withered with its torn leaves.

In the first stanza, line 7 :

The lingering remnant of their yellow hair,

Visual imagery in this line is present by the word “*yellow hair*”. “*yellow hair*” functions to represent the yellow leaves. Imagery in this line has functions to bring the reader to see the image of yellow leaves in the trees. As it describe in the above line that only yellow leaves are left because of the storm.

2) Auditory Imagery

The writer found the Auditory imagery in the first stanza , line 5 :

Untimely thunders growl

The phrase above contain auditory imagery , the word “*thunders growl*”, this line contain auditory imagery that has the function to invite the readers to hear the sound of thunder. When a bolt of lightning strikes, the thunder makes a loud bang, crack, or snap sound that lasts only a few seconds. The readers will be able to hear the thunder as a big bang thanks to this depiction.

In the first stanza, line 8 :

And shivering wolves, surprised with darkness, howl

The above line also considered as auditory imagery. The word that show auditory imagery in this line is represented by the word “*howl*”, this imagery functioned to bring the reader to hear the sound howl wolves, the wolves howl when it dark as the storm comes.

3) Organic Imagery

The writer found the organic imagery in the first stanza , line 1 :

One who was suffering tumult in his soul

The writer identify that the above line is to describe the poet internal sense. The word that show organic imagery in this line is represented by the word “*suffering*”, this word functions to describe the chaos in the poet soul, Imagery in this line function to bring us to feel the suffering tumult in our soul, suffering tumult means that the someone is in emotionally confuse of something, and the above line is considered as organic imagery because its involved with internal feeling, in this line the poet describe his internal feeling about his emotion for being failed to seek the answer for his prayers.

According to Perrine (1988: 54), there are seven types of imagery: visual imagery, tactile imagery, auditory imagery, olfactory imagery, gustatory imagery, organic imagery, and kinesthetic imagery. The author found four types of imagery with 34 extracts in five William Wordsworth poems. Visual imagery is mostly the word that represented in the poem are basically seeable. Visual imagery uses words to appeal the sense of sight and relates to visual imagination, there are 19 extracts of visual imagery in the data, in William Wordsworth's poems visual imagery functions to represent objects seen by the surrounding of the poet related to nature such as flowers, stars, animals, and plants. Mostly the objects are related with nature and the poet used visual imagery to make imagination of the reader about the object more vividly.

Auditory imagery is a kind of imagery that relates to the auditory. Auditory imagery brings the image that represents sound and its developed to make an auditory imagination in poem. The readers of poem will only feel the sense of hearing not really hearing the sound because it's not like auditory perception, there are 6 extracts of auditory imagery in the data. Auditory imagery in poetry has a function to represent sounds the poet hears that also come from nature around the poet such as voices of animals, waves, wind and lightning.

Olfactory imagery is a kind of imagery that relates to the sense of smell, like fragrant, unpleasant smell and others related to scent, there are 1 extract of olfactory imagery in the data. Olfactory imagery in the poems has a function to represent scent or aroma of plants such as the aroma of straw.

Organic imagery is a kind of imagery that relates to internal sensation of human body, such as hunger, pain, thirst, and others related to internal sensation. There are 8 extracts of organic imagery in the data. Organic imagery functions in the poems to describe the poet's feelings related to nature where the author feels happy when he sees beautiful views and feels bad when the poet feels and sees something bad from nature such as when he sees a dark cloud.

CONCLUSION

Review throughout this section, the writer may reach different results:

1. The writer claims that there are four of seven types of imagery, including visual imagery, auditory imagery, organic imagery and olfactory imagery. According to Perrine's theory about types of imagery, the poems contain a lot of visual imagery.
2. In each discussion and statement, these four types of imagery have different functions. These imagery create a vivid and realistic description of nature, countryside and natural phenomena that the poet sees, hears, feels and experiences.

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