

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

The researcher draws a conclusion that the problems are discussed and analyzed in this chapter. The researcher chooses poetry to be analyzed. Poetry is an imaginative awareness of experience expressed through meaning, sound, and rhythmic language choices so as to evoke an emotional response. The researcher's analysis is entitled *Imagery Dealing With Alienation As Seen In William Wordsworth's She Dwelt Among The Untrodden Ways and The Solitary Reaper*.

Wordsworth applies some words that show imageries in his poems. The researcher analyzes all imageries dealing with alienation found in "She Dwelt among the Untrodden Ways" and "The Solitary Reaper". The poet figures out a picture of the girl are alienated from the society. The researcher finds some problems that occur and are interesting to be analyzed. The problems are the imageries dealing with alienation in "She Dwelt among the Untrodden Ways" and "The Solitary Reaper".

These problems are analyzed using four theories. They are the theory of imagery, figures of speech, personality and alienation. The first theory is imagery. Imagery is the use of words to appeal to one of the five senses: sight, sound, touch, hearing and taste. There are seven kinds of imageries. They are visual imagery, auditory imagery, olfactory imagery, gustatory imagery, tactile imagery, kinesthetic imagery, and organic imagery. The second theory is figures of speech.

Metaphor and simile are two of some figures of speech which are similar. The third theory is personality. Personality is a pattern of behavior and it is done overtime. Here, the pattern of personality is showed repeatedly, so the people can conclude who someone is. The fourth theory is alienation. Alienation is personality disorder. People feel altered and different. They become unfamiliar and alien for society.

There are two approaches used to analyses the data. They are structural and psychological approaches. Structural approach is used to analyze word constituent. The second approach is psychological approach is used to identify alienation that happen to maid in Wordsworth's poems.

The researcher reveals the imageries dealing with alienation that happen to maid. They are visual imagery, auditory imagery, kinesthetic imagery and organic imagery. Visual imagery is applied in "She Dwelt among the Untrodden Ways" line 1 and 2, "*She Dwelt among the Untrodden Ways, beside the spring of Dove*" portray the name of the character of that poem, the word "she" refers to Lucy. She lives around manners. It means Lucy's life should be obedient some rules. As she is included into the lower class, she cannot join or make friends with upper class. Moreover, the society does not want to accept her because she is a maid. It makes her introvert. When she gets some problems, she just keeps it in her heart. Nobody wants to listen to her. She cannot share her feeling. She becomes a suffering girl. She does not have family. She lives alone and does not have any purpose in her life.

In addition, she has lived in remote area which is close to the nature. Moreover, God is always with her. She can share everything to God. God never leaves Lucy alone. God sends his angel to company and save her. She is kind She never hurts someone. Heaven is waiting for the nice girl, that is, Lucy. It does not matter, if Lucy cannot get her happiness when she is still alive. She is not alienated by God. She has God. He takes care of her.

Auditory imagery emerges in "The Solitary Reaper" line 9, "*No Nightingale did ever chaunt*" that Nightingale is the name of bird. It is a small brown European bird. The bird is famous because of the beautiful voice of the male bird. People usually can hear the beautiful song during the night. Although the voice of the bird is dulcet, it cannot defeat the beautiful song of the girl. According to the man, the girl's song is the most beautiful song that he has ever heard. This line also shows how natural the singing of the girl and how the girl blends with nature.

Organic imagery that occur in "She Dwelt among the Untrodden Ways" is line 4, "*and very few to love,*" It explains Lucy's life is unknown by the society. No one knows her mind. No one wants to know and listen to her problems or helps her. She does not have hope or aim in her life. She is alienated from others. Lucy's life never gets happiness. She is a suffering girl. People can pretend as her, what people feel when they only get very few of love. This line means Lucy's life full of sadness and sorrow. Her loneliness makes her hopeless.

Kinesthetic imagery is shown in line 29 and 30, "*I listened, motionless and still*" and "*And, as I mounted up the hill,*" These two lines represent that the

man cannot forget the beauty of the girl's song. The music still stays in his heart. He still remembers the song. The man tries to forget the song but he cannot do it. Even though the man does not know who the girl is and what she is singing about. He always remembers the girl and her beautiful song. The man seems highly influenced by the melancholy, sadness and wistfulness of the song. The song has rich emotional experiences of the girl. The song can change the man's opinion about lower class. It can open his heart. He wants to accept that the lower class people are an important part of his life.

The researcher finds out the tactile imageries that occur in "She Dwelt among the Untrodden Ways" in the fifth and sixth lines of second stanza.

A violet by a mossy stone (5)

Half hidden from the eye! (6)

Normally people can see that violet is a bluish purple color. Violet is amazing. Although it is regarded as the dark color, violet has something that makes it different from others. It reflects to Lucy's character, she is beautiful and rare. She has something unique that makes her different from others.

However, it is covered by mossy stone, so people cannot see the beauty of that violet clearly. People can touch that stone is a hard solid substance and it is difficult to break. In this case, the stone is covered by a moss. It is very small green plant that grows in wet stone. It is moist. People donot want to touch it because they feel disgusted the mossy stone. It describes people who lived around Lucy. Their characteristics are like stones, they are arrogant and bluffed. They do not care to Lucy because their social class is different. A mossy stone describes

people's arrogance which has grown on and difficult to be changed. Only some people can recognize the beauty of Lucy because her life is unknown by other people. The lines emphasize Lucy's hidden beauty which is simple and modest from society. Therefore, it shows her loneliness and alienation. The lines mean the unseen and untouchable beauty of the girl.

Finally, after writing this research, the researcher learns more about the victim of alienation. The researcher can catch the message from the two poems. People should respect each other. Nobody is perfect, people should realize it. Every individual has something special and unique. People cannot underestimate someone else. Furthermore, people should enjoy whatever they do. Sometimes people get many problems in their life. They should can find the problem solving and enjoy their life. The researcher hopes that the readers can learn and understand more about alienation after reading this research.

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