

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

The objectives of the research entitled *An Analysis Of Imagery In John Keats Poem The Eve Of St. Agnes* are: (1) to find out the kinds of imageries in the poem and analyze them. (2) to find out the functions of metaphor and simile in the poem. The library research including Internet browsing is done to find the related studies, namely visual, auditory, tactile, olfactory, gustatory, kinesthetic, metaphor and simile. The related studies are reviewed to form the conceptual models and the conceptual models are used to find the data in the poem. The data corpus consist of all words, phrases, sentences that contain imageries, metaphor, and simile. The collected data are tabulated and analyzed descriptively using Structural Approach. The result is presented in chapter III and concluded in chapter IV.

Imagery in the poem of *The Eve of St. Agnes* consists of six kinds of imagery. Firstly, *visual imagery* discusses about the owl and the hares that show up at night. Someone knows characteristic of church by his sight. In a party Madeline dances with her friends. Meanwhile Madeline takes a rest, Porphyro and the old man come into her party. In order to find Madeline, Porphyro meets with Angela and The Demon. On her bed, Madeline wakes up from her sleep. Secondly, *auditory imagery* shows that in church people begins to sing a song that expresses their feeling. The old man says to Madeline that there are many ghost in church. Porphyro asks to Angela about where Madeline is. Angela tells to

Porphyro that he will face The Demon. Porphyro talks to old man that he is a cruel man. He gives a nice speech to Angela and the old man. Angela and the old man who hear Porphyro's speech touched by his words. He continues his speech and it make Angela feels guilty. The Demon tells Porphyro that all food and women are prepared just for him. After meeting Madeline, Porphyro promises to Madeline that he will never leave and faithful to her. Porphyro talks to Madeline that he will never touch her. Thirdly, *tactile imagery* represents the numb of Beadsman's fingers. He walks around church with barefoot. In dirty room, Porphyro tries to clean the cobwebs by his hand. In her room, Angela makes poison and drinks it. Before Madeline sleeps, she prays to God. She takes off her cloth and jewelry. Madeline tries to find the good position on her bed. In small room, Porphyro sits on a carpet. He brings some fruits and foods for Madeline. Porphyro helps Madeline to find good position of her pillow. He plays his lute and sing a song. Fourthly, *olfactory imagery* explains Beadsman can smell the fragrant from his censer. Madeline smells that her perfume begins loose. The smell of Porphyro's rooms is very nice. Fifthly, *gustatory imagery* indicatives Beadsman feels St. Agnes Eve is bitter night, meanwhile Madeline feels it is a sweet night. Porphyros voices and his words are the sweeten thing that ever Madeline hear. Sixthly, *kinesthetic imagery* shows Beadsman breath is very cold. After dancing, Madeline's breath work so hard. After drinking poison, Angela breath becomes quickly.

The function of simile and metaphor in the poem *The Eve of St. Agnes* is as the comparison. In creating imagery, simile used to show the sound of music

that is very noisy. The old man explains characteristic of Lord Maurice's face to Madeline. Porphyro's room is very silent and he cannot forget Madeline's face. After drinking poison, Angela cannot talk anymore. Madeline takes off her cloth and makes him look like mermaid. She sleeps on soundness and Porphyro's arrivals make Madeline feels happy. Simile compares conversation and activities of people with something that is suitable with the condition at that time.

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