



**IMAGERY AND FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN WILLIAM WORDSWORTH  
POEM ENTITLED “RESOLUTION AND INDEPENDENCE”**

**CITRA DAN BAHASA FIGURATIF DALAM PUISI WILLIAM  
WORDSWORTH BERJUDUL “RESOLUSI DAN KEMERDEKAAN”**

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**Abstract**

*Poems are carefully crafted things in words, unlike everyday speech or writing. A poem's special component, imagery and figurative language are both present. The aim of this study is to reveal the imagery and the figurative language in the poem resolution and independence by William Wordsworth. The researcher uses qualitative method with content analysis technique because the data collected are in the form of words. After analysing the data, it is found that there are two common types of imagery which are visual and auditory imagery. The researcher also finds personification, simile, and symbolism, the common type of figurative languages, in the lyric of the poem. The unique natural items like sky, mist, clouds, stone, and rock; animals like hares and sea-beast; and natural events have evolved into the main subjects of these figurative languages. Wordsworth is imposing his own emotions and sentiments onto the object and the natural events in this poem.*

**Keywords:** Wordsworth's poem; figurative language; resolution; independence

**Abstrak**

Puisi adalah rangkaian kata-kata yang disusun dengan cermat agar tidak tampak seperti ucapan atau tulisan sehari-hari. Puisi memiliki komponen khusus, yaitu citra dan bahasa kiasan. Penelitian ini ditujukan untuk mengungkap citra dan bahasa kiasan, berupa resolusi dan kemerdekaan dalam puisi karya William Wordsworth. Data penelitian ini berwujud kata-kata dan dikumpulkan menggunakan metode kualitatif dengan teknik analisis konten. Setelah data dianalisis, peneliti menemukan dua jenis citra umum, yaitu citra visual dan citra auditori. Peneliti juga menemukan bahasa figuratif, berupa personifikasi, simile, dan simbolisme dalam lirik puisi tersebut. Benda-benda alam yang unik, seperti langit, kabut, awan, dan batu; hewan, seperti kelinci dan binatang

laut; dan peristiwa alam telah berevolusi menjadi subjek utama bahasa kiasan ini. Wordsworth menggambarkan emosi dan sentimennya sendiri pada objek dan peristiwa alam dalam puisi ini.

**Kata Kunci:** puisi Wordsworth; bahasa figuratif; resolusi; kemerdekaan

## 1. Introduction

Poetry has evolved into a crucial component of literature as a mean of expressing human existence since it captures the passion, emotions, and hope that people feel on a daily basis (Mogea & Joshua, 2022, p. 19). It is also a part of science literature. Poetry is a literary genre that results from a poet's ability to communicate an emotion via the use of rhythm, rhyme, metre, stanzas, and the creation of meaningful lyrics (Mariana et al., 2022, p. 7). Poetry uses diction, figurative language, rhyme, rhythm, and other components to convey the thought and emotion of the poet (Anggiamurni, 2020, p. 150).

There is a unique element in poetry called imagery (Said, 2023, p. 882). Imagery in poetry is an attraction for the senses as a generator of reader's emotions which is conveyed by processing words (Wardianto et al., 2021, p. 3). According to Mariana et al., (2022, p. 7) the imagery is a mental image or one conjured up by the poet. Every poem has imagery, which may be defined as a representation of the poet's experience with a particular item, circumstance, or event utilising everyday language to paint a more accurate picture of positive psychological, tangible, and metaphorical things. There are various different kinds of imagery, including visual, auditory, tactile, olfactory, and gustatory imagery (Abi, 2019, p. 78). Figurative and metaphorical language are used in imagery to enhance the reader's experience by appealing to their senses (Mariana et al., 2022, p. 7).

The poetry offers a legitimate means to express one thing while really meaning another through the use of figurative language (Mogea & Joshua, 2022, p. 19). Rahman (2019, p. 2) state that figurative language is when a term or phrase is used that has a deeper meaning than it has in its literal sense. Figurative language is often used by writers of literary works to convey creative ideas to readers (Said, 2023, p. 882). This certainly can stimulate the imagination of the readers. The readers can express their emotions. Comparisons and parallels are always described in a figurative language. It will undoubtedly be simpler for readers who are sensitive to and skilled with figurative

language to comprehend the lyrical sense of a poem. Figurative language use must be examined in light of how it varies among languages, which raises the larger issue of how linguistic and cultural patterns influence cognition.

Figurative language, which is a creative leap from auditory images, may enhance the expression of things and heighten the aesthetic imagery of unrelated things. Figurative language is frequently employed in poetry to enhance the work by expressing the language hidden behind everyday speech. Actually, poetry may use any language it wants. However, figurative language can help a poet write with lovely diction. Because of the use of imagery and figurative language in poetry, the researcher analyses the application of imagery and figurative language in a poem.

There are so many studies that discuss about imagery and figurative language. One of inspired studies was the study from Mariana, Ismail, & Husain (2022, p. 7) entitled imagery in William Allingham poems entitled “a Dream, the Eviction and Robin Redbreast”. It was found that there were five imageries contained in William Allingham's poem including visual, tactile, auditory, gustatory, and olfactory imagery. Another study was from Sitohang & Marlina (2023, p. 266) entitled Figurative Language in Karla Kukin's children's poems (1980) with surrounding and animal's theme. Their study used Laurence E. Rozakis' theory on the many types of figurative language, and they found that the most dominant kinds of figurative language is personification in children's poems by Karla Kuskin. Their studies almost the same as this study because they analysed a poetry. The difference between those studies with this study is the subject of the study. In this study, the researcher will use a poetry from William Wordsworth entitled “Resolution and Independence”.

Contrasting to the previous studies, this study focuses on the William Wordsworth's poetry “Resolution and Independence” as the main object. If there was a study conducted by Mogeia & Joshua (2022, p. 18) that investigated the use of figurative language in the Wordsworth's poetry, then this study not only fully focuses on the figurative language used in the poetry, but also the imagery contained in the poetry. Wordsworth's poetry is chosen because most of his stanzas in this poem contains a lot of figurative language and imagery that he uses to represent his faith in God and his independence from nature in implicit way. For example, the imagery words which are found in the phrase which says: “The grass is bright with rain-drops; —on the moors”.

This kind of phrase belongs to visual type of imagery since Wordsworth describes what objects he sees. The word “bright” is something that readers can also see using their senses.

Seeing the importance of imagery and figurative language in a poetry, then absolutely someone who wants to interpret a poetry must understand these elements. It's also interesting to point out the existence of imagery and figurative language in poetry such as in William Wordsworth's *Resolution and Independence*. Since there are many types of the imagery and figurative language used in this poetry include sight, sound, symbol, metaphor, personification, simile, and others. Structural analysis may be used to comprehend these elements. Poetry's structural analysis examines its constituent parts and how they fit into the overall composition, explaining how each element contributes to the overall meaning of the poem and how it relates to other parts of the composition. This study aims describing the imagery and figurative language found in his poetry by using the theory of Perrine & Thomas (1992) to analyze types of imagery and Miller and Greenberg (1981) to analyze types of figurative language.

## **2. Theoretical Basis**

It would be interesting to examine the imagery and figurative language in a poem. The realm of application and its forms are presented from a variety of intriguing aspects. This inspired a variety of reader reactions. On the basis of the data, researchers proposed a number of explanations. Though less of a focus of research than other subjects, it may nevertheless be stated to be rather intriguing to go more into.

### **2.1 Poetry**

Poetry is an inner emotion that poets express verbally (Siregar, 2022, p. 21). When reading poetry, it might be challenging to understand the poem's content or topic because poetry is meant to evoke an interior feeling. According to Hutauruk (2019, p. 129) poetry has many distinctive qualities, but the most important is its language, which is made up and fundamentally distinct from the language that people use in their daily lives.

Rahman (2019, p. 1) adds that poetry is about concepts, feelings, locations, characters, and events. It may delve into emotions and paint a picture of what people go through. Poetry contains a number of elements, the first of which is imagery,

figurative language, such as simile, metaphor, personification, apostrophe, synecdoche, metonymy, symbol, allegory, contradiction, overstatement, understatement, and irony. The author's fascinating history, social life, and intellectual, moral, and mental development are then revealed ( Reza, V., & Snapp, P., 2020, p. 19).

It can conclude that poetry is written using words chosen and arranged for their meaning, tone, and rhythm to elicit a focused imaginative awareness of experience or a particular emotional reaction.

## **2.2 Imagery**

### **2.2.1 Concept of Imagery**

The core of literature is imagery, which draws the reader into the story, poem, or drama. It gives the reader all the "details of sight, sound, taste, smell, and touch" necessary to evoke emotional reactions from them and to enable them to physically feel the locations, people, and events depicted in the work (Dharlie & Samanik, 2021, p. 17). According to Yaito & Termjai (2021, p. 206) imagery is the use of words or phrases that appeal to human senses.

Wales (as cited in Mayuuf & Witwit, 2021, p. 1402) describes imagery as a component of the common sense of mental picture. It conveys the sense of a verbally summoned picture. Metaphor and simile are examples of imagery that inspire visuals by comparing one reference to another. Literary pictures have more functions than just decoration, they may be utilised for de familiarization, which is the process of disclosing and strengthening features of an experience in a fresh way, as well as for setting the characterisation. According to Paudyal (2023, p. 114), poets and other authors employ imagery as one of several strategies, either intentionally or inadvertently, to enhance the impact of their writing.

Arbi (2019, p. 44) adds that imagery is a representation of the poet's experience with an item, setting, or event utilising everyday language to paint a more accurate picture of positive things that are visible, psychological, and metaphorical. If the reader's imagination is active and inventive, they may bring up an image. If the reader comprehends the content they have read, imagery may be depicted. Language contribution is necessary to spark the reader's imagination through their comprehension of the text (Sevtira, 2022, p. 25).

It can be concluded that imagery is the way words are put together to convey a sensory experience and transform abstract meaning into tangible meaning. Language in the form of words becomes the bridge for readers to catch the meaning of the text so they can imagine the mental picture.

### **2.2.2 Types of Imagery**

According to Perrine & Thomas (1992, p. 526), if imagery in a poem is typically referred to as an intellectual image where readers may appreciate the meaning expressed in the poem, then the poem's true meaning essentially resides in the overall impact it has on the readers. Perrine & Thomas further classify imagery into seven types as follows.

#### **1. Visual Imagery**

Visual imagery is an image produced by the eye that includes colour (such as white, red, and yellow), form (such as rectangular, square, or circular), size (such as big, tiny, or huge), and pattern (such as striped, zigzagged, or straight). According to Dharlie & Samanik (2021, p. 18), visual imagery is a type of imagery that pertains to the visual imagination and is most frequently found in literary narratives since practically all of the words contained in these works are, in reality, visible in the mind's eye.

Pradopo (as cited in Wijaya & Afriana, 2022, p. 526) adds that the poem's speaker uses visual imagery to describe what they perceive, which plays on the sense of sight. Poets will describe such pictures using a variety of figurative language, such as personification, similes, and metaphors. According to Sevtira (2022, p. 28) all what is visible to the human eye, including objects in front of us and everything our eyes are able to perceive, is referred to as visual imagery.

#### **2. Auditory Imagery**

Auditory imagery is a term used to describe the impression and image a person has after hearing something. It might be the absence of noise, pleasant sounds, or noises. Everything that involves attempting to intercept a certain atmosphere in poetry by creating the shadow of hearing it may be categorised as auditory imagery.

Arbi (2019, p. 52) states that poets may also describe sounds through the use of sound devices like onomatopoeia, or words that mimic sounds. The auditory imagery has a wide range of characteristics. These elements in a literary work are the phrases,

sentences, or words that give readers the impression that they are hearing (Dharlie & Samanik, 2021, p. 19).

### **3. Olfactory Imagery**

Olfactory imagery is a term used to describe a picture connected to an impression or image produced by the sense of smell. The poet attempted to express or convey abstract concepts in a way that seems to be grasped by the sense of scent. According to Wijaya & Afriana (2022, p. 527) olfactory imagery is defined as imagery that relates to the sense of smell or olfactory perception, such as unpleasant or "redolent" smells, among other images associated with fragrance.

Veronika & Zuraida (2022, p. 13517) adds that olfactory imagery is one type of imagery that appeals to smell. Because it may be challenging to evoke a memory or feeling of fragrance via writing, authors typically utilise adjectives that are connected to different types of smell and the term "like" in their images. As a result, smell-related imagery frequently contains similes.

### **4. Gustatory Imagery**

Gustatory imagery is a mental representation of the sensation produced by a taste bud. It could also have tastes like saltiness, spiciness, bitterness, tartness, sweetness, and sourness. The creation of imaginary taste is implied by the use of tangible objects and/or perceptual cues in words, phrases, and sentences that represent not only the five basic tastes that people experience, but also a character's memory of a specific taste they have previously experienced.

According to Dharlie & Samanik (2021, p. 20) gustatory imagery is the term for the imagined flavour evoked by a word, phrase, or sentence. In addition to representing the five typical tastes that people have, this production of imagined taste is ostensibly caused by things and/or the perceived sensation that words, phrases, and sentences produce. It also symbolises the character's recall of a particular flavour that someone has previously tried. Images associated with flavour are known as gustatory imagery. It explains the things we can taste that are imagined. All foods (fruits and meals), drinks, and other items with flavour are all considered to be part of the gustatory imagery (Sevtira, 2022, p. 29).

## **5. Tactile Imagery**

The image that may be sensed by touch (skin) through warmth, texture, contact, or movement is known as tactile imagery. The reader may visualise their own mental image via tactile imagery. According to Wijaya & Afriana (2022, p. 527) tactile imagery is an image that relates to tactile sensations, including warmth and cold. It has to deal with our perception of touch or temperature, such as warmth and cold.

Qomariyah & Wicaksono (2022, p. 5) add that the sensation of touch is related to tactile imagery. This picture is related to temperature, including heat and cold, or our sense of touch. It's one of the seven categories of sensory imagery that writers employ to describe things in words. In written works, the reader's perception is largely determined by the author's skill in using imagery.

## **6. Kinaesthetic Imagery**

Kinaesthetic, often referred to as Kinaesthesia, is the feeling of motion or strain in the joints or muscles. While tactile and visual representations may be comparable, visual perception is closer to whole body experiences (Veronika & Zuraida, 2022, p. 13517). According to Dharlie & Samanik (2021, p. 21) kinaesthetic imagery refers to text interpretation that involves movement, whether of person or object, which evokes particular sensation within the readers.

## **7. Organic Imagery**

According to Wijaya & Afriana (2022, p. 527) organic imagery is assumed as an imagery that relates to internal sensation of human body, such pain, thirsty, hunger, etc. A mental experience known as organic imagery is a representation of an internal organic emotion, such as thirst, hunger, exhaustion, or nausea. Organic imagery is a type of imagery that depicts things we can only envision and experience in our own bodies (Sevtira, 2022, p. 29).

## **2.3 Figurative Language**

### **2.3.1 Concept of Figurative Language**

Figurative language is when words are used to convey ideas in a way that deviates from their literal meaning (Wibisono & Widodo, 2019, p. 64). A writer just states the facts as they are when he utilises literal language. According to Ramadhan (2021, p. 3) words

that do not correspond to their literal meaning are used in figurative language. To understand the author's meaning, one must employ imagination.

Anggiamurni, A. N., & Madiun, K. (2020, p. 150) adds that figurative language is any expression of a concept or idea that is not conventionally understood. It implies that there are some meanings in figurative language that are not the same as literal ones. Poetry typically uses figurative language to portray the meaning hidden beneath common phrases, which enhances the poetry's beauty. According to Permana & Winarta (2019, p. 399) figurative language is sequences of standard words are used by the user of language, to achieve the meaning or special effects.

Because figurative language gives readers an opportunity for creative enjoyment of literary works, it is seen to be more successful at conveying the writer's message. It's a method of enhancing the imagery in poem, making the abstract real, and adding greater sensuality to literary works. Furthermore, using metaphors allows you to express emotions as well as facts and adds emotional intensity to comments that would otherwise be just factual. It also allows you to say a lot in a short amount of time (Swarniti, 2022, p. 13).

It is clear that figurative language is a type of language found in linguistics that plays a part in making written works more interesting. It can also be defined as a way of communicating ideas, thoughts, or messages in a different way than how they would normally be expressed.

### **2.3.2 Types of Figurative Language**

There are many kinds of figurative language based on the theory used from Miller and Greenberg (1981), but the researcher will focus on four figurative languages in this study as follows:

#### **1. Personification**

According to Hutauruk (2019, p. 131) personification, a type of figurative language, involves ascribing human characteristics to an animal, an object, or an idea. Personification refers to the treatment of inanimate, abstract, or non-human objects as though they were people (Ramadhan, 2021, p. 4). Miller & Greenberg (as cited in Swarniti, 2022, p. 15) state that personification is the figure of language that describes an inanimate object, abstract concept, or natural feature as though it were a person.

Personification-consist in giving the attributes of a human being so an animal, an object or a concept (Mogue & Joshua, 2022, p. 21). According to Nidi, V., Made, N., Utami, V., & Maharani, P. D. (2022, p. 107) personification is a figurative language, that giving human attribute or in other words, poetry makes an object or does something that usually only people do. By personification, paintings make objects or ideas resemble a person and, therefore, they personify poetry. Personification is not actually a person, but definitely thinks and acts like us.

## **2. Metaphor**

Metaphor is figurative language that is used to compare things that are fundamentally unlike (Reza, & Snapp, 2020, p. 21). According to Fajrin & Parmawati (2021:589) metaphor is a symbolic depiction of an untrue statement. It doesn't join phrases containing words like "like" or "as. Metaphor is part of language figurative comparing one thing with thing another (Rahmadhanti, Simanjuntak & Sihombing, 2022, p. 589).

According to Permana & Winarta (2019, p. 400) metaphor establishes the identity of concepts that are literally incompatible without the need of a connective like "like" or a verb like "appears." Metaphor is a figure of speech that draws comparisons between two things that are fundamentally different from one another, making it more poetic and figurative. If only the comparisons between two things become evident or if others are able to perceive the link, then metaphor will make sense (Veronika & Zuraida, 2022, p. 13515).

## **3. Symbolism**

Mogea & Joshua (2022, p. 24) define symbol as something that means more than what it is. A symbol is a literary technique that has several levels of significance and reflects different characteristics, ideas, or attributes. It is a type of figurative language in which objects such as plants, animals, or objects are used to represent other things (Anggiamurni, 2020, p. 153). It involves the use of a concept, idea, or action that has deeper connotations than just its literal application. The sign often makes use of everyday objects that people are familiar with.

## **4. Simile**

According to Anggiamurni, (2020, p. 153) as simile is an expression that compares something to another else by the use of a function word. In simile, the

comparison is expressed by the use of some words or phrases, such as like, as, than, similar to, resembles, or seems (Reza & Snapp, 2020, p. 20). Permana & Winarta (2019, p. 400) simile is a figure of speech, in which a more or less fanciful or unrealistic comparison is made, using like or as. The words "like" or "as" are used to initiate a simile, which is a comparison (Agustina & Mustikawati, 2023, p. 84)

### 3. Research Method

This study applied qualitative research with content analysis techniques. According to Lele (2019, p. 551), qualitative research is process-oriented techniques used to comprehend, analyse, characterise, and formulate a particular theory on a phenomena or situation. A content analysis technique is a technique that applies flexible method for analysing text data (Febrianti, 2020, p. 34). Researchers are able to measure and examine the occurrence, significance, and connections of certain concepts, topics, or ideas through the use of content analysis. In this research, the researcher analyses the data source, then classify them. The data source in this study was sentences, clauses, phrases, even words that contained on the poem of William Wordsworth entitled Resolution and Independence. Through the story of an elderly leech gatherer the narrator encounters in the poem, this poem imparts lessons on the significance of faith, resolve, and independence. The researcher also used secondary data sources taken from a biography of the author and other relevant books as the data sources. Secondary data source is the source that provides indirect information as data (Miskiyah, 2021, p. 28). A biography is a narrative of a person's life told by others. It is occasionally written from a third or second point of view (Yusran, 2021, p. 1).

In process of collecting the data, the researcher doing some procedures. First was the researcher searched on the internet one of the famous poems by William Wordsworth, second was the researcher selected a poem that the researcher interesting to analyse and the last was the research analysed the selected poems of William Wordsworth. To analyse the data, the researcher used some steps. First, identification. In this step, the researcher identified the imagery and figurative language in the poem by reading it carefully. Second, classification. After all the data are identified, then the researcher classified the type of the imagery and figurative language that used in the poem. Third, interpretation. After all the data were classified, the researcher analysed

the implied meaning of that imagery and figurative language that have been classified before. Fourth, describing data. Then, the researcher described the results of the classification. After finish, the researcher drew the conclusion by looking at the results.

#### 4. Discussion

This chapter discussed the result of the analysis. The researcher analysed the imagery and figurative language in the lyric of poem by William Wordsworth as follow:

##### 4.1 The Imagery in the Lyric of Poem Resolution and Independence by William Wordsworth

A word or phrase that conjures images of sensory perceptions like sight, hearing, and sensation is called an imagery (Dharlie & Samanik, 2021, p. 17). In analysing the lyric of poem “Resolution and Independence” by William Wordsworth, the researcher found two common types of imageries as follows:

##### Visual Imagery

By portraying an image, the speaker of the poem perceives, visual imagery appeals to the sense of sight (Abi, 2019, p. 47). According to Hartutik, Prastikawati, & Sodik, (2022, p. 254) visual imagery is the process of utilizing descriptive language to help the reader visualize a scenario. In other words, visual Imagery evoking a picture of something that occurs most frequently in poetry, sometimes seen in the mind eye which called by sight effect. The visual imagery is the most used one by the narrator in this poem. He uses them for many aims or reasons such as to describe the beauty of nature by presenting different colours, to describe the shape of the old man and others. The visual imagery of "Resolution and Independence" can be seen in table 1.

Table 1  
Visual Imagery in Resolution and Independence

No	Sentences	Line	Imageries
1	But now the sun is rising calm and bright	3	The word “sun” makes reader imagine what colour of sun that the poet sees.
2	The grass is bright with rain-drops; —on the moors	10	This line makes the reader visualize the colour of grass.
3	The hare is running races in her mirth;	11	The narrator describe how she looks at the hare.

4	And with her feet she from the plashy earth	12	This line indicates the activity of visual sensory.
5	Raises a mist, that, glittering in the sun,	13	The words “a mist” and “the sun” can be categorized as visual imagery since it describes visual things.
6	I saw the hare that raced about with joy	16	The narrator describes how he looks at the hare
7	I saw a Man before me unawares	55	The reader can image that there is a man in front of the narrator, it is dealing with visual sensory.
8	The oldest man he seemed that ever wore grey hairs	56	The narrator describes the man, and makes reader imagine what colour of hairs that he sees.
9	His body was bent double, feet and head	66	The narrator makes the reader visualize the shape of the man’s body.
10	Himself he propped, limbs, body, and pale face	71	Colour is the term related to visual sensory. By saying that his face is pale indicates that the man feels tired and helpless.
11	Upon a long grey staff of shaven wood	72	The reader will visualize the wooden stick that the man is carrying.
12	Broke from the sable orbs of his yet-vivid eyes	91	The words vivid eyes refer to visual imagery. It makes reader imagine what shape of eyes, what colour of eyes that the narrator sees.
13	He with a smile did then his words repeat	120	The words “a smile” is categorized as visual sensory, it makes the reader visualize what the narrator sees.

In the first stanza of the poem, the narrator describes what he experienced in the past and present time incorporated with the condition of nature. He describes conditions in the present day as “calm” and “bright”. “But now the sun is rising calm and bright” (3), the word *sun* is included in the visual imagery because the narrator can see the sun as an object that rises brightly.

In the second stanza, the narrator says that the atmosphere has changed after a lot of tears. The narrator shows that in the present time he such living in happiness. The words of *grass, hare, her feet, mist, and run* in this poem is include of visual imagery because the narrator describes what objects he sees or makes them seem like something else. The narrator used other figurative language to describe these images.

In the third stanza, “I saw the hare that raced about with joy” (16), the word *hare* is visual imagery because the hare is an animal that can be seen by eyes. In this line, the narrator shows his feeling of happiness.

In the eighth stanza, the narrator explains that he saw an oldest man with grey hairs at that moment. In these lines, the words *man/oldest man* is visual imagery that can be seen by eyes and described by the characteristic of his hairs. In the tenth stanza, “His body was bent double, feet and head” (66) and in the eleventh stanza “Himself he propped, limbs, body, and pale face” (71) “Upon a long grey staff of shaven wood” (72), the words of *his body, face, and staff* are visual imagery because the narrator describes what objects he sees.

In the thirteenth stanza “Broke from the sable orbs of his yet-vivid eyes” (91), the narrator sees the man's eyes still bright as he pauses for a moment. The word *eyes* are included in visual imagery because it what the narrator sees. In the eighteenth stanza line 120, the narrator sees the man’s smile when he was speaking. So, the narrator not only listened to the man’s words but also saw his face. The word *smile* in this poem is included in visual imagery.

### **Auditory Imagery**

A type of imagery called auditory imagery is used to classify and evaluate sounds. It is something that the narrator can hear in a poem. According to Qomariyah & Wicaksono (2022, p. 8) auditory imagery is used to explain things, ideas and actions using sounds that appeal to our sense of hearing. It is intended to invoke up sound images in the minds of the readers. In literature, it means to use words and literary devices in a way that they make readers experience sounds when reading poetry or prose. In this poem, the kinds of imagery that very dominant used is auditory imagery. The narrator uses auditory imagery for several reasons such as to express the sound of water, to express the voice of the old man, to describe the sound of the birds while

singing, and to describe the sound wind all night. The auditory imagery of "Resolution and Independence" can be seen in table 2.

Table 2  
Auditory Imagery in Resolution and Independence

No	Sentences	Line	Imageries
1	There was a roaring in the wind all night	1	The sound of the wind roaring illustrates auditory sensory.
2	The birds are singing in the distant woods	4	The voice of birds while singing shows the sense of hearing.
3	Over his own sweet voice, the Stock-dove broods	5	The narrator describes the voice of birds with the words "sweet voice".
4	And all the air is filled with pleasant noise of waters	7	Pleasant noise of waters contains auditory imagery, it makes reader imagine what the narrator hears.
5	I heard the woods and distant waters roar	16	The word "roar" illustrates auditory sensory, it makes the reader feels the sound.
6	I heard the sky-lark warbling in the sky	29	In this line the narrator can hear the sound of birds
7	That heareth not the loud winds when they call	76	heareth not the loud winds is a term related to auditory sensory. By saying the phrase, it shows that they can feel silence without any sound.
8	His words came feebly, from a feeble chest	92	The narrator describes the old man's voice when he is trying to speak, it indicates the activity of auditory sensory.
9	I could have laughed myself to scorn to find	137	The narrator can hear his own voice

In the first stanza, "There was a roaring in the wind all night" (1), the narrator hears the sound of the wind. He describes what he experienced the previous night with

strong winds. The word *roaring* is appeal to the sense of auditory. In the 4 and 5 lines, the narrator hears the sweet voice of the birds when they were singing. The words of *singing*, and *his own sweet voice* is included in auditory imagery because it sometimes that describing sounds. In the line “And all the air is filled with pleasant noise of waters” (7), the narrator also hears the voice of water. He enjoyed the voice and it made him be calm and happy. The word *pleasant noise* in this poem is included in auditory imagery.

In the third stanza, “I heard the woods and distant waters roar” (16), the word *roar* is included in auditory imagery. The narrator describes the voice of the woods and water roaring in the distance. In the fifth stanza, “I heard the sky-lark warbling in the sky” (29), the word *warbling* is included in auditory imagery that describing the sound of the birds in the sky. In the eleventh stanza, “That heareth not the loud winds when they call” (76), the narrator describes the hustle atmosphere. Even though there was the sound of strong wind but people couldn't hear the sound, it was drowned out by their own voices. The word *not the loud* in this poem is included in auditory imagery.

In the fourteenth stanza, “His words came feebly, from a feeble chest” (92), the narrator describes the man’s voice in this poem with helpless voice. The word *feebly* is included in auditory imagery. In the twentieth stanza, “I could have laughed myself to scorn to find” (136), the narrator could hear his own voice when he was laughing. The word *laughed* in this poem is included in auditory imagery.

#### 4.2 The Figurative Language in the Lyric of Poem Resolution and Independence by William Wordsworth

Figurative language is frequently employed in poem to enhance the work by expressing the language hidden behind everyday speech (Anggiamurni, 2020, p. 150). It provides the non-literal meaning for the poem (Padni, 2019, p. 67). In the lyric of poem Resolution and Independence by William Wordsworth, the researcher found three common figurative languages that can be seen in Table 3.

Table 3  
Types of Figurative Language in in Resolution and Independence

No.	Sentences	Line	Types of Figurative Language
1	The sky rejoices in the morning’s birth	9	Personification
2	The hare is running races in her mirth	11	Personification

3	Raises a mist, that, glittering in the sun	13	Personification
4	Runs with her all the way, wherever she doth run	14	Personification
5	I saw the hare that raced about with joy	16	Personification
6	I heard the woods and distant waters roar	17	Personification
7	Or heard them not, as happy as a boy	18	Personification
8	And fears and fancies thick upon me came	27	Symbolism

9	Dim sadness—and blind thoughts, I knew not, nor could name	28	Symbolism
10	But there may come another day to me—	34	Symbolism
11	Solitude, pain of heart, distress, and poverty	35	Symbolism
12	As a huge stone is sometimes seen to lie	57	Symbolism
13	Couched on the bald top of an eminence	58	Symbolism
14	Like a sea-beast crawled forth, that on a shelf	62	Simile
15	Of rock or sand reposed, there to sun itself	63	Simile
16	As if some dire constraint of pain, or rage	68	Simile
17	Of sickness felt by him in times long past	69	Simile
18	Upon a long grey staff of shaven wood	72	Symbolism
19	Motionless as a cloud the old Man stood	75	Simile
20	He told, that to these waters he had come	99	Symbolism
21	To gather leeches, being old and poor	100	Symbolism
22	Like one whom I had met with in a dream	110	Simile
23	Or like a man from some far region sent	111	Simile
24	Cheerfully uttered, with demeanour kind	135	Symbolism
25	But stately in the main; and, when he ended	136	Symbolism
26	I could have laughed myself to scorn to find	137	Symbolism
27	In that decrepit Man so firm a mind	138	Symbolism

In this part, the result of the data analyzed is presented by the researcher. It was found that there are three types of figurative language in the Wordsworth's poem "Resolution and Independence". First, there is personification. Personification is figurative language that imbues an item with human characteristics, or to put it another way, poetry transforms an object into something that ordinarily only people can

accomplish. Paintings personify poetry by making things or ideas resemble people. This process is known as personification. Although personification is not a real person, it unmistakably thinks and behaves like us (Nidi, Utami & Maharani, 2022, p. 107).

In the line “The sky rejoices in the morning’s birth” (9), the word *sky* is treated as a human being who has a sense *rejoices* synonymous with happiness. The narrator describes his emotion that he such happy in the present. Then line 11, the word *hare* is treated as a human being who has a sense *mirth* that means cheerfulness. “Raises a mist, that, glittering in the sun” (13), “Runs with her all the way, wherever she doth run” (14), the narrator makes the word *mist* such actions like humans with the attribute *runs*. The word *mist* describes the narrator’s sadness like back again in the memory of the previous night's storm.

In the third stanza “I saw the hare that raced about with joy” (16), the narrator asserts the work of personification when he treated again the word *hare* with the human attribute *joy*. Then in the sentences “I heard the woods and distant waters roar” (17): or heard them not, as happy as a boy” (18), the narrator brings the readers back to his childhood. In this poem, personification takes continues when the word *woods* and the *water* are described as the human sense *happy as a boy*.

Second, there is simile. The use of conjunctions such as, like, resemble, and other words to compare two dissimilar objects is known as simile, which is a form of figurative language in English (Hutauruk, 2019:130). Istiqomah (2019:30) adds that using figurative language, the metaphor contrasts one object with others that share similar traits. “Like a sea-beast crawled forth, that on a shelf” (62), “Of rock or sand reposted, there to sun itself” (63), the narrator introduces the image of the elderly guy, who is only a figment of his fancy and imagination but is already undergoing metamorphosis. In this poem, the old Man is like a sea animal that is standing on a rock. It can refer these images, the abstracting, and refers to the modifying powers of imagination through related to the famous symbol one stone.

Then in the lines 68 and 69, the narrator tells that the old Man is too old and full of sickness. In the eleventh stanza “Motionless as a cloud the old Man stood” (75), the old Man is comparable to a still cloud in this queue. Because clouds rarely remain still, this is strange. They have erratic shapes and are constantly shifting. Because clouds are

formed of water vapour and hence scarcely exist at all, the simile of a motionless loud is the least significant.

In the sixteenth stanza, “Like one whom I had met with in a dream” (110), “Or like a man from some far region sent” (111), the narrator demonstrates in these lines how the old Man he encountered in a dream gave the human courage and a firm warning. These lines are a famous example of a prophesy that was given to someone in a dream. The narrator develops his description to create a better mental picture of the man than the obvious the old Man hunched down. Additionally, it shows that the old Man and the narrator have a strong relationship that deepens and intensifies, showing that the old Man has changed beyond just being himself.

Last, there is symbolism. When anything is conveyed via the use of symbols or with symbolic meaning, this is referred to as symbolism. In symbolism, figurative language can be used to replace words from objects that are likened to other things yet still express the writer's intended meaning (Yusnitasari et al., 2022, p. 312). In the lines “And fears and fancies thick upon me came” (27), “Dim sadness—and blind thoughts, I knew not, nor could name” (28), by the natural phenomenon *mist*, the narrator expresses that he is in a confusing mind, and that condition makes his fears and sadness, and that is all he depicts.

In the fifth stanza, “But there may come another day to me— “(34), “Solitude, pain of heart, distress, and poverty” (35), the narrator predicts that one occasion or one day would turn into years filled with loneliness, difficult days, and years of poverty. Additionally, the definition of poverty implies that the individual cannot tolerate leading an economically sustainable existence. In the lines 57—58, the word *stone* is associated with the strength or power of nature. Because the word *stone* is the place where pagan concerns are paramount. On the other hand, the word *stone* can be referred to as a mystical belief. The word *eminence* is synonymous with paramount. And it indicates that something that it means *old Man* in the height of power. In short, these lines suggest that the old man has the power of nature of spiritual strength as the mystical concern.

In the eleventh stanza, “Upon a long grey staff of shaven wood” (72), the word *staff* symbolizes the weaknesses of the old Man. While *staff* asserts, it may give the impression that the old Man behind them is in really poor health and that he relies on

them for help. Then “He told, that to these waters he had come” (99), “To gather leeches, being old and poor” (100), in these lines the old Man describes his occupation that he is a leech gatherer. The words *leech gatherer* in this poem has become a symbol of the simplicity and the tenuousness of life and occupation.

In the last stanza, the narrator of this poem expresses a resolve to draw strength from the leech-gatherer in the future towards the conclusion. He seemed to have found a solution and allayed worries and doubts. In the sense of not being affected by others and having self-confidence, the narrator believes that the image of the leech-gatherer will serve as a bridge to independence.

By analysing the poem *Resolution and Independence*, we can see how the narrator's emotions change throughout the poem as a result of the time sequence and the main preoccupation with temporal transitions. In other words, the narrator hides chronological changes and natural occurrences under his own emotional experiences. In addition, the narrator is supported using visual imagery, auditory imagery, similes, personification, and symbolism. The narrator frequently personifies an item or animal to convey his feelings.

## 5. Closing

After all of the discussion and analysis, the researcher can conclude that the imageries found in William Wordsworth’s *Resolution and Independence* are (1) visual imagery, and (2) auditory imagery. These imageries truly aid readers in imagining something, and this imagery can serve to reinforce the notion of the narrator who is trying to get through.

The most dominant imagery that used by the narrator is visual imagery. A person's mental experience of sight or something that is visible to the eyes is known as visual imagery. The mental consequence of the visual imagery is similar to what happens when we perceive an item through the eyes, our optic nerve, and the relevant brain areas. *Resolution and Independence* describes a great deal of visual imagery since it is an illustration of nature. Wordsworth uses visual imagery in his poem to accentuate the significance of the words that are related to it. Without the image, the meaning would not be so vivid and obvious.

In addition, the researcher also found the figurative languages in this poem are (1) personification, (2) simile, and (3) symbolism. The figurative language used in this poem serves a number of important purposes that provide the readers of the poem unique affects. The poem is made dramatic, passionate, and expressive by the effects. Additionally, it adds richer, more powerful, and more intriguing senses to the poem. The Figurative language in this poem supports and deepens the poem's construction rather than serving only an aesthetic purpose. Based on the result of the analysis, this poem used a lot of figurative languages. It indicates that the narrator attempted to creatively conveys an idea or feelings in this poem by using figurative language. In other word, the intention of this poetry was to evoke strong feelings and unique image.

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