CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter the researcher analyzes the figure of speech of five poems of William Wordsworth. The analysis is done by applying the theories of stylistic, figures of speech, semantic and pragmatic for getting the meaning behind the words which contain figures of speech. In the analysis the writer first paraphrases the poems in order to able to understand the poems better. After that the researcher applies the theories to get the result as presented in research finding.

4.1 Findings

This section presents the analysis of the kinds of figures of speech in William Wordsworth poem and the meanings that appear in his poem. Analyzing the data from five poems using the theory which is being explains before. The data are taken from the lines of the five poems.

4.1.1 Poem 1

A Character

I marvel how Nature could ever find space For so many strange contrasts in one human face: There's thought and no thought, and there's paleness and bloom And bustle and sluggishness, pleasure and gloom.

There's weakness, and strength both redundant and vain; Such strength as, if ever affliction and pain Could pierce through a temper that's soft to disease, Would be rational peace a philosopher's ease.

There's indifference, alike when he fails or succeeds, And attention full ten times as much as there needs; Pride where there's no envy, there's so much of joy; And mildness, and spirit both forward and coy.

There's freedom, and sometimes a diffident stare Of shame scarcely seeming to know that she's there, There's virtue, the title it surely may claim, Yet wants heaven knows what to be worthy the name.

This picture from nature may seem to depart, Yet the Man would at once run away with your heart; And I for five centuries right gladly would be Such an odd such a kind happy creature as he.

4.1.1.1 The paraphrase of "A Character"

I marvel how Nature could ever find space for so many strange contrasts in one human face. There is thought and no thought, and there is paleness and bloom and bustle and sluggishness, pleasure and gloom. I wonder how nature has put so many feelings in one small human face. There is thought and no thought, and there is paleness and bloom and bustle and sluggishness, pleasure and gloom. For all the contrasts, he is thinking of the obvious dynamic variety in humans that is less obvious in nature.

There is weakness, and strength both redundant and vain; such as strength as, if ever affliction and pain pierce through a temper that is soft to disease, would be rational peace, a philosopher's ease. There's strength and weakness, sometimes in excess and sometimes low. Such great strength can kill a temper that's a bad disease. All this is rational, that is, a philosopher's ease. There is indifference, alike when he fails or succeeds, and attention full ten times as much as there needs, pride where there is no envy, there is so much of joy, and mildness, and spirit both forward and coy. Everyone is not affected in any way by failure or success. And there is always attention. There is pride when there is no envy and so much of joy. And one is so full in spirit sometimes, but not in another time.

There is freedom, and sometimes a diffident stare of shame scarcely seeming to know that she is there, there is virtue, and the title it surely may claim yet wants heaven knows what to be worthy the name. There is freedom, but sometimes one feels the lack of confidence. The lack is because one does not know that she (Probably referring to 'his' lover) is there. One always seems to be morally excellent, but heavens know of their worth (That is, their sins and wrong doings).

This picture from nature may seem to depart, yet the man would at once run away with your heart, and I for five centuries right gladly would be such as odd such a kind happy creature as he. There was a woman who loved, but she had another lover. He thinks he is better for her.

"A Character" is talk about the dynamic of both society and the human character. It talks about the contrasts of the human face, it is referring to both the faces we make in certain moods and the face of our personalities. Wordsworth is fascinated with human personalities in that we can happy one minute and depressed the next. It describes the ups and the downs, the full and the empty.

4.1.1.2 Figures of Speech and Its Meaning

1. Personification

Personification is figure of speech which endows animals, ideas, abstraction, and inanimate object with human form, characters or sensibilities: the representing of imaginary creature or things as having personalities, intelligence, and emotions.

For the "So many strange contrasts"

(A Character poem, line 2)

The personification here is indicated by "So many strange contrasts" it means that are present in one man to bring life to the different characteristics and personalities that are present within us all.

Of shame scarcely seeming to know that she's there There's virtue, the title it surely may claim

(A Character, line 14)

We can see that shame is personified and given life as being a figure or character that hardly knows of its own existence. Virtue likewise is personified as trying to be worthy of its own name.

2. Simile

Simile is an explicit comparison made between to essentially unlike things. It is comparison between two dissimilar things that use the word *like or as* (Hoeper and Pikering, 1990:64) Such an odd such a kind happy creature as he

(A Character, line 20)

The simile is indicated by the words "as". The phrase above mean that the speaker as he to be an odd such a kind happy creature.

Such strength as, if ever affliction and pain (A Character, line 6)

The simile is indicated by "such strength as, if ever affliction and pain". The speaker here emphasizes strength. In fact, the opposite strenght is affliction and pain. It describe two unlike things.

This picture from nature may seems to depart

(A Character, line 17)

The simile is indicated by the word "seem". The mean here the picture likes depart.

From analysis above, the researcher concludes that there are two figures of speech that used in 'a character' poem. They are personification and simile. There are not figures of speech of metaphor, synecdoche, metonymy, symbol, allegory, hyperbole, apostrophe, paradox, understatement, verbal irony in this poem.

4.1.2. Poem 2

Daffodils

I wandered lonely as a cloud That floats on high o'er vales and hills, When all at once I saw a crowd, A host, of golden daffodils; Beside the lake, beneath the trees, Fluttering and dancing in the breeze.

Continuous as the stars that shine And twinkle on the milky way, They stretched in never-ending line Along the margin of a bay: Ten thousand saw I at a glance, Tossing their heads in sprightly dance.

The waves beside them danced, but they Out-did the sparkling leaves in glee; A poet could not be but gay, In such a jocund company! I gazed and gazed but little thought What wealth the show to me had brought:

For oft, when on my couch I lie In vacant or in pensive mood, They flash upon that inward eye Which is the bliss of solitude; And then my heart with pleasure fills, And dances with the daffodils.

4.1.2.1 The Paraphrase of "Daffodils"

The paraphrase of Daffodils I wonder lonely as a cloud floats on high over vales and hills when all at once I saw a crowd, a host, of golden daffodils beside the lake beneath the trees, fluttering and dancing in the breeze. The author is walking near a lake when he comes upon a "host," or large bed, of daffodils. "Vale" is another word for "valley." *Continues as the stars* that shine and twinkle on the Milky Way, they stretched in never- ending

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line. Along the margin of a bay: ten thousand sa I at a glance, tossing their hand in sprigthly dance. There are as many daffodils as there are stars in the sky, so many they can't be counted. He says in one glance he can see "ten thousand," which is a large number used to express how large the bed of flowers is. They seem to be dancing in the breeze.

The waves besides them danced, but they out did the sparkling leaves in glee; a poet could not be but gay, in such jocund company. He gazed but little thought what wealth the show to me had brought. The waves of the lake lap at the store, but the sound the daffodils make as they dance in the wind outdoes the sound of the water. The poet can't help being happy when he is such joyful (jocund) company. He looks at them for a long time, but he does not yet appreciate what experiencing these flowers has done for him.

For oft, when on my couch I lie in vacant or in pensive mood. They flash upon that inward eye which is the bliss of solitude and they my heart with pleasure fills, and dances with the daffodils. The author knows how much the flowers have affected him. Often, when he is lying couch or hen he is a thoughtful (pensive) will come to him, and then his heart with pleasure mood, an image of the daffodils ill come to him, and then his heart fills with pleasure and "dances with the daffodils"."

4.1.2.2 Figures of Speech and Its Meaning

1. Simile

Simile is an explicit comparison made between to essentially unlike things. It is comparison between two dissimilar things that use the word *like or as* (Hoeper and Pikering, 1990:64)

> I wandered lonely as a cloud That floats on high o'er over vales and hills (Daffodils, line 1-2)

Two lines above are simile. The simile is indicated by "I wandered lonely as a cloud" and" that floats on high o'er ever and hills". It compares between two unlike things. The speaker feels like a cloud, "lonely", distant and separated in the world below.

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

> > (Daffodils, lines 7-8)

The lines above are simile. The simile is indicated by "Continues as the stars that shine" and "and twinkle on the Milky Way. It compares between two unlike things using the word "as". It compares the shape and number of the daffodils to the band of stars that we call the Milky Way galaxy. The speaker compares the daffodils dancing to be as continuous as the stars.

2. Personification

Personification is s figure of speech which endows animals, ideas, abstraction, and inanimate object with human form, characters or sensibilities: the representing of imaginary creature or things as having personalities, intelligence, and emotions.

I wandered lonely as a cloud

(Daffodils, lines 1)

The personification can be indicated by "lonely as a cloud". The personification here means that speaker and cloud feels lonely. As we know, that clouds cannot be lonely. It gives human attribute that lonely is for human.

When all at once I saw a crowd, A host, of golden daffodils

(Daffodils, lines 3-4)

The two lines above are personifications. The personification is indicated by "When all at once I saw a crowd" and "a host, of golden daffodils". It means the daffodils are personified as a crowd of people. As we know, those daffodils cannot be crowd but people can be crowd.

> Beside the lake, beneath the trees, Fluttering and dancing in the breeze.

> > (Daffodils, line 5-6)

The two lines above are personification. The personification is indicated by "Fluttering and dancing in the breeze". It means the daffodils dancing in the breeze, but actually only human can dance. The speaker could have easily depicted the flowers to be swaying with the wind, but rather, he prefers to personify their movements in order to show the intense emotion that the poet has experienced towards seeing the flowers.

Tossing their heads in sprightly dance

(Daffodils, line 12)

The personification is indicated by "Tossing their heads in sprightly dance". It means the "heads" of the daffodils are part of the flower with the petals. It is large and heavier than the stem, and so it bobs in a breeze.

The waves beside them danced, but they Out-did the sparkling leaves in glee;

(Daffodils, lines 13-14)

The two lines above are personification. The personification is indicated by "The waves beside them danced" and "Out did the sparkling leaves in glee". It means the waves cannot dance. The waves also get in on some of the dancing, but the daffodils are not to be out done they are happier than waves.

3. Metaphor

Metaphor is an implied comparison. It compares things or concept that dissimilar; Perrine (1973:60) defines metaphor as figurative language in which two unlike objects are implicitly compare without the use like or as.

When all at once I saw a crowd, A host, of golden daffodils

(Daffodils, lines 3-4)

Two lines above are metaphors. The metaphor is indicated by "When all at once I saw a crowd, a host, of golden daffodils." The speaker compares the sets of daffodils to a crowd which most likely pertains of people. The lines depict the quantity of the flowers to that of a crowd of people.

They flash upon that inward eye.

(Daffodils, lines 21)

The metaphor is indicated by "They flash upon that inward eye." Speaker imagines the daffodils in his spiritual vision; it is indicated by the word "inward eye." His heart dances like a person.

4. Hyperbole

Hyperbole is simply exaggeration in the service of truth. For example: *I'll die if I do not pass the course*. The speaker exaggerates his utterance for he does not really mean that the will die if he do not pass the course.

They stretched in never-ending line

(Daffodils, line 9)

The hyperbole is indicated by "They stretched in never-ending line". The speaker says that the line daffodils is "never-ending," but as we know this cannot be strictly true: all good things come to an end.

5. Metonymy

A figure of speech in which one word or phrase is substituted for another with it is closely associated (such as crown for royalty). Metonymy is also theoretical strategy of describing something indirectly by referring to things around it, such describing someone's clothing in order to characterize the individual.

> For oft when on my couch I lie In vacant or in pensive mood, They flash upon the inward eye Which is the bliss of solitude And then my heart with pleasure fills And dances with the daffodils. (Daffodils, line 21-26)

The metonymy is indicated by "they flash upon inward eye" this sentence represent the whole part of the poem above. "They" here means flowers which have affected him. Often, when the speaker lying on his couch or when speaker is in a thoughtful (pensive) mood, an image of the daffodils will come to him, and then his heart fills with pleasure and "dances with the daffodils."

6. Symbol

As stated by Perrine (1973:78) a symbol is roughly defined as something that means more than what it is. It means that symbol is an image that has an overt literal function in poem but also evokes arrange of additional meaning.

A host, of golden daffodils

(Daffodils, line 4)

The symbol here is indicated by the word "host" and "golden". Actually, host has meaning "heavenly host", it refers to angel or spirit. And golden refers to the color of daffodils it means halo.

Tossing their heads in sprightly dance.

(Daffodils, line 12)

The symbol here is indicated by "Tossing their heads in sprightly dance". The word "sprightly" is derived from the word "sprite," meaning a local spirit, almost like a fairy.

From analysis above, the researcher concludes that there are six figures of speech are used in 'Daffodils'. They are simile, personification, metaphor, hyperbole, metonymy, and symbol. I this poem there is no apostrophe, paradox, allegory, understatement, synecdoche, and verbal irony.

4.1.3 Poem 3

Perfect Woman

She was a phantom of delight When first she gleam'd upon my sight; A lovely apparition, sent To be a moment's ornament; Her eyes as stars of twilight fair; Like twilight's, too, her dusky hair; But all things else about her drawn From May-time and the cheerful dawn; A dancing shape, an image gay, To haunt, to startle, and waylay.

I saw her upon nearer view, A Spirit, yet a Woman too! Her household motions light and free, And steps of virgin liberty; A countenance in which did meet Sweet records, promises as sweet; A creature not too bright or good For human nature's daily food; For transient sorrows, simple wiles, Praise, blame, love, kisses, tears, and smiles.

And now I see with eye serene The very pulse of the machine; A being breathing thoughtful breath, A traveller between life and death; The reason firm, the temperate will, Endurance, foresight, strength, and skill; A perfect Woman, nobly plann'd, To warn, to comfort, and command; And yet a Spirit still, and bright With something of angelic light.

4.1.3.1 The Paraphrase of "Perfect Woman"

She was a phantom of delight, when first she gleamed upon my sight, a lovely apparition, sent to be a moment's ornament. Her eyes as stars of twilight fair like twilight's, too, her dusky hair but all things else about her *drawn from may time and the cheerful dawn, a dancing shape, an imagery gay, to haunt to startle, and waylay.* It means saying that she is unreal, yet delightful and also stunning. The speaker also describes her "eyes as stars of twilight fair." speaker means that her eyes are dark and mysterious yet have a twinkle in them, and they catch people's attention. Her hair as dusky, so almost dark yet it still has a shiny glow to it.

I saw her upon nearer view, a spirit, yet a woman too. Her household motions light and free, and steps of virgin liberty. A countenance in which did meet, sweet records, promises as sweet, a creature not too bright or good for human nature's daily food, for transient sorrows, simple wiles, praise, blame, love, kisses, tears, ad smiles. "A spirit, yet a woman too!" it means although she might be ghostly looking and to good to be true, she is a real woman. The speaker talks about her love, kisses, tears, and smile and that is showing that she really is a human figure and she is not just in his dreams or thoughts. "Her household motions light and free, and steps of virgin liberty", it means her doing household chores yet being swift, calm, and gentle while doing so, making her again seem ghostly yet she is doing normal human activities.

And now I see with eye serene, the very pulse of the machine, a being breathing thoughtful breath a traveller between life and death, a traveller between life and death, the reason firm, the temperate will, endurance, foresight, strength, and hard skill. A perfect woman, nobly planned, to warn, to comfort, and command, and yet a spirit still, and bright with something of angelic light. It compares the woman with technology who can work yet has a pulse and he has got relaxed feeling when she is going about her work eyes that are serene. It also transforms on ordinary woman in stanza two. As we progress through the poem, the woman moves from spirit to creature back to spirit again. She has qualities of strength thought she is not of a bad temperament she can be firm and comfort also command. "And yet a spirit still, and bright with something of angelic light" this back the initial view in the first stanza that this is a being above mortals, again contrasting the light and dark imagery, the conclusion in the last stanza is she is a perfect woman.

4.1.3.2 Figures of Speech and Its Meaning

1. Metaphor

Metaphor is an implied comparison. It compares things or concept that dissimilar; Perrine (1973:60) defines metaphor as figurative language in which two unlike objects are implicitly compare without the use like or as.

She was a phantom of delight

(Perfect Woman, line 1)

The metaphor is indicated by "she was a phantom of delight." In the sentence above there are two unlike objects are implicitly compared they are she was a phantom of delight means she and phantom of delight. The speaker imagine that he is speak with a woman is actually mortal but she is delightful.

And now I see with eye serene

(Perfect Woman, line 21)

The metaphor is indicated by "and now I see with eye serene". It means that the word "see" always use "eye" to look something.

The very pulse of the machine (Perfect Woman, line 22)

The metaphor is indicated by "the very pulse of the machine". In the sentence above there are two unlike objects are implicitly compared. The speaker compares her to a machine, like she has to be programmed by someone because she is too good to be true.

2. Simile

Simile is an explicit comparison made between to essentially unlike things. It is comparison between two dissimilar things that use the word *like or as* (Hoeper and Pikering, 1990:64)

> Her eyes as stars of twilight fair Like twilight's too, her dusky hair (Perfect Woman, line 5)

The simile is indicated by "her eyes as stars of twilight fair" and "like twilight's too, her dusky hair "In the sentence above there are two things which are expressly compared they are her eyes as stars of twilight fair means eyes and stars. The poet imagines that a woman who have eyes always shine and hair as being like twilight, a time when the earth is between light and dark and a time during which things appear to glow. The speaker imagines eyes are similar as stars.

3. Personification

Personification is s figure of speech which endows animals, ideas, abstraction, and inanimate object with human form, characters or sensibilities: the representing of imaginary creature or things as having personalities, intelligence, and emotions.

> A dancing shape, an image gay (Perfect Woman, line 9)

This personification is indicated by" a dancing shape, an image gay". Shape cannot dance like human being. It means that the shape of his wives' body can dance.

From the analysis above, the researcher concludes that there are three figures of speech that used by the author in 'perfect woman'. They are metaphor, simile and personification. There is no another figures of speech used in this poem.

4.1.4 Poem 4

With Ships the Sea Was Sprinkled Far and Nigh

With ships the sea sprinkled far was sprinkled far and nigh, Like stars in heaven, and joyously it showed; Some lying fast at anchor in the road, Some veering up and down, one knew not why. A goodly vessel did I then espy Come like a giant from a heaven broad; And lustily along the bay she strode, Her tackling rich, and of apparel high. The ship was naught to me, nor I to her, Yet I pursued her with a lover's look; This ship to all the rest did I prefer: When will she turn, and whiter? She will brook No tarrying; where she comes the winds must stir: On went she, and due north her journey took.

4.1.4.1 The paraphrase of "With Ships the Sea Was Sprinkled Far and Nigh "

With ships the sea was sprinkled far and nigh, like stars in heaven and joyously it showed. Some lying fast at anchor in the road, some veering up and down, one knew not why, a goodly vessel did I then espy come like a giant from a heaven broad, and lustily along the bay she strode, her tackling rich and apparel high, the ship was nought to me nor I to her, yet I pursued her with a lover's look. This ship to all the rest did I prefer: when will she turn, and whither? She will brook no tarrying; where she comes the winds must stir. On wet she, and due north her journey took. He finds the ships, or the women around him beautiful and ethereal, but scattered. The horizon of the sea and the sky is already difficult to discern, but under the night sky the contrast fades completely. The sea meets the sky and the reflection the stars make on the sea furthers the blend. This is how the speaker sees the ships on the sea; while he can make out the different ships on the sea and discern the "fast" ones from the "veering up and down" but because the sea and the sky meet, and they are like "stars in heaven" he cannot individualize any of them. None stand out to him as extraordinary until the "goodly vessel" appears, coming from the "haven broad." She, unlike the rest is given places of reference from where she came and where she is going. The rest are simply at dock in the harbor, their lives and stories unknown. The speaker emphasizes that she is from a "haven," a sanctuary showing how special he finds her, like she has been sent from this ethereal place nearer to him. Unlike the other ships though, she "will brook no tarring" and will not remain stagnate in the harbor. Her life, at least in the speaker's eyes, is richer and fuller than all other ships' and although some of the other ships waver in the sea, she is truly the only one moving. It creates an image that amongst all the undulating waves and "star" like ships, she is the only the one he fixates on, to the point that the others fade into the background just as the sea fades into the sky. The

speaker also gives her a destination: "due north." She has purpose in life unlike the rest which remain in the harbor, and although the speaker realizes that she was "nought to me nor I to her" he cannot help but be astonished and mesmerized, desiring to "pursue" her, even if her passing was only momentary.

4.1.4.2 Figures of Speech and Its Meaning

1. Metaphor

Metaphor is an implied comparison. It compares things or concept that dissimilar; Perrine (1973:60) defines metaphor as figurative language in which two unlike objects are implicitly compare without the use like or as.

She was a phantom of delight

(Perfect Woman, line 1)

The metaphor is indicated by"she was a phantom of delight." In the sentence above there are two unlike objects are implicitly compared they are she was a phantom of delight means she and phantom of delight. The speaker imagine that he is speak with a woman is actually mortal but she is delightful.

And now I see with eye serene

(Perfect Woman, line 21)

The metaphor is indicated by "and now I see with eye serene". It means that the word "see" always use "eye" to look something.

The very pulse of the machine

(Perfect Woman, line 22)

The metaphor is indicated by "the very pulse of the machine". In the sentence above there are two unlike objects are implicitly compared. The peaker compares her to a machine, like she has to be programmed by someone because she is too good to be true.

2. Simile

Simile is an explicit comparison made between to essentially unlike things. It is comparison between two dissimilar things that use the word *like or as* (Hoeper and Pikering, 1990:64)

Her eyes as stars of twilight fair Like twilight's too, her dusky hair (Perfect Woman, line 5)

The simile is indicated by "her eyes as stars of twilight fair" and "like twilight's too, her dusky hair "In the sentence above there are two things which are expressly compared they are her eyes as stars of twilight fair means eyes and stars. The poet imagines that a woman who have eyes always shine and hair as being like twilight, a time when the earth is between light and dark and a time during which things appear to glow. The speaker imagines eyes are similar as stars.

3. Personification

Personification is s figure of speech which endows animals, ideas, abstraction, and inanimate object with human form, characters or sensibilities: the representing of imaginary creature or things as having personalities, intelligence, and emotions.

A dancing shape, an image gay (Perfect Woman, line 9)

This personification is indicated by" a dancing shape, an image gay". Shape cannot dance like human being. It means that the shape of his wives' body can dance.

From the analysis above, the researcher concludes that there are three figures of speech that used by the author in 'perfect woman'. They are metaphor, simile and personification. There is no another figures of speech used in this poem.

4.1.5 Poem 5

The world is Too Much with Us

The world is too much with us; late and soon, Getting and spending; we lay waste our powers: Little we see in Nature that is ours; We have given our hearts away, a sordid boon! This Sea that bares her bosom to the moon; The winds that will be howling at all hours, And are up-gathered now like sleeping flowers; For this, for everything, we are out of tune; It moves us not. Great God! I'd rather be A Pagan suckled in a creed outworn; So might I, standing on this pleasant lea, Have glimpses that would make me less forlorn; Have sight of Proteus rising from the sea; Or hear old Triton blow his wreathed horn.

4.1.5.1 The paraphrase of "The World is Too Much with Us"

The world is too much with us; late and soon. Getting and spending we lay waste our powers, little we see in Nature that is ours. We have given our hearts away, a sordid boon. This Sea that bares her bosom to the moon, the winds that will be howling at all hours, And are up-gathered now like sleeping flowers. For this, for everything, we are out of tune, it moves us not. Great God! I'd rather be, A Pagan suckled in a creed outworn, so might I, standing on this pleasant lea. Have glimpses that would make me less forlorn, have sight of Proteus rising from the sea, or hear old Triton blow his wreathed horn. The speaker complains that "the world" is too overwhelming for us to appreciate it. We're so concerned about time and money that we use up all our energy. People want to accumulate stuff, so they see nothing in Nature that they can "own." According to the speaker, we have sold our soul. We should be able to appreciate beautiful events like the moon shining over the ocean and the blowing of strong winds, but it's like we're on a different wavelength from Nature. The speaker would rather be a pagan who worships an outdated religion so that when he gazes out on the ocean (as he's doing now), he might feel less sad. If he were a pagan, he'd see wild mythological gods like Proteus, who can take many shapes, and Triton, who looks like a mar-man.

4.1.5.2 Figures of Speech and Its Meaning

1. Simile

Simile is an explicit comparison made between to essentially unlike things. It is comparison between two dissimilar things that use the word *like or as* (Hoeper and Pikering, 1990:64)

> The winds that will be howling at all hours And are up gathered now like sleeping flowers (The world is Too Much with us, lines 6-7)

The simile is indicated by "the winds that will be howling at all hours" and "and are up gathered now like sleeping flowers". In the sentences above there are two things which are expressly compared they are the winds like sleeping flowers means winds and sleeping flowers. Up gathered like sleeping flowers is an image he uses to make the point of how the" winds that will be howling at all hours" are internal noises or the noise of industry at all hours. The noise could be either internal or external, but the simile of the up gathered flowers indicates that the hours are stealing away harmonious unity with nature.

2. Personification

Personification is s figure of speech which endows animals, ideas, abstraction, and inanimate object with human form, characters or sensibilities: the representing of imaginary creature or things as having personalities, intelligence, and emotions.

This Sea that bares her bosom to the moon (The world is Too Much with us, line 5)

The personification is indicated by "This sea that bares her bosom to the moon". In the sentence above there is a thing which is given human attributes or feelings as if it were alive that is the sea. The author compares the sea to a woman and of the moon to a person who sees the woman.

3. Metaphor

Metaphor is an implied comparison. It compares things or concept that dissimilar; Perrine (1973:60) defines metaphor as figurative language in which two unlike objects are implicitly compare without the use like or as.

A pagan suckled in a creed outworn

(The world is Too Much with us, line 10)

The metaphor is indicated by" a pagan suckled in a creed outworn". In the sentence above there are two unlike objects are implicitly compared they are a pagan suckled in creed outworn means a creed and outworn. It is a comparison of creed to a mother nursing her child. This sentence explain about a pagan who always creed to their idol.

From the analysis above, the researcher concludes that there are three figures of speech that are used by the author in 'the World is Too Much with us' poem. They are simile, personification and metaphor. There is no other figure of speech in this poem.

4.2 Discussion

From the data findings above the researcher make some discussion, that William Wordsworth poem used figures of speech. There are six the kinds of figures of speech used in William Wordsworth five poems, those are; metaphor, personification, simile, hyperbole, metonymy, and symbol. Actually there are twelve kinds of figures of speech, but in this poem only found six figures of speech. The implicit meanings of figures of speech in William Wordsworth's selected poems are about love, nature, sadness, proud, spirit, and pleasure. It has relation between one poem and another which based on his life experiences. Besides, the researcher finds ten personifications, nine similes, five metaphors, one hyperbole, one metonymy, and two symbols that appear in William Wordsworth selected poems. The table below shows the result of the analysis:

	Poem	Figures of Speech						
No		Metaphor	Simile	Personification	Synecdoche	Metony my	Symbol	
1	A Character	I	3	2	_	I	_	
2	Daffodils	2	2	5	-	1	2	
3	Perfect woman	3	2	1	-	-	-	
4	With ships the sea was Sprinkled Far and Nigh		2	1	-		> -	
5	The World is Too Much with us	1	1	1	-	_	_	
6	Total	5	9	10		1	2	

No	Poem	Figures of Speech						
		Allegory	Hyperbole	Apostrophe	paradox	understat ement	Verbal irony	
1	A Character	_	_	_	_	_	_	
2	Daffodils	_	_	_	_	_	_	
3	Perfect woman	_	1	_	_	_	_	

	With ships the						
4	sea						
	was	_	_	_	_	_	_
	Sprinkled						
	Far and						
	Nigh						
5	The						
	World is						
	Тоо	1	_		_	_	_
	Much						
	with us						
6	Total	1	/-	_	_	_	_

The researcher concludes that there are two figures of speech that used in 'a character' poem. They are personification and simile. There are one personification and three similes. In the 'Daffodils' there are six figures of speech. They are personification, simile, metaphor, hyperbole, metonymy, and symbols. There are five personifications, two similes, two metaphors, one hyperbole, one metonymy, and two symbols. In the 'Perfect Woman' there are three figures of speech. They are personification, simile, and metaphor. There are one personification, one simile, three metaphors. In the 'With Ships the Sea was sprinkled far and nigh' there are two figures of speech. They are personification and two similes. In the 'World is Too Much with us' there are three figures of speech. They are personification, simile, and metaphor. There are one personification, simile, and two similes. In the 'World is Too Much with us' there are three figures of speech. They are personification, simile, and metaphor. There are one personification, one simile, three metaphors. They are personification, simile, and metaphor. There are one personification and two similes. In the 'World is Too Much with us' there are three figures of speech. They are personification, simile, and metaphor. There are one personification, one simile, and one metaphor. From the discussions above, we can see from the table above that the most figure of speech are used in William Wordsworth's poem is personification.

