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## THE USE OF STYLISTIC DEVICES IN WILLIAM WORDSWORTH'S POEMS

### Abstract

William Wordsworth was born in 1770 and died in 1850. He was an English poet and one of the best-known figures of the Romantic period. As a central figure of the Romantic Movement, William Wordsworth focused his poetry on the personification of nature and its relationship with men. Moreover, his poems describe intense emotions; these are the main source of his aesthetic experience. Also, past and nature are meant to be glorified by the use of spontaneous language.

**Key words:** Simile, personification, metaphor, Romanticism, assonance, stanza.

## ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ СТИЛИСТИЧЕСКИХ ПРИЕМОВ В СТИХАХ УИЛЬЯМА ВОРДСВОРТА

### Аннотация

Уильям Вордсворт родился в 1770 году и умер в 1850 году. Он был английским поэтом и одним из самых известных деятелей эпохи романтизма. Будучи центральной фигурой романтического движения, Уильям Вордсворт сосредоточил свою поэзию на олицетворении природы и ее отношениях с людьми. Более того, его стихи описывают сильные эмоции; это главный источник его эстетического опыта. Кроме того, прошлое и природа должны быть прославлены с помощью спонтанного языка.

**Ключевые слова:** Сравнение, олицетворение, метафора, романтизм, ассонанс, строфа

## UILYAM WORDSVORT SHE'RIYATIDA STILISTIK VOSITALARDAN FOYDALANISH

### Annotatsiya

Uilyam Wordsvort 1770 yilda tug'ilgan va 1850 yilda vafot etgan. U ingliz shoiri va romantik davrning eng mashhur arboblardan biri edi. Romantik harakatning markaziy arbobi sifatida Uilyam Wordsvort o'z she'riyatida tabiatning timsoli va uning odamlar bilan munosabatlariga qaragan. Bundan tashqari, uning she'rlarida kuchli his-tuyg'ular tasvirlangan; bu uning estetik tajribasining asosiy manbaidir. Qolaversa, o'tmish va tabiatni stixiyali til orqali ulug'lash kerak.

**Kalit so'zlar:** Taqqoslash, shaxslashtirish, metafora, romantizm, assonans, bayt.

**Introduction.** This article will give clear analysis of stylistic devices used in two poems named "I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud", "Perfect Woman" by William Wordsworth. As readers go through the poems, they can feel and create colorful images of nature and people. That happens due to literary as well as poetic and stylistic devices powerfully used by the writer. For example, simile, assonance, consonance, alliteration, caesura, enjambment, sibilance, polysyndeton, hyperbole, metaphor, personification and etc. used excessively that helped to touch readers feeling

**Literature review.** "I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud. This is one of the most famous and best-loved poems written in the English language. The poem is based on one of Wordsworth's own walks in the countryside of England's Lake District. In the poem, these daffodils have a long-lasting effect on the speaker, firstly in the immediate impression they make and secondly in the way that the image of them comes back to the speaker's mind later on. The writer walks alone, similar to a solitary cloud in the sky floating over hills and valleys. Suddenly, the speaker sees a long and bustling row of daffodils. They are near the lake and the trees and flutter and shift as they are blown by the breeze.

Personification is so prominent within "I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud" that it can almost be considered the poem's "mode." This device mainly functions by ascribing human emotions to the natural world. This is not a one-way exchange, however—it is part of an overall argument for a closer

relationship between humanity and nature. In seeing elements of itself in nature, humanity can see itself as part of nature. Three different aspects of nature are personified in the poem. The first personification occurs in the first line. It's subtle, because it's wrapped up in the speaker comparing themselves to a cloud which is the reverse of personification. But the speaker characterizes their "wandering" as "lonely," and specifically akin to the loneliness of "a cloud." In reality, loneliness is a human emotion and, of course, not one felt by clouds. This personification helps to link the human speaker with the natural environment in which they walk.

The main personification applies to the daffodils. They are described as a "crowd" and a "host and on three occasions they are said to be "dancing." Dance is particularly important—people dance as an expression of joy or as a method of togetherness.

The third personification is in line 13, when the waves are also described as dancing. Here, there is a sense that the speaker is perceiving nature in motion, and though the daffodils "outdo" the waves in joyfulness, the overall effect is that the entire scene contains an essence fundamental to human happiness.

Wordsworth creates the theme that being alone does not mean that you have to be lonely. This is clear in the personification of nature in his poem. When he gives pieces of nature person-like qualities it presents the idea that you are not alone in nature, even if you are by yourself. He personifies



things such as the clouds, daffodils, and water. Wordsworth describes the daffodils as, "Fluttering and dancing in the breeze" (6). As well, the daffodils can, "toss their heads in a sprightly dance" (12). This creates an image of dancers performing around him, causing great pleasure. One cannot be lonely when there are things surrounding them putting on a show for their entertainment. Not only that, but the waves "danced" (13). All the things surrounding him in nature are moving and dancing with excitement and life. No one could ever feel alone with this type of company. Each one of these elements are giving a positive connotation to being alone that emphasizes the positive contribution to a person's well-being nature makes. Not only are these parts of nature beautiful, but they can dance around in glee. Seeing this, a human could not help themselves but to feel true joy at the sight and realize that they are not alone.

Another important technique is Wordsworth's use of allegory, meaning that a poem can reveal a hidden meaning, almost like a parable. The most basic way you can view this is his use of daffodils. They are not just flowers in this poem, they can dance and flutter in the wind and are so vast. The daffodils are not just a piece of nature, they are meant to represent happiness. While Wordsworth does not explicitly state that the daffodils are a representation of happiness, he does say that, "A poet cannot help but be gay, in such a jocund company", meaning that he cannot help but be happy when in the sight of these flowers (15-16).

Almost in junction to allegory, he uses allusions to convey his meaning. An allusion is when something else is being used in order to convey a meaning. In this case, the place in which this nature resides is the element used to convey a particular meaning. The message being conveyed is that nature can make a person happy. It is important also to note that Wordsworth has the speaker of the poem alone. They do not experience this joy with another person. Instead they, "wandered lonely as a cloud" (1). A person would not gain the same insight and knowledge if they were with someone else. Wordsworth emphasise how you can only get all that nature has to offer when you are alone..

Research Methodology. First, it is noted that Wordsworth was actually afraid of people misinterpreting his poem. His main goal was to have people understand the simplicity of his writing and the simplicity of the meaning in this poem. Wordsworth, "still concerned in 1815... attached a note to the poem" Some scholars obeyed Wordsworth wishes, people such as Jack Stillinger who said the poem embodied simplicity and was ordinary. In contrast, some did not listen to him, and they analyzed the poem for a deeper meaning, as they were accustomed to doing. For example, it is discussed that there are multiple meanings, "that help us understand how deeply the daffodils affect the poet's mind".

In contrast to Wordsworth's meaning of simplicity, this opinion emphasizes the idea of wealth in nature and how powerful nature is, a key point in the poem. Not everyone is even aware of Wordsworth's wishes and instead considers him someone who can, "reshape this world of common perception". He is trying to simplify, Frederick Pottle notes, but he interprets the daffodils in the poem as, "men in society" (Pottle par. 11). This is a whole new meaning which he gathered from the idea of imagination that is needed in the poem to envision the setting described of daffodils and the water all around. Wordsworth writes about nature in this poem and how it positively affects your wellbeing. Wordsworth's style is regarded as different than most of the other nature writers, leaning more towards "high seriousness than toward a playful tour de force of language"

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.

In the last line of the stanza, Wordsworth uses anastrophe, writing "the show to me had brought" instead of the show brought to me. Anastrophe is an inversion of the normal word order.

Wordsworth again uses anastrophe, writing when "on my couch I lie and my heart with pleasure fills".

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;  
– "Ornament" is a metaphor for something which makes the moment decorated and beautiful.  
Her eyes as stars of twilight fair;  
Like twilight's, too, her dusky hair;

– "Twilight" is the moment the sun is going down. Wordsworth is saying her eyes are twinkly and bright like the stars and her hair is similar to the view of the sky.

But all things else about her drawn  
From May-time and the cheerful dawn;

– "drawn" is referring to her creation, as if God had spent time to draw her specifically.

A dancing shape, an image gay,  
– "gay" refers to happiness. The word "Shape" is being used as a personification, but it is also referring to the "spirit" mentioned throughout the poem.

To haunt, to startle, and waylay.

Readers can feel simile in the first stanza (in lines 5 and 6) "Her eyes as stars of Twilight fair; like Twilight's, too, her dusky hair". He compares the woman with nature, in ( lines 7 and 8) " But all things else about her drawn From May-time and the cheerful Dawn", and " in (lines 9 and 10) " A dancing Shape, an Image gay, To haunt, to startle, and waylay. Woman's eyes are compared to the evening stars, which are impossible to obtain. Her hair is also described as dark as the dusk.

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;

– How they met was great and the memories are sweet. "Records" is being used to refer to memories as a metaphor.

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.

In the second stanza Wordsworth uses alliteration that repeat the soft "s" writing in (lines 19) "For transient sorrows, simple wiles", possibly to slow down the speaker and affect the speed. Also, the soft "s" sound likely reflects the softness of the woman. The conclusion in the second stanza is that



woman is someone familiar with also takes on a more intimate feel.

And now I see with eye serene  
The very pulse of the machine;  
A being breathing thoughtful breath,  
A traveller between life and death;

– He uses the hyperbole of “between life and death”, as if she is beyond this world and not only human. “Being breathing” is an alliteration.

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.

– She is a “Spirit” yet is an angel. He again is using a hyperbole and metaphor to say that she is still in his dreams and like an angel to him. “Spirit still” is also an alliteration.

She was a Phantom of Delight doesn't describe a particular setting, as it focuses on hyperbolic descriptions made by the lyrical voice. Furthermore, Wordsworth utilizes alliteration in order to create an aural effect and to emphasize the softness of the woman that the lyrical voice depicts.

**Analysis and results.** Literary devices are used to bring richness and clarity to the texts. The writers use them to make their texts appealing and meaningful. Wordsworth has also made the poem deeper and richer by using these devices. The analysis of some of the literary devices used in this poem is given below.

**Simile:** Simile is a device used to compare one object to another to help readers understand or to clarify the meanings using ‘as’ or ‘like’. There are two similes used in this poem. “I wandered lonely as a cloud.” He compares his loneliness with a single cloud. The second is used in the opening line of the second stanza, “Continues as the stars that shine.” Here Wordsworth compares the endless row of daffodils with countless stars.

**Personification:** Personification is to attribute human characteristics to lifeless objects. The poet has personified “daffodils” in the third line of the poem such as, “When all at once I saw a crowd.” The crowd shows the number of daffodils. The second example of personification is used in the second stanza as, “Tossing their heads and sprightly dance.” It shows that the Daffodils are humans that can dance. The third example is in the third stanza such as, “In a jocund company.” Here he considered the daffodils as his buoyant company.

**Alliteration:** Alliteration is the repetition of the same consonant sounds in the same lines of poetry such as the use of /g/ sound in, “I gazed and gazed” and the use of [w] sound in, “What wealth the show to me had brought.”

**Assonance:** Assonance is the repetition of vowel sounds in the same line such as the sound of /a/ in “Ten thousand I saw at a glance” and /e/ sound in “They stretched in never-ending.”

**Consonance:** Consonance is the repetition of consonant sounds such as the sound of /t/ in “what wealth the

show to me had brought” and /n/ sound in “in vacant or in pensive.”

**Metaphor:** Wordsworth has used one metaphor in this poem in the last stanza as “They flash upon that inward eye.” Here “inward eye” represents the sweet memory of daffodils.

**Imagery:** The use of imagery makes the reader visualize the writer's feelings and emotions. Wordsworth has used images appealing to the sense of sight such as “lonely as a cloud”, “a crowd”, “never-ending line”, “milky way” and “jocund company.” These descriptions help the reader to imagine or feel the same joy felt by the speaker.

“Perfect woman”

The rhyme scheme followed in this poem is AABBCDDEE. There are ten lines in each stanza. There is a heavy use of similes and metaphors in this poem. For example:

“A phantom of delight”, “a lovely apparition”, “the machine” “a traveler between life and death” are the metaphors used here and “her eyes as stars of twilight fair, like twilight's too, her dusky hair” are the similes that have been used here. Wordsworth uses metaphors to describe the beautiful characteristics and her charms. He writes to express his love and affection towards his wife. He uses the words “Phantom” and “spirit” to show her un-achievable beauty and charm that has left him mesmerised and happy. He gives a metaphysical touch to describe her by calling her an “apparition”. “A phantom of delight” “a lovely apparition”, “the machine” and “a traveler between life and death” are examples of metaphor and “her eyes as stars of twilight fair, like twilight's too, her dusky hair” are examples of simile.

It is divided into three stanzas with ten lines each using iambic tetrameter. The three stanzas are divided into how he met his wife, how they got to know each other better, and their married life. It was written in 1803 and published in 1807. William Wordsworth's “She was a Phantom of Delight” is a wonderful poem with tons of alliterations, metaphors, and hyperbole.

**Conclusion/Recommendations.** Poems are supposed to be relatable and relevant to the reader. That is what makes it popular and enjoyable. If a poem holds no meaning to you, most likely you will not read it or understand the significance. In this sense, it is necessary to have literature up for interpretation.

Overall, the conclusion of The Perfect Woman by William Wordsworth is a man in love can offer to a woman who has become his wife. Wordsworth's use of literary devices develops vivid imagery, and as the poem goes through the same phases people do when getting to know each other.

Wordsworth is a powerful poet who is able to provoke emotion and new ideas throughout his poems. Specifically this is shown in I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud because of the way he writes about how nature provides more to a person than just beauty. He does this with literary terms such as personification, imagery, allegory and allusions. Through these specific literary terms, Wordsworth is able to speak about nature in a way that presents the idea that solitude is a positive experience and that an individual cannot fully experience all that nature has to offer if they are not alone.

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