

## CHAPTER IV

### ANALYSIS

This chapter presents and discusses about an analysis of the problem of the study. The discussion of the imagery such as visual imagery, auditory imagery, tactile imagery, kinesthetic imagery, and organic imagery in William Wordsworth poems “The World is too Much With Us”, “Lines Written in Early Spring”, and “I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud” is explained clearly. The reflection of nature in Wordsworth’s poem will be presented too.

#### 4.1 The Imagery in William Wordsworth’s Poems

##### 4.1.1 The Imagery in the Poem “The World Is Too Much With Us”

###### “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; 5  
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; 10  
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 wreathèd horn.

Most of poetry contains imagery to make the abstract idea become more real and easier to understand. Referring to Perrine explanation about imagery, there are seven image which use in poetry, such as eye (visual imagery), sound (auditory imagery), smell (olfactory imagery), taste (gustatory imagery), touch (tactile imagery), internal sensation (organic imagery), and movement (kinesthetic

imagery). In this poem, the researcher finds some imageries which include in this poem, those are:

a. Visual Imagery

There are some visual imageries which include in this poem, it can be seen in the line:

- *Little we see in nature that is ours (3)*
- *This sea that bares her bosom to the moon (5)*
- *Have glimpses that would make me less forlorn (12)*
- *Have sight of Proteus rising from the sea (13)*

From the lines above, it called visual imagery because it created and showed the visual sense which is sight. According to (Ng: 2014) visual imagery is used by describing a scene to your readers so that they can use your description to create a picture in their own minds. The word “see” in line three, “bares” in line five, “glimpses” in line twelve, and “sight” in line thirteen show the visual that used to represent the nature. In line three, the poet try to tell people to realize that nature give the big effect for our life. The poet also tells in his poem that people can realize that nature have given many better life so that they can live more suitable and get the benefit from nature unaware. In line five, it shows that the element of nature have a connection with the nature. It is like the sea that shows the beautiful biota to the moon. In line twelve, the poet tries to express his idea when he standing in the yard or pleasant meadow, he feels like he

lonely in that place. In line thirteen the poet tells when he sees the proteus or god of the sea, it will make him happy.

b. Auditory Imagery

The auditory imagery in this poem can be seen in the following lines:

- *The winds that will be howling at all hours (6)*
- *Or hear old Triton blow his wreathèd horn (14)*

On the line six and fourteen, it seems auditory imagery. It is because the word howling in line six and hear in line fourteen are used the sense of audio. In line six, Wordsworth explains how the winds do not stop to blow every time so that people can feel the coolness of the wind all the day. In the last line that is line fourteen the poet tells when he standing in front of the sea, then he will hear the triton or a son of Poseidon. The goal of auditory imagery is for the reader to be able to “hear” the sounds in the setting and atmosphere that the poet is portraying (Ng: 2014).

c. Kinesthetic imagery

In the line below, those are some kinesthetic imagery which can be seen in the line:

- *It moves us not. Great God! I'd rather be (9)*
- *So might, I standing on this pleasant lea (11)*

In those lines above, the researcher found words “moves” and “standing” which show as kinesthetic imagery. Those words are called kinesthetic imagery because the word *moves* and *standing* is a movement. Just as (Ng: 2004) says that kinesthetic (movement)

imagery details how a certain object, person, animal, or plant moves within the poem. In line nine, Wordsworth express his idea about people who ignore the nature, they will not get anything. He imagines that he wants to be a pagan who always worships the berhala. In line eleven, the poet tells when he standing on the meadow, he will feels better.

d. Organic or subjective imagery

(Ng: 2014) states that organic imagery is used to describe a physical feeling of the a character. The researcher finds the organic imagery in the line:

- *Have glimpses that would make me less forlorn (12)*

From the line above, it can be seen that the word “less forlorn” is known as organic imagery. It is because represent the sadness. In this line, when Wordsworth standing in the meadow, his feeling will be better and it can decrease his sadness.

#### 4.1.2 The Imagery in the Poem “Lines Written In Early Spring”

##### “Lines Written In Early Spring”

I heard a thousand blended notes,  
While in a grove I sate reclined,  
In that sweet mood when pleasant thoughts  
Bring sad thoughts to the mind.

To her fair works did Nature link  
The human soul that through me ran;  
And much it grieved my heart to think  
What man has made of man. 5

Through primrose tufts, in that green bower,  
The periwinkle trailed its wreaths;  
And ’tis my faith that every flower  
Enjoys the air it breathes. 10

The birds around me hopped and played,  
 Their thoughts I cannot measure:—  
 But the least motion which they made 15  
 It seemed a thrill of pleasure.

The budding twigs spread out their fan,  
 To catch the breezy air;  
 And I must think, do all I can,  
 That there was pleasure there. 20

If this belief from heaven be sent,  
 If such be Nature's holy plan,  
 Have I not reason to lament  
 What man has made of man?

In “Lines Written in Early Spring”, the researcher finds some imageries which is auditory imagery, tactile imagery, kinesthetic imagery, and organic imagery.

a. Auditory Imagery

In this poem, the researcher only finds an auditory imagery that is:

- *I heard a thousand blended notes (1)*

The word which contains auditory imagery is heard. It is used audio sensory to hear something. Just as (Ng: 2014) states the goal of auditory imagery is for the reader to be able to “hear” the sounds in the setting and atmosphere that the poet is portraying. In this line, the poet tells when he enjoying the scenery and looks every angle on the grove, he likes hears the outpouring of the heart of the plants. Every movement of the leaf is likes a note.

b. Tactile Imagery

Tactile imagery gives the reader a sense of what things within the poem feel like (Ng: 2014). The researcher not only finds the only one auditory imagery in this poem, but also the tactile imagery too which is:

- *To catch the breezy air (18)*

In the line above, the researcher find the word catch which contains tactile imagery. Catch in here, means that he wants to touch the breezy air. This line means the tip of a twig blow on the wind to touch the breezy air. The breezy air is likes the happiness of the plants and every plant wants to get this breezy air.

c. Kinesthetic Imagery

In the lines below, the kinesthetic imagery can be seen as follow:

- *The human soul that through me ran (6)*
- *The birds around me hopped and played (13)*

From the three lines above, the researcher can identifying as a kinesthetic imagery. The reason is because there is a movement in the body. Just as (Ng: 2014) states kinesthetic (movement) imagery details how a certain object, person, animal, or plant moves within the poem. In line six, the poet express his idea about the nature links the human soul to the natural phenomena. In the line thirteen, the poet tells about the warble of the bird as a hope. They hope while flying around the poet. It is the way how the birds enjoy their life. The poet continues his explanation that the least motion means their dance, they seemed wants to tell William that they are happy and they enjoy to their live.

d. Organic Imagery

The lines which contain organic imagery are:

- *In that sweet mood when pleasant thought (3)*
- *Bring sad thoughts to the mind (4)*
- *And much it grieved my heart to think (7)*

- *It seemed a thrill of pleasure (16)*
- *That there was pleasure there (20)*
- *Have I not reason to lament (23)*

The researcher finds many lines which analyze as organic imagery. In those lines, the poet tells about the feeling that represent in that poem. (Ng: 2014) states that organic imagery is used to describe a physical feeling of the character In line three and four, Wordsworth tells about when he see and enjoy the scenery in a grave, he is in the sweet mood, but when he remember what human do to the nature, his sad feeling is come. In line seven, the sadness of the poet makes him thinking, what human do until destroyed the nature. Line sixteen means the whistle and the dancing of the bird it likes a feeling of happiness. In line twenty and twenty three, the poet explain his idea about the condition of happiness in a grove, but he must thinking by himself, repent everything done to the nature, compare what he has done to nature and what plants and birds have done to the nature.

#### **4.1.3 The Imagery in the Poem “I Wandered Lonely As a Cloud”**

##### **“I Wandered Lonely As a Cloud”**

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, 5  
 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: 10  
 Ten thousand saw I at a glance,  
 Tossing their heads in sprightly dance.

The waves beside them danced; but they  
 Out-did the sparkling waves in glee:  
 A poet could not but be gay, 15  
 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, 20  
 They flash upon that inward eye  
 Which is the bliss of solitude;  
 And then my heart with pleasure fills,  
 And dances with the daffodils.

There are some imageries which the researcher finds in this poem. Those imageries are visual imagery, kinesthetic imagery, and organic imagery.

a. Visual Imagery

In this third poem, the researcher finds the words that include visual imagery in the lines:

- *When all at once I saw a crowd (3)*
- *And twinkle on the milky way (8)*
- *Ten thousand saw I at a glance (11)*
- *I gazed—and gazed—but little thought (17)*

Those lines contain visual imagery because it used the visual sense to see something. Tyson states that imagery is visual, consisting of descriptions of objects, characters, or settings as they are seen by the eye (2006: 142). Line three tells about the poet which sees a cluster of daffodils when he walks in the valley. Line eight tells when the poet sees the stars, its shine in the sky. But, in fact, he sees a butch of daffodils. Line eleven, the poet imagine ten thousand of daffodils. It causes there are so many daffodils that he see. In line seventeen, when he sees the daffodils



continually, he does not realize how much God give a visual sense to see the beautiful daffodils in the valley.

b. Kinesthetic Imagery

There is some kinesthetic imagery which include in this poem, it can be seen in the lines:

- *Fluttering and dancing in the breeze (6)*
- *Tossing their heads in sprightly dance (12)*
- *The waves beside them danced; but they (13)*
- *And dances with the daffodils (24)*

From the lines above, the researcher analyzes as kinesthetic imagery because many word are included a movement, for instance fluttering in the lines six, stretch in the nine, tossing in the line twelve, danced in the lines thirteen, and dances in the lines twenty four. Kinesthetic (movement) imagery details how a certain object, person, animal, or plant moves within the poem (Ng: 2014). In line six and nine, the poet see the daffodils give a movement like dancing and fluttering because the flute of the wind, and because their movement, it likes a stretching which never stop. In line twelve and thirteen, the leave of the daffodils are touching each other, it likes tossing their heads. The waves beside the valley also scroll the water like dancing. In line twenty forty, he shows his happiness. His heart feels like dancing with the daffodils.

c. Organic Imagery

Beside visual and kinesthetic imagery, the researcher also found organic imagery in this poem that is in the lines:

- *In vacant or in pensive mood (20)*
- *And then my heart with pleasure fills (23)*

From those two lines, it can be seen the phrase pensive mood and pleasure fills are shown as organic imagery. It is because those words represent the feeling of someone. Organic imagery is used to describe a physical feeling of the character. This could be an ache, a pain, a feeling of pleasure, or thirst (Ng: 2014). In line twenty, the poet is day dreaming by thinking flash back of his life. In the lines twenty three, he realizes that his happiness is filling his heart after seeing the daffodils in the valley.

#### **4.2 Ecological Issues in William Wordsworth's Poems**

Poets have their reasons to publish their work. It could be their lives experiences, or it just their imagination. Just as Wyk said,

When giving an ecocritical reading of a written text, one observes the manner in which the environment is portrayed, to what degree the characters and the author exhibit anthropocentric characteristics (and to what degree this may be seen as advantageous to our understanding of humans' relationship with nature), how human characters act upon, and react to, the environment, how the characters and authors use place and space, how, and to what degree, nature is anthropomorphised, and so forth (2012: 19).

From the quotation above, it can be seen that the situation when the poet creates his poem can influence its content. Most of the William Wordsworth's work use ecological issues as the theme. It is like a form of his protest because at that time, many people forget the nature as one of the important thing in their lives. In the era of romanticism in 18th century, there are many significant changes moreover in industrial aspect. For this reason, people are so busy with their activity, so that

they assume that nature is not important. In this subchapter, the researcher will explain more detail about the natural issues in this poem.

#### **4.2.1 Ecological Issues in the Poem “The World Is Too Much With Us”**

“The World is too Much with Us” is a kind of lyrical ballad. This poem published in 1807, but it created since 1802. This poem has a concept of ecological issues, it can be seen from the every line which tells about nature and human. He writes this poem as an expression of his sadness and anger to see the world. In consequence, sure there are some reasons that influence this poem, one of them is natural issues. There are some ecological issues in this poem, those are the lack of interconnection between human and nature, the lesson of simplicity on the nature, and meadow as the comfort place.

##### **4.2.1.1 The Lesson of Simplicity on the Nature**

Love states that “Literary pastoral traditionally posits a natural world, a green world, to which sophisticated dwellers of court or city withdraw in search of the lessons of simplicity that only nature can teach (2003: 66)”. However, only nature that can teach us the simplicity with happiness and beautification. Everyday people see the hustle town, the crowded street, many vehicles overtaking each other, but behind it all there is nature which depict the simplicity, comfortable, calm and quite. Just as Wordsworth write in his poem *getting and spending, we lay waste our time (2)*. Wordsworth says human lay waste their time because human just want to care with the deadline of their work, money, and get the happiness. Everyday they do is just to collect their money. They can use all their time in a day to work, but they cannot use their time to enjoy the nature. They do

not realize that their principle has enslaved with money. Day by day, they will feel remorse because they have spending their time only to work affair.

People must imitate the abiotic component in the world, such as water and wind. They are so friendly with the nature. They give all of their energy to the world. The sea shall evaporate the water to help the cloud collect water vapor, and then it will fall in the earth as rain. In this poem Wordsworth write *this sea that bares her bosom to the moon* (5). At night, the moon gives the light for the earth and also for the sea, so that the sea can show the beautiful coral. Also for the winds, it never tired to blow. It also written in the lines *the winds that will be howling at all hours* (6). From those all, it can known that if we live in the right way, we will get the happiness life. We do not need find the happiness because the happiness can we get with the simplicity. One of the simplicity is by thanking God with the nature in the world.

#### **4.2.1.2 The Lack of Interconnection between Human and Nature**

In the 18th century, the situation of ignoring nature began with the lack of interconnection the human with the nature. Just as Love said “the interconnections between human beings and nature—the concern of pastoral from ancient times to the present—take on a heretofore unprecedented significance at a period when the comfortably mythopoeic green world of pastoral is beset by profound threats of pollution, despoliation, and diminishment (2003: 66)”. This statement shows how human ignore the nature openly. When their bustle and activity become the priority and it is the reason to forget the nature, this is unfair. Whereas, the elements in nature has interconnection with nature. For instance, the sea that

shows the beautiful biota to the moon and it is because the moon gives the light to the sea.

From that phenomenon, it can be seen that they have a connection to each other. The wind also blows in the air all the time, but human often use fan or air conditioner to get the strong gust of wind. Whereas, there is a natural wind which can be enjoyed by the human and we need to know that natural wind is healthier than a fan or air conditioner, and also it is free. Actually, God has shown all of those phenomena, but human ignore all of those things. They more comfort to use fan or air conditioner which need money to buy and do not economize the electricity. In Wordsworth poem “The World is too Much with Us”, he writes *for this, for everything, we are out of tune (8)*. It clearly out of tune, they forget the important thing of nature. Because people do not appreciate the nature, they often feel sad. In this poem, the poet asks the reader to make a connection with the world because Wordsworth assume that people is far from the nature, as if they do not need the nature. It can be known from his poem *we have given our hearts away, a sordid boon! (4)*. Wordsworth also writes *little we see in nature that is ours (3)*. It is true, beside we ignore the nature, we also unaware that nature is ours. The trees, sea, flowers, and other panorama in the world are given for us free. They also forget if there are many beautiful panoramas which make this world colorful. For instance, when the sun rises in the early morning and sinks in the evening, when the moon shines, and the light of the thousand stars in the night.

Just as Borlik statement,

We must keep in the mind the dialectic between the world as it is and the world as we might wish it to be—that is, mediate between a georgic view of the world in which human survival is predicated upon extracting energy from the earth and the

pastoral's invitation to gently co-exist with (and thus conserve) a pristine, bountiful blue-green planet (2011: 209).

From the quotation above, it can be known that as a human, we cannot use this world as a bridge to fulfill our financial necessary, but also we must use this world to present our gratitude to God which gives the beautiful nature in this world.

#### **4.2.1.3 Meadow as the Comfort Place**

Garrard said "by focusing attention upon sublime landscapes, mainly mountainous, Wordsworthian Romanticism may have diverted it from places that are more important and under more severe pressure ecologically---(2004: 43)". Wordsworth use the hills and meadow as the place that will makes every people who feels frustration become more calm and feels better. In Wordsworth poem "The World Is Too Much With Us", he explains that when he is standing in the meadow, he will feel comfort with the panorama, the sound of waves, and the beautiful grass. Wordsworth wants when the people come to this place, they can forget the entire problem in their live and enjoy the scenery which nature given to them free. Standing in the beautiful meadow, imagine that people connect the energy with the world, then they will feel less sad. In this place, they can see how the city looks so small.

While, they can imagine how small their problem's. Then, when people standing in the meadow and see the sea, they can see the beautiful scenery. They can realize that the problems which come to their live is not proportional with the width of the sea. In here, their sorrow step by step will be changes become the better feeling, and then they can think positively to solve their problem. Just in his poem *so might I, standing on the pleasant lea (11) and have glimpses that would*

*make me less forlon (12)*. So that, Wordsworth wants to be a pagan or an irreligijs person rather than out of the nature. He writes that statement in the line “*a Pagan suckled in a creed outworn (10)*”. The outworn creed of the pagan is the old Greco-Roman mythology, to which Proteus and Triton as sea gods belong (Wolosky: 2001). In here, Proteus is God of the sea and Triton is the messenger of the sea.

From those all, it can be known that people do not be afraid with the problem which come in this life because they still have many positive things which can make them feels comfort. Meadow and sea can be the best place to make the unrest feeling become the better feeling.

#### **4.2.2 Ecological Issues in the Poem “Lines Written In Early Spring”**

Lines Written in Early Spring is lyrical ballad poem. This poem tells about the sadness of Wordsworth. This feeling comes when he enjoys the scenery in a grove, then his feeling change become sad because he remembers what his fellowmen do to the nature. In this poem, there are two ecological issues, those are the destroyed of nature and the hope of the bird.

##### **4.2.2.1 The Destroy Of Nature**

(Garrard: 2004) said “...a new sense of sympathetic interrelation of the creative human mind and the creative nature of which it is a part, but from which it seems curiously, painfully”. Many smart people do not use their intelligence to make the positive action just like useful things for nature, such as planting a thousand trees, but it uses for the negative action, such as destroying the nature.

Consciously or not, human have destroyed the nature. There are many disasters which are cause of human act. For instance flood, it began with the

human who throw the trash in the river, day by day the trash will be pile up. Then, when rainy season is come, the river will be overflow. Every habit which people do will have the effect, as a consequence, the innocent people also affected. Now, people can see the effect of their action, the nature has damaged and to make up the nature like several years ago, it so difficult. It is like the statement that “while nature may continue to exist even after the demise of human culture, it will not be the same nature that existed before the appearance of humanson the evolutionary stage (Gersdorf, 2006: 13-14). That statement remember us how important nature for our life. In the Wordsworth’s poem, he writes *and much it grieved my heart to think (7)*, *what man has made of man (8)*. Wordsworth wants to tell people to meditate what people done to nature. To what nature done to this world, people also must treat nature properly.

Actually, people can destroy the nature because they do not have link to the nature. Just as Wordsworth write *bring sad to the mind (4)*, *to her fair works did nature link (5)*. It shows to people that nature links the human soul to the natural phenomena. This is what Wordsworth wants tell to the reader. People should have a link with the nature, so that the nature will give them his beautiful scenery. Wordsworth so worry with the natures situation, besides people do not have a link with the nature, what people has done do to nature also have the influence to the natures situation now. See that entire situations, it is a warning for us. Do not disparage the changing of the nature, how small it is. People must a link to the nature, keep the nature as much as we can, so that their next generation still can enjoy the beautiful nature.



#### 4.2.2.2 The Hope of Animal and Plant

Sometimes human do not thank to God with everything in the world. There are natures which people can enjoy, but they ignore this. Harrison's subject is 'the forest' as it relates to a whole historical series of different ways of conceiving and inhabiting the opposition between the human and the wild (2011: 60). People must look at the bird and the plants. They always feel happy with their life. Just as in the Wordsworth poem, he writes *and tis my faith that every flower (11), enjoys the air breathes (12)*. The enjoyment that the flower feels when it breathes is a thank God of them. They feel happy because they still can get the shining of the sun to help their photosynthesis. Also for the air, it has the big influence for flowers because it helps their pollination. Philips also said "to some observers the antitheoretical spirit of ecocriticism has seemed entirely laudable, a breath of fresh air—to use an expression which in this context is overdetermined (2010: 578).

Besides, not only flower that enjoy the nature, the warble of the birds seems tell to people their pleasure. Just as the poet writes *the birds around me hopped and played (13), it seemed a thrill of pleasure (16)*. Also for the twigs of the trees, it convinces the poet that they satisfy enough with the nature. The flowers also open the sheath widely to catch the breezy air. Just as in the poem has written *To catch the breezy air (18)*. The flowers want to keep the air as much as they can to get the oxygen. All of they do are like a planning. All human do are like a mirror of his life, if human do with a pleasure, they will get the happiness. Wordsworth also tells in his poem *that there was pleasure there (20)*. He tries to make sure that there will be happiness and of course everyone can get this, include him. Then, he thinks again, what human has done to the nature. He thinks deeply,

if he can get the happiness in here, why the other people cannot do this? He writes in his poem *have i not reason to lament* (23).

From those all, people can study from the birds and plants, although the era becomes modern, they must keep the nature like before. That is the way how birds and flowers hope for this earth. Now, it is their time to imitate the hope of the birds, eliminate our selfishness, and try to behave like a bird and flower.

#### **4.2.3 Ecological Issues in the Poem “I Wandered Lonely as A Cloud”**

This poem is a kind of lyrical poem. The poem recaptures a moment on April 15, 1802, when Wordsworth and his sister, Dorothy, were walking near a lake at Grasmere, Cumbria County, England, and came upon a shore lined with daffodils (<http://sites.pccu.edu.tw>). This poem tells about the loneliness of the poet. It began when the poet walks in the valley and hills and his feeling of loneliness is come to him. In this poem, there are two ecological issues, those are daffodils as a moodbooster and dancing of the waves.

##### **4.2.3.1 Daffodils as a Moodbooster**

Just a several people know that seeing the flowers can make the better feeling. The colour of the flower can make our heart feeling well. It can know from the William Wordsworth poem “I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud”, he tells how he feels loneliness. He compares his loneliness as a cloud. He also said “identifies a new sense of sympathetic interrelation of the creative human mind and the creative nature of which it is a part, but from which it seems curiously, painfully” (Garrard: 2004). That feeling comes when he remembers only a few people who come to the valley to enjoying nature. He imagines himself as a cloud who see the width valley with many flower, but the situation is so quite. After he

walks in the valley, he looks a cluster of the daffodils. Just as Wordsworth writes *when all at once I saw a crowd (3), a host, of golden daffodils (4)*. When he sees the daffodils are concussing the stem, it likes the movement of dancing and fluttering. Just as in his poem he writes *fluttering and dancing in the breeze (6), tossing their heads in sprightly dance (12)*. Because their beautiful dancing, it become his moodbooster. So when he feels lonely, he remembers the movement of the daffodils, so his feeling will be better. He also sees ten thousand of daffodils, but the reality the daffodils are not until a thousand, it just because he sees so many daffodils at a glance. He sees the daffodils continually, but he do not realize how much God give us visual sense to see the beautiful daffodils in the valley. It is like in his poem *i gazed—and gazed—but little thought (17)*.

From those all, it can known that nature can change our life. The loneliness can change just because the daffodils. The important thing is every time we feel lonely, we just need to remember that we still have nature as a moodbooster, one of them is see the daffodils.

#### **4.2.3.2 Dancing of the Waves**

In this poem, Wordsworth not only sees the daffodils, but he also sees the sea from the valley. Just as Wordsworth write in his poem *the waves beside them danced; but they (13)*, the waves beside the valley also concuss the water like dancing, but he still thinking in pensive mood. After this, looks all of that things make the poet feels better. His loneliness feeling step by step change become pleasant and cheers up. In his poem, he writes *and then my heart with pleasure fills (23)*. Because he is very happy, his heart is like dancing with the daffodils. Just as Wordsworth writes *and dances with the daffodils (24)*. From the experience

of the poet, it can be known that there is no problem that cannot be resolved, there will be a way to solve the entire problem, and one of them is by seeing the nature.