

CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS

This chapter discusses the analysis of ‘‘ Hark to the Shouting Wind’’, ‘‘Hymn - A Sacred Concert’’, and ‘‘On Pressing Some Flowers’’ based on the statement of the problems. The findings of the kinds of imagery are reported in this chapter. Here, the writer focuses on the imagery and total meaning in poems ‘‘Hark to The Shouting Wind’’, ‘‘Hymn- A Sacred Concert’’, ‘‘On Pressing Some Flowers’’.

4.1 The Imagery in ‘‘ Hark to The Shouting Wind’’

4.1.1 Stanza I

Hark to the shouting Wind!

Hark to the flying Rain!

And I care not though I never see

A bright blue sky again.

In the first line ‘‘Hark to the shouting Wind!’’ it can be identified the imagery of auditory. It is illustrated through the word of ‘‘wind’’, it means by reading this word the readers can imagine that ‘‘wind’’ is something from nature that human can feel the blows. The readers only use their ears to identify the ‘‘wind’’ because ‘‘wind’’ is an air that cannot be seen. Eric Franklin said Auditory (aural) imagery can be used by musicians to hear beforehand the sound they want their instruments to produce (1996:51). It means, when the reader reads it, he only feel the sense of hearing but not really hearing in purpose. Then, in the second

line “Hark to the flying Rain!”, it can be identified the imagery of visual. The word “rain” is illustrated the water that move like a dancer. Eric Franklin Visual imagery is the type most often found in poetry. Stimuli which stimulated by visual imagery to senses of sight will make the shadow of the imagination that not look as if real. (1996:49). the readers understand or can imagine that is rain because they can use their eyes to see rain in reality. The fourth line “A bright blue sky again” it is also the imagery of visual. The readers can imagine the word “bright” Because they can use their sense of visual to understand it.so both “rain and “bright” use the same theory Eric Franklin visual imagery (1996:49). because almost words represented in the poem are basically seeable. Sometimes, that seen in the mind eye which called by sight effect. Without visual imagery, a poem may hard to produce.

4.1.2 Stanza II

*There are thoughts in my breast to-day
That are not for human speech;
But I hear them in the driving storm,
And the roar upon the beach.*

In the third line “But I hear them in the driving storm” it can be identifies the imagery of kinesthetic. Eric Franklin said Kinesthetic imagery involves the physical “feel” of a movement (1996:50). It is illustrated through the word of “driving” it means that readers imagine that it is doing something. And “storm” is a kind of auditory imagery, In Robert and Jacob’s view auditory imagery reference to sounds are frequent (2002:605). Because “storm” is an air that can

destroy nature. and also the fourth line “ and the roar upon the beach” “roar identify about auditory imagery. it is illustrated that the condition in the beach is so damaged. “roar” can be imagined that is a sound of wild animal or wild nature. So both “storm” and “roar” use the same theory Robert and Jacob’s of auditory imagery (2002:605). It means auditory imagery is an image that produced by ears. Auditory imagery is something that relation with image of heard so that the reader know about idea of the poet that contained in a poem and the reader can imagine and listen about situation or something happened of real.

4.1.3 Stanza III

Moving to the third stanza The researchers identify about Visual imagery, Tactile imagery and Auditory imagery.

And oh, to be with that ship

That I watch through the blinding brine!

O Wind! for thy sweep of land and sea!

O Sea! for a voice like thine!

In this second line, “that I watch through the blinding brine!” it can be identified the imagery of visual imagery it is illustrated through the word “brine” Robert and Jacobs said that visual imagery is the most significance of our sense for sight is the key to our remembrance or recollection of other impression. As might be expected, therefore, the most frequents imagery in literature is to things we can visualize either exactly or approximately (2002:604). It means by reading this words, the reader can imagine that the word “brine” Is a sea. But here from the line it can be seen that the meaning of

“brine” is tears, then in the third line “O Wind! for thy sweep of land and sea!” The word ‘sweep’ is doing something, it can be cleaning something. It can be identified kinesthetic imagery Eric Franklin said kinesthetic imagery involves the physical “feel” of a movement (1996:50). it means the reader can feel and see the activity in a poem as a real. The last line ‘O Sea! for a voice like thine!’ It can be identified a kind of imagery of auditory through the word ‘voice’. It can imagine that the voice of sea so soft and calm. Some people believe that the voice of sea is one kind of the nature song. In Robert and Jacob’s view auditory imagery reference to sounds are frequent (2002:605). So auditory imagery that image of sounds that contained in a poems.

4.1.4 Stanza IV

And now moving to the last stanza, in this stanza there are auditory imagery, and visual imagery.

Shout on, thou pitiless Wind,

To the frightened and flying Rain!

I care not though I never see

A calm blue sky again.

For the first line “Shout on, thou pitiless Wind,” it can be identified the imagery of auditory. In Robert and Jacob’s view auditory imagery reference to sounds are frequent (2002:605) so that the reader can imagine and listen about situation. It is illustrated through the word of “shot on” it means by reading this word, the reader can imagine is something from nature that human can feel the shout. The readers only use their ears to identify the “shout on” because “shout on” is an air that cannot be seen. And then “A calm blue sky again”. It can be

identified the imagery of visual. Erick Franklin said visual imagery to senses of sight will make the shadow of the imagination that not look as if real. (1996:49). It is illustrated through the word of “blue sky” it means by reading this words, the reader can see a bright blue sky, that something calm and makes people feel comfort when they see it. People imagine that sky is something higher than something else.

4.2 The imagery in ‘ Hymn - A Sacred Concert ’

4.2.1 Stanza I

In this stanza there are so many imagery that should the researchers identify they are auditory imagery and kinesthetic in every line.

Faint falls the gentle voice of prayer

In the wild sounds that fill the air,

Yet, Lord, we know that voice is heard,

Not less than if Thy throne it stirred.

In the first line “Faint falls the gentle voice of prayer”, “voice” it can be identified the imagery of auditory In Robert and Jacob’s view auditory imagery reference to sounds are frequent (2002:605). It is illustrated through the word “voice” it means by reading this word “voice” as if he listens to the voice of vague soft peaceful when people prayed. And then the second line “in the wild sounds that fill the air” “sounds” it can be identified the imagery of auditory. It is illustrated through the word “sounds” it means by reading tis word “sounds” he gets God’s guidance through wild voice. So both “voice” and “sounds” use the same theory Robert and Jacobs of auditory imagery. The fourth line is imagery of

kinesthetic. "Not less than if "Thy throne it stirred", the word of "stirred" Eric Franklin Kinesthetic imagery involves the physical "feel" of a movement (1996:50).the readers can imagine that people prays in peace that can be heard by God directly.

4.2.2 Stanza II

Then, moving to the second stanza

*Thine ear, thou tender One, is caught,
If we but bend the knee in thought;
No choral song that shakes the sky
Floats farther than the Christian's sigh.*

In the first line "Thine ear, thou tender One, is caught" it can be identified the imagery of tactile. Tactile imagery is touch and texture, touch is internally that can be felt (Robert, Jacobs, 2002:607). So tactile imagery is imagined the feelings of something that can be touch. It is illustrated through the word "caught" it means by reading this word as if listen about peaceful mind that he caught. And the last second line "If we but bend the knee in thought" "knee" it can be identified the imagery of kinesthetic. Eric Franklin Kinesthetic imagery involves the physical "feel" of a movement (1996:50) He prays for God to get guidance in life. Then, in the third line "No choral song that shakes the sky". It can be identifies imagery of kinesthetic. the word of "shakes" can imagine that the sound of choral is like a nature song that can be heard from the skies. In the last line "Floats farther than the Christian's sigh" this can be identified the imagery of kinesthetic. The words of "Floats" and "sigh" mean the relief from God for His

creature. The readers can imagine that the fate and judgment from God is faster happen than human's plans.

4.2.3 Stanza III

Not all the darkness of the land

Can hide the lifted eye and hand;

Nor need the clanging conflict cease,

To make Thee hear our cries for peace

In the first line "the darkness of the land" can be identified the imagery of visual. In Robert Jacob's visual image is the most significance of our sense for sight is the key to our remembrance or recollection of other impressions. As might be expected, therefore, the most frequents imagery in literature is to things we can visualize either exactly or approximately (2002:604). It is illustrated through the word 'darkness ' the readers can imagine that the situation and condition in the land where the people's live is not good enough. People may face some conflicts and far from God. In the land that is very minimal with religion's knowledge. And then third line to identify about the imagery of auditory, According to Erick Franklin Auditory (aural) imagery can be used by musicians to hear beforehand the sound they want their instruments to produce (1996:51). "Nor need the clanging conflict cease". It is illustrated through the word "clanging" it means that the people faces many conflicts that he tries to solve it when they stay in that land. The readers understand that the land needs to live in peace. Then in the last line "To make Thee hear our cries for peace" this is a kind of the imagery of auditory through the word "Hear". It can be imagined that all of people in that land wanted others to see and feel how their condition is. They are worshipping to God for

wishing something better in their life. So both “clanging” and “hear” use the same theory Erick Franklin (1996:51). Because, when the reader reads it, he only feels the sense of hearing but not really hearing in purpose.

4.3 The imagery in ‘ On Pressing Some Flowers ’

4.3.1 Stanza I

So, they are dead! Love! when they passed

From thee to me, our fingers met;

O withered darlings of the May!

I feel those fairy fingers yet.

And the second line” From thee to me, our fingers met” it can be identified the imagery of tactile. According to Robert Jacob’s tactile imagery is touch is internally that can be felt (2002:607). It means tactile imagery is imagine the feelings of something that can be touch. It is illustrated through the word “fingers” it means by reading this word ’fingers’” consequently the reader can illustrate about there is the intense of relationship and falls in love each other. They were happy in their relationship because it is like the love from fairy.

4.3.2 Stanza II

After that moving to the second stanza

And for the bliss ye brought me then,

Your faded forms are precious things;

No flowers so fair, no buds so sweet

Shall bloom through all my future springs.

In the second line ‘’ your faded forms are precious things’’, ‘’faded’’ it can be identified imagery of visual. Erick Franklin said when you see your fingers extending into space or your head floating up like a helium filled balloon, you are using visual imagery. (1996:49). therefore the speakers illustrated that saw that his body stiffens her beloved. And the third line ‘’ no buds so sweet’’ it is the kind of gustatory imagery through the word ‘’sweet’’. Robert and Jacobs said that gustatory imagery derived from and referring to taste (2002:607).The readers understand that ‘’sweet’’ is a kind of taste that can be felt by tongue. But here, ‘’sweet’’ means something beautiful that can be seen by human. And the last fourth line can be identified about visual imagery ‘’Shall bloom through all my future springs’’. It is illustrated through the word ‘’bloom’’ refers to someone that wants to build or develop his feeling to get better relationship in the future. Robert Jacob’s said that visual image is the most significance of our sense for sight is the key to our remembrance or recollection of other impressions. As might be expected, therefore, the most frequent imagery in literature is to things we can visualize either exactly or approximately (2002:604)

4.3.3 Stanza III

And so, pale ones! with hands as soft

As if I closed a baby's eyes,

I'll lay you in some favorite book

Made sacred by a poet's sighs.

For the first line, ‘’pale ones! with hands as soft’’. It illustrates the imagery of tactile through the words ‘’soft’’ and ‘’pale’’. According to Erick Franklin Tactile imagery associated with the activity related to tactile

(1996:50). The readers can imagine that these two words can be felt by the sense of skin. Those are illustrated something good and bad. Then, in the second line "As if I closed a baby's eyes", "eyes" it can be illustrated imagery of kinesthetic. Kinesthetic imagery involves the physical "feel" of a movement (Erick Franklin 1996:50). It is illustrated through "eyes" it means as if he closed his eyes like babies. The last fourth line "Made sacred by a poet's sighs" it is a kind of tactile of imagery too. The word "sighs" means that the readers can imagine that the author afraid toward his situation so both soft, pale and soft use same theory Eric franklin tactile imagery (1996:50).

4.3.4 Stanza IV

*Your lips shall press the sweetest song,
The sweetest, saddest song I know,
As ye had perished, in your pride,
Of some lone bard's melodious woe.*

In the first line" Your lips shall press the sweetest song" it can be identifies the imagery kinesthetic. Kinesthetic imagery involves the physical "feel" of a movement (Erick Franklin 1996:50). It is illustrated through the word of "lips", it means by reading this word the readers can imagine that "lips" is something of illustrated activate that the last sweet kiss to his passed away. Furthered in the first line sweet line" Your lips shall press the sweetest song" "sweet" it can be identifies the imagery gustatory. According to Erick Franklin Gustatory images govern the realm of taste. A good cook can imagine how a sauce will taste before

mixing the ingredients, or how the taste of a soup will change depending on what spices are added. (1996:51). "It means sweet" he usually feel touched sorrow when it to kiss my sweet togetherness and he as if believe that all this has come to an end. And the last fourth line "Of some lone bard's melodious woe, a" "melodious", it can be illustrated a melodious voice singer delivers to the cemetery In Robert and Jacob's view auditory imagery reference to sounds are frequent (2002:605) so that the reader can imagine and listen about situation. .

4.3.5 Stanza V

Oh, Love! hath love no holier shrine!
Oh, heart! could love but lend the power,
I'd lay thy crimson pages bare,
And every leaf should fold its flower.

In the fifthly stanza the researchers to identify kinesthetic imagery
The fourth line And every leaf should fold its flower, "leaf" it can be illustrated that humans will return to God. Therefore illustrated and it will happen in humans that each incident was purely of God and we as humans have to accept that the real sincerely In Robert and Jacob's view auditory imagery reference to sounds are frequent (2002:605). It means that the reader can imagine and listen about situation.

4.1 The total meaning of "Hark to the Shouting Wind", " Hymn - A Sacred Concert" and " On Pressing Some Flowers"

4.1.1 The total meaning of "hark to the shouting wind"

4.2.1 stanza I

In here writer illustrated about how to fight in danger by weather is very bad for his life. It can be identified the imagery of auditory. In the first line “Hark to the shouting Wind!” “Wind” it means by reading this word the readers can imagine that “wind” is something from nature that human can feel the blows. The readers only use their ears to identify the “wind” because “wind” is an air that cannot be seen. Not only imagery auditory that applied ‘wind’ but also visual of imagery “Hark to the flying Rain! ‘rain’ it means the reader can illustrated the water that move like a dancer. The readers understand or can imagine that is rain because they can use their eyes to see rain in reality. It can be seen in word “A bright blue sky again” “bright” in this line the researcher’s find of imagery visual, because the readers can imagine the word “bright” it means can use their sense of visual to understand it. Actually the passiveness of the author is about what he feels in his self, as if he ignores the bad impact which happens around him, without any fear that he faced.

4.2.2 Stanza II

In here “But I hear them in the driving storm” it can be illustrate the imagery of kinesthetic. It is illustrated through the word of “driving” it means that readers imagine that it is doing something. and “storm” is a kind of auditory imagery. Because “storm” is an air that can destroy nature. And also the fourth line “ and the roar upon the beach” “roar identify about auditory imagery it is illustrated that the condition upon the beach so damage. “roar” can be imagined that is a sound of wild animal or wild nature. It means the authors tell that where there is a problem in that life but, he states that other people in that situation

which is hard in the life. Although he knows the matter occur in that context, meanwhile the storm happens in the ships.

4.2.3 Stanza III

In this here, “that I watch through the blinding brine!” It can be identified the imagery of visual imagery it is illustrated through the word “brine” it means by reading this words, the reader can imagine that the word “brine” is a sea. But here from the line it can be seen that the meaning of “brine” is tears, then in the third line O Wind! for thy sweep of land and sea! The word “sweep” is doing something, it can be cleaning something. The last line “O Sea! for a voice like thine!” It can be identified a kind of imagery of auditory the word “voice” it imagine that is a sound that the readers may understand the meaning of “voice”. Actually Total meaning, it can be illustrated author’s look around and cry in the storm which is destroy one of the ship side that I see in sadness. The shadows erase from the soul and physic. The soft breath shows the sadness which is cover.

4.2.4 Stanza IV

In here “Shout on, thou pitiless Wind,” it can be identified the imagery of auditory. It is illustrated through the word of “shot on” it means by reading this word, the reader can imagine is something from nature that human can feel the shout. The readers only use their ears to identify the “shout on” because “shout on” is an air that cannot be seen. And then “A calm blue sky again”. It can be identified the imagery of visual. It is illustrated through the word of “blue sky” it means by reading this words, the reader can imagine see a bright blue sky and it does not care, even though shouts wind and rain which could cause fear. It means

total meaning it can be illustrated He rebels, flames up by his anger. In the honesty which is muffle his anger and don't care what people feel, see though the storm unkindly.

4.2 The Total Meaning “ Hymn - A Sacred Concert ”

4.2.1 Stanza I

In here ” From thee to me, our fingers met” “fingers” it can be identified the imagery of tactile. It is illustrated through the word “fingers” it means by reading this word ’fingers” consequently the reader illustrated about the touch how the he feel that fingers it as relationship contact with sweetheart. And the last fourth lines contain tactile imagery “I feel those fairy fingers yet”. . It is illustrated through the word “fingers” It can be illustrated how to find fingers other someone get combine strength within fingers, he feels able to combine happiness in sweetheart. Actually total meaning, Heard the crying voice that make our soul safe in the incoming voice with pray but god in a pray which is saved in a wishes. Although there is miracle and will impossible will happen.

4.2.2 Stanza II

In here “ your faded forms are precious things”, “faded” it can be identified imagery of visual therefore the speakers illustrated that saw that his body stiff her beloved. And the third line “ no buds so sweet” contain about gustatory imagery it means the speaker an illustrated no buds so sweet, ‘ sweet” he feel through to life which beautifully certain there is badness. And the last fourth line identified about visual imagery” Shall bloom through all my future springs”. . It is illustrated through the word “bloom” it can be illustrated the future it is like a flower which every bloom. Hearing comes slowly and catch all

the things in the pray. Knees in a pray which can give safeness in a soul and make Nazrani peace in their life.

4.2.3 Stanza III

In here ‘‘the darkness of the land’’ .‘‘darkness ‘‘ it can be identified the imagery of visual. . It is illustrated through the word ‘darkness ‘‘ it means by reading this word ‘darkness ‘‘ it means The reader saw that not all the lands experiencing turbulence can I see the perspective of how the reader illustrated of bad conditions who don’t know God before. In the land that is very minimal with religion knowledge. And then third line to identify about kinesthetic imagery ‘‘Nor need the clanging conflict cease’’. ‘‘cease’’, it can be illustrated How did he feel peaceful when it to wrap eyes and raised his hands to prays and the last auditory imagery. ‘‘hear our cries’’. ‘‘Hear’’ It means sounds hymn to God to give peaceful in this life the total meaning that all of people in that land wanted others to see and feel how their condition is. They are worshipping to God for wishing something better in their life. .

4.3 The imagery in ‘‘ On Pressing Some Flowers ’’

4.3.1 Stanza I

In here ‘‘ From thee to me, our fingers met’’ ‘‘fingers’’ it can be identified the imagery of tactile. It is illustrated through the word ‘‘fingers’’ it means by reading this word ‘fingers’’ consequently the reader illustrated about the touch how the he feel that fingers it as relationship contact with sweetheart. And the last stanza fourth lines contain tactile imagery ‘‘I feel those fairy fingers yet’’. . It is illustrated through the word ‘‘fingers’’ It can be illustrated how to find fingers other someone get combine strength within fingers, he feels able to combine

happiness in sweetheart. Actually It can be illustrated of immovable interpreters already not responded as if the finger that interpreters a sincerity of their love when together until death separated them, the finger was becoming a witness that a power of love that can cause the power although this time her lover lying dead in the grip.

4.3.2 Stanza II

In here “ your faded forms are precious things”, “faded” it can be identified imagery of visual therefore the speakers illustrated that saw that his body stiff her beloved. And the third line “ no buds so sweet” contain about gustatory imagery it means the speaker an illustrated no buds so sweet, “ sweet” he feel through to life which beautifully certain there is badness. And the last fourth line identified about visual imagery” Shall bloom through all my future springs”. . It is illustrated through the word “bloom” it can be illustrated the future it is like a flower which every bloom. It can be illustrated that the view that stiffened his favorite. Loyalties never-ending his love for only for girlfriend that her future is for the happiness of her lover until the end.

4.3.4 Stanza III

In here, “pale ones! with hands as soft”. “hands” it can be illustrated that he holds hands pale. Then, in the second line “As if I closed a baby's eyes”, “eyes” it can be illustrated imagery of kinesthetic. It is illustrated through “eyes” it means as if he closed his eyes like babies. and the last fourth line “sighs” it is can be illustrated imagery of auditory. It is illustrated “sighs” it means the speaker sigh as though listen a poet.

4.3.5 Stanza IV

In here "Your lips shall press the sweetest song" it can be identifies the imagery kinesthetic. It is illustrated through the word of "lips", it means by reading this word the readers can imagine that "lips" is something of illustrated activate that the last sweet kiss to his passed away. Actually by reading this word the reader can imagine that sweet "Your lips shall press the sweetest song" "sweet" it can be identifies the imagery gustatory. "It means sweet" he usually feel touched sorrow when it to kiss my sweet togetherness and he as if believe that all this has come to an end. And the last "Of some lone bard's melodious woe, a" "melodious", it can be illustrated a melodious voice singer delivers to the cemetery. It can be illustrated Writer gives the impression that he still love and love despite had passed away. the impression of sweets togetherness and he as if believe that all this has come to an end. By a sweet kiss to his death with a sad song that he feels at the moment and cannot believe he died in sorrow deep, melodious voice of a single poet who gives the impression of lack of unwillingness her to leave.

4.3.6 Stanza V

In here "And every leaf should fold its flower, "leaf" it can be illustrated that humans will return to God. Therefore illustrated and it will happen in humans that each incident was purely of God and we as humans have to accept that the real sincerely. That humans will return to the God of every person that we love will always leave us because it is God-given destiny then the writer giving suggestion to always give a moment against the people that we love before leaving the us in a state of stiff.