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**A linguistic Stylistic Analysis of William Wordsworth's Poem**

**“I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud”**

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## المستخلص:

تقدم هذه الورقة تحليلاً اسلوبياً لغوياً لقصيدة «تجولت وحيداً كالسحاب» لوليم ووردزورث، تستكشف كيف يساهم استخدام الشاعر للغة في مواضيع القصيدة من طبيعة ووحدة وفرح، تفحص الدراسة السمات اللغوية بما في ذلك الصور والاستعارة والتجسيم لاكتشاف الطرق التي يخلق بها ووردزورث جواً هادئاً وتاملياً. يسلط التحليل الضوء على أهمية علم اللغة الاسلوبي في فهم تعقيدات اللغة الشعرية لمدي جاذبية القصيدة

**الكلمات المفتاحية:** التحليل الاسلوبي اللغوي، وليم ووردزورث، تحليل شعري، الرومانسية، تجولت وحيداً كالسحاب

## Abstract:

This paper presents a linguistic analysis of William Wordsworth's "I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud", exploring how the poet's use of language contributes to the poem's themes of nature, solitude, and joy. This study examines the poem's linguistic features, including imagery, metaphor, and personification, to uncover the ways in which Wordsworth creates a serene and reflect atmosphere. The analysis highlights the significance of a linguistic stylistic in understanding the intricacies of poetic language and deliberate choices contribute to the poem's enduring appeal.

**Keywords:** Linguistic Stylistic Analysis, William Wordsworth, Poetry Analysis, Romanticism, I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud.

## 1-Introduction:

"I wandered Lonely as a Cloud" (also known as "Daffodils") is a famous 1807 Romantic poem by William Wordsworth that celebrates the restorative power of nature. The speaker initially feeling lonely finds joy in a field of vibrant, dancing daffodils by a lake. The memory of this scene later provides him with inner peace and happiness when he is in a pensive or empty mood. Moreover, the poem is a quintessential Romantic one that explores themes of nature, solitude, and joy. The poem's tranquil depiction of daffodils swaying in the breeze has captivated readers for centuries, inviting security of its linguistic craftsmanship. The Romantic Movement emphasized individual emotions, the beauty of nature, imagination, and a challenge to traditional norms. In terms of language, Romantic poetry was characterized by its use of elaborate metaphors, vivid imagery, and musicality. Poets of this era often employed a loose, conversational style, which was a marked departure from the formal, structured poems of the previous era. This new language was intended to evoke emotion in the reader and to create a sense of connection between the poet and the audience. Romantic poetry can be mainly divided into two schools: the **Lake Poets** and the **Revolutionary Poets**. The poet William Wordsworth, whom we discuss in this article was

a renowned member of the Lake Poets. This paper presents a linguistic stylistic analysis of the poem, examining how William Wordsworth's linguistic choices contribute to its meaning and effect. This can be through analyzing figurative language, lexical choices, and syntactic structures. This study reveals the intricate ways in which the poem conveys its themes and evokes emotions. Specifically, this analysis seeks to answer what linguistic features shape the poem's portrayal of nature and the speaker's experience, and how do these contribute to its enhancing appeal.

## • About the Author:

William Wordsworth (1770–1850) was an English Poet, who later becomes Poet Laureate. He was born in 1770 and orphaned at a tender age. His affection for the Muses was nurtured during his tenure at Cambridge University. In the 1770s, William Wordsworth embarked on a continental journey to support French Revolution. However, the subsequent demise and chaos of the revolution delivered a profound disillusionment. It was at his most trying hour that his sister, Dorothy, offered him sustaining support, aiding in the rebuilding of his spirit. In 1843, he was honored with a knighthood for his contributions to literature. Despite facing the soft breeze. In the presence of this natural spectacle, he feels an inexpressible joy and a profound connection to the natural world, as if the solitude and depression inherent in his nature are soothed by the tender force of nature's beauty.

The poem "I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud" is a eulogy to the aesthetic splendor of nature by William Wordsworth, encapsulating his profound insights into the essence of life. Wordsworth conveys his ardent love for the natural world and his cherished appreciation of the sublime moments in life, while also echoing the solace and enlightenment he finds within its bounds.

## • About the Poem "I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud":

"I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud" is one of most famous poem written by William Wordsworth which explores the profound, restorative connection between humanity and nature. It highlights how the beauty of the natural world can transform feelings of loneliness into joy and provide lasting mental solace through the power of memory, advocating for a deeper, spiritual bond with nature. The poem was written in (1804) based on William's recollections and published in (1807). It is said that the inspiration comes from one walk taken on April 15, 1802 when William Wordsworth ambled through the undulating hillsides of English Lake District accompanied by his sister, Dorothy. It was within this sinuous landscape that they chanced upon a sea of daffodils. This natural tableau etched itself deeply into the poet's heart, becoming a lasting and poignant

memory that would be ultimately inspiring his literary masterpiece. "I wandered lonely as a Cloud", also labeled as (Daffodils), is a lyrical poem that captures the essence of this indelible memory, brimming with the spirit of Romanticism.

The "I" of the poem, which is Wordsworth himself, experiences a profound sense of loneliness and melancholy in the sea of daffodils. Like a solitary cloud meandering through the vast expanse of the sky, the poet's inner world is steeped in solitude. However, as he observes the small yet resplendent flowers dancing in the wind, his spirits begin to lift gradually. These flowers are not merely botanical entities but mirrors of the emotions lurking within his soul. The beauty and vitality of the daffodils seem to impart to him that, even in the midst of loneliness and sorrow, he can find serenity and peace within. Wordsworth's gaze is captivated by the endless rows of daffodils bordering the lake shore. Their golden petals, bathed in the warm rays of the sun, appear to sway gently in the soft breeze.

### • Objectives of the Study:

1. To analyze the linguistic features of Wordsworth's "I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud".
2. To explore how poem's language contributes to its themes of nature, solitude, and joy.
3. To examine stylistic devices used by Wordsworth to evoke emotion.

### • Questions of the Study:

1. What linguistic features are prominent in the poem?
2. How does William Wordsworth's use of language shape the poem's portrayal of nature?
3. What role do stylistic devices play in conveying the speaker's emotion?

### 2-Linguistic Features of the Poem:

- **Imagery and Figurative of Language:** There are many images and figurative languages in the poem "*I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud*".
- **Imagery:**

William Wordsworth's "I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud" uses vivid, sensory Imagery to depict a scene of natural beauty. The poem's Imagery transition an initial feeling of loneliness to joys, communal and vibrant connection with nature, transforming the scene into a lasting memory of "bliss".

Imagery often includes the grandeur of mountains and rivers, the liveliness of plants and animals, and cosmic wonders of sun, moon, and stars. These scenes, with their unique features, colors, and symbolic significance, and are used by writers and artists to express deep emotions and philosophical thoughts. For instance, in the classical Chinese Poetry, the moon symbolizes unity, in longing, while willows represent the bitter sweetness of parting and melancholy. In this

poem, the poet extensively employed natural imagery to express his own emotions. The author uses nature imagery, especially the imagery of “flowers” and “clouds”, to express his feeling of loneliness and solitude, ( Zahida, 2016). In the opening line “I Wondered Lonely as a Cloud”, the narrator aligns himself with a solitary “cloud”, utilizing the imagery to encapsulate his scene of loneliness and his solitude of the clouds is relative, for clouds typically aggregate in the celestial canvas, forming a stark contrast against the collective mass of golden daffodils that punctuate the land scape. As described in A Host of golden daffodils, “the daffodils”, bedazzling symbols of spring time and rejuvenation, are likened to a “host” – a legion or an assembly– highlighting both their numerous quantities and the organized elegance they embody. The daffodils ceaseless dance is nature’s own jubilation, mirroring the poet’s intramural elation. For example, when describing the flowers, William worth uses like “golden and cheerful, which create a warm and bright atmosphere”. ( Proffitt, 1981). However, when he describes the cloud, he uses words, like “lonely”, and “float”, which create a cold and desolate atmosphere. The contrast between the two images highlight the poet’s lonely and desolate feeling at that time. Through the employment of these distinct images, William worth articulates in the poem a profound admiration for the natural world’s aesthetic grace, profound meditations on the nature of time and eternity and a yearning for a harmonious coexistence between the self and natural order. Through the interweaving of these images, William worth successfully integrates the beauty of nature into the poem, allowing readers to experience the awe and nourishment that natural beauty imparts to the soul while appreciating the poetry. It is interesting in literature, where we can imagine something by not seeing the actual picture of situation. So it is important to shed light and trace these images that found in the poem.

## -Visual Imagery:

Visual imagery refers to the mental seeing of the images, scenes, or objects in the mind, often described as a «mind’s eye” experience. It involves visualizing detailed, descriptive language in literature to enhance understanding or creating mental representations of scenes, colors, and shapes to improve memory, planning or emotional connection. Visual imagery allows individuals to conjure images in the absence of external visual stimuli. In literature, it is a technique using vivid, sensory– rich mental pictures of setting, characters, and action. Moreover visual imagery is crucial for comprehension and immersion, making abstract concepts more concrete.

## -Auditory Imagery:

Auditory imagery is the cognitive process of generating, remembering, or mentally creating sounds in the absence of actual external auditory stimuli– essentially “hearing with the mind’s ear”. It enables people to experience vivid mental representational noises. This ability is used for

memory, cognitive, and motor tasks, often involving brain regions like the superior temporal gyri. It is the ability to hear music, voices, or sounds in your head without an external source. Research shows that while it is similar to hearing, it involves specific brain areas (secondary auditory cortex) rather than primary auditory cortex.

## **-Kinesthetic Imagery:**

Kinesthetic imagery is a literary device and cognitive technique that describes, or creates a mental sensation of, physical movement, action, or bodily effort. It goes beyond visual description, allowing readers or individuals to “feel” the motion, such as running, swimming, or dancing making the experience more visceral and immersive. It emphasizes the movement of people, objects, or animals. It appeals to the sense of motion (kinesthesia), allowing the reader to imagine the effort, tension, or speed involved. In literature, it is used to enhance immersion and bring action scenes to life. In psychology and sports, it is used to improve motor skills by mentally practicing movement.

## **-Tactile Imagery:**

This sort of imagery uses descriptive language to evoke the sense of touch, allowing readers to physically feel textures, temperatures, and physical sensation like warmth, roughness, or pressure. It enhances immersion, creates vivid scene, and deepens emotional engagement with the text.

## **-Olfactory Imagery:**

Olfactory imagery derived from the Latin word for smell, this technique appeals directly to the olfactory sense. Uses descriptive language, allowing readers to vividly imagine scents, aromas, or odors without a physical scent present. It enhances immersion in writing, creates atmosphere, and triggers emotional or nostalgic memories associated with specific smells.

## **• Figurative Language:**

Figurative language refers to words or phrases that are meaningful, but not literally true. If you say: “that news hit me like a ton of bricks”, you are using figurative language, listeners understand the news you got was deeply moving, and also know that you were not actually hit by 2000 pounds of bricks (because if you had been, you would be dead). Similarly, if you say: “he begged me to reconsider, but I had a heart of stone, and I refused”, you are also using figurative language, listeners understand that you are describing yourself as inflexible and unforgiving, and know that your heart is not actually made of stone (because if it were you would be dead). The purpose is to add creative flourish to the written or spoken language, or to explain complicated ideas.

The important point in this language is to enable authors to make a more unique and colorful literary works, which it means to allow the poet express their abstract thought. Tarigan (1986:113) states that there are four kinds of figurative language: (**Figurative of Comparison, Figurative of Contradiction, Figurative of Correlation, and Figurative of Repetition**).

## • **Figurative Language of Comparison:**

### **A.Simile:**

Simile is an explicit comparison between two objects linking by marker such as “like” or “as” to create a visual or sensory association. It is used to enhance the vividness and clarity of description, and to evoke emotion or moods. Simile in Latin means “such as”, it refers to an indirect of comparison between things to another one thing. Usually or commonly the characteristic of this kind of figure language is uses words “like” or “as” other term that equivalent. They are used to draw attention to the comparison– unlike metaphor; simile acknowledges that they are comparisons, because simile has the sign words of comparisons.

### **B.Personification:**

In English poetry, personification is a technique where human attributes are given to non-human subjects to create vivid, relatable, and often emotional description. In other words, Personification is figurative language that characterizes objects or animals like to human being. Personification gives something like attributes of human to animals, objects, or even to concept. The attributes can be physical attribute, emotional attributes, and human action attribute.

### **C.Metaphor:**

Perrine (in Arp. 2010–74), stated that: “metaphor is a figure of language which is comparison in made two things essentially unlike”, that make metaphor is more figurative and poetic. Metaphor will make sense of only the similarities between two things become apparent or others can understand he connection.

## • **Figurative of Contradiction:**

### **A.Hyperbole:**

Hyperbole or known as overstatement, according to Moelino, (1986) is an exaggerated expression which it is exaggerated of the a mount, size, or character.

### **B.Oxymoron:**

Oxymoron is a figure that establishes a syntactic relationship of two antonym words or two contrast / opposite phrases.

### **C.Paralysis:**

Paralysis is a language style that does not imply what it is stated. It means there is the other

intention, purpose, or meaning behind the statement.

## • **Figurative of Correlation:**

### **A. Gradation:**

Gradation is a style of figurative language that uses the last word of the first sentence and become the first word of the next sentence. Usually this type of figurative correlation found in a compound sentence.

### **B. Inversion:**

This type of figurative correlations, statement is not arrange as common usual statement. If common statement that grammatically correct, the arrangement is Subject+ Predicate which inversion arrangement is Predicate+ Subject (3<sup>rd</sup> person). For example: "I'm happy", becomes "happy me".

### **C. Ellipsis:**

Ellipsis is a way to make sentences more effective by removing or cut an element of the sentence. This kind of sentence also gives a more polite impression to the hearer or reader.

### **D. Allusion:**

Baldick Chris, Oxford Concise Dictionary of Literary Terms (2001:18) define that allusion is an indirect or passing reference to some event, person, place, or artist work, the nature and the relevance of which is not explained by the writer but relies on the reader's familiarity with, is thus mentioned. Therefore, this figure language is typically like a brief to a person, place, event, thing, or other familiar literary work.

### **E. Euphemism:**

Euphemism is a phrase that uses more polite words or indirect words to avoid an offensive meaning. This type of figure is a polite way to not offence people by using the indirect words even when the actual meaning or the point is something that can be offensive. In other words, euphemism makes a smoother statement and is used as the alternative way of rude expression.

## • **Figurative of Repetition:**

### **A. Chiasmus:**

Drabble Margaret, The Oxford Companion to English Literature (1985:189) stated "Chiasmus is figure of speech by which the other words in the first of two parallel clauses is reversed in the second.

### **B. Anaphora:**

Anaphora is a rem that using a particular word or phrase repeatedly to paint more artistic

effect in a text or speech. This term also is used as a way to emphasis a word or point, name, place, etc., in order to get greater attention from the of the word.

## • Lexical Choices:

### Word choice (connotation)

In William Wordsworth's "I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud", the imagery evokes a scene of detached tranquility, aimless freedom, and profound, serene introspection, The opening simile, comparing the speaker to a lonely drifting cloud, suggests a state of peaceful isolation, free from worldly, anxious thoughts, which allows for a deep, spiritual connection with nature. Connotations in the poem include:

- "Wandered" (Aimlessness / Freedom)
- "Lonely as a Cloud" (Detach / Solitude)
- "Host" / "Crowd" (Vibrancy / Life)
- "Golden" (Value / Joy)
- "Dancing (Energy" / Happiness)
- "Bliss of Solitude" (Contentment)

## • Semantic Field:

The semantic field is primarily constructed a round nature, emotion, loneliness / solitude, and movement, transforming from isolation to joyful harmony. Key lexical sets include natural elements (cloud, daffodils, stars, lake, trees, and breeze), movement verbs (wandered, floating. Dancing, fluttering, tossing), and emotive / solitary terms (lonely, bliss, pensive, jocund, glee). Semantic field key concepts include:

Nature and Landscape -

Joy and Emotion -

Isolation and Solitude -

Motion and Animation -

Cosmic / Immense Scale -

## 3- Stylistic Devices and Syntactic Analysis:

### - Syntax and Structure: (Sentence Structure)

The poem features a highly structured, melodic form consisting of four six- line stanzas (sestets) with a consistent ABABCC rhyme scheme. The poem utilizes iambic tetrameter- four pairs of unstressed/ stressed syllables per line - creating a natural, walking - pace rhythm. The sentence

structure flows across lines, utilizing enjambment, and is driven by first- person perspectives. Key structural details:

Stanza structure / Meter / Punctuation and flow.

## -Rhythm and Meter:

“I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud”, stylistically, belong to the sixteen stanza, a quatrain followed by a hexameter. The entire poem exhibits a regular rhyme scheme ababcc, efefgg, hihikk, lmlm-nn. The rhythm of English poetry is constructed from the alternation of light and heavy stressed syllables. The fundamental rhythms in English poetry are characterized into five types: (iambic, trochaic, anapestic, dactylic, and amphibrach). (Zhso, 2009), The dominant rhythm in poem is “iambic tetrameter”, consisting of four iambs in each line. The unstressed syllables re followed by stressed syllables, creating a natural and easy to follow rhythm that evokes images of the gentle movement of clouds over head.

## -Enjambment:

Being a common feature in poetry, enjambment is featured with continuation of a sentence or clause beyond the end of a line, thereby, avoiding an abrupt break at the natural conclusion of a thought, This stylistic choice enhances the fluidity and coherence of the poem, enabling the reader to traverse the lines without interruption and to merge seamlessly into the poetic realm.

### • Effect on Tone and Meaning:

In this poem “I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud”, a shifting **tone** moving from detached, wistful solitude to jous, energetic appreciation of nature, The initial l-only, melancholic mood is transformed by the personified “dancing” daffodils, which create a lasting sense of tranquil, reflective bliss. These effects include:

Shifting Tone (Melancholy to Joy)

Wistful vs. Joyful

Meaning (Solitude as Assets)

The Inward Eye (Memory)

### • Sound Devices:

#### - Alliteration:

Alliteration is the repetition of the same consonant sound at the beginning of words in close proximity to each other, ( e.g.” whispering winds, busy bee”). Alliteration gives a rhythmic and almost musical quality to words that makes them more engaging, memorable, and impactful.

## -Assonance:

Assonance is a technique where the same or similar vowel sounds repeated. It is often used in poetry, or in narrative prose, to create an atmosphere and a rhythm. Most often, the assonance will be internal to a word – for example, the phrase he rowed the boat uses the long “oh” sound twice.

### • Use of Tense, Mood, and Voice:

#### -Tense:

“I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud”, primarily uses the simple past tense ( e.g. “lie”, “flash”, “bliss”), highlighting the enduring, therapeutic effect of that memory on the poet’s mind. Aspects of Tone in the Poem is: Past Tense / Present Tense

#### -Mood:

The poem features a mood that transitions from tranquil, detached loneliness to profound joy, wonder, and ultimately, reflective contentment. Inspired by the beauty of nature, the poem conveys of a feeling of peace and spiritual, uplifting bliss that lingers in memory. Key aspects of the poem include: Initial detachment/ Joyful transformation/ Serenity and Reverie.

#### -Voice:

The voice in this poem is that of a solitary, pensive observer (the poet himself) who shifts from a state of detached loneliness to joyful connection with nature. It is an autobiographical, contemplative, and intimate voice that celebrates nature’s power to uplift the human spirit. Aspects of voice include: Contemplative and Wistful/ Appreciation of Solitude/ Visionary and Imagination.

## 4-Discussion and Interpretation:

In this chapter the study will discuss and focus on how linguistic features shape the poem meaning and themes, emotions conveyed. Moreover, interpreting reader’s response and engagement.

### Imagery

#### A/ Visual Imagery

##### 1st – 8th Line:

From the mentioned data, the study can conclude there is a description to create picture in imagination. The picture is about the clouds float on vales and hills and then the scene changes to the daffodils beside the lake and beneath trees. Then the second stanza, in both lines can be found how he aim starts to be created in mind. The description draws picture of stars and twinkling on the Milky Way.

## 9th - 8th Line:

These following lines describe how the daffodils painted in the picture. Based on the description, can be painted in mind of the groups of daffodils related to how the poem starts “ten thousand saw I at a glance”. They are like stretching in the long line a long margin of a bay.

## :13<sup>th</sup> Line

In this line the description tell the exact location of the lake in the picture. Based on the data, there is a lake beside the garden of golden daffodils. Then, the scene focuses on the waves in the lake.

## 19th – 22nd Line:

In the following data. The study found description and hints that aims for painting a picture in mind. At first, the scene starts when he lied on his coach feeling blue, like a teenager who feels bored and tries to decide what to do. Then the scene turns to happy atmosphere, when the picture of daffodils came up in his mind, Anther hint to conclude the happiness is statement of “which the bliss of solitude”.

## B/ Kinesthetic

## 12th- Line:

In this line data states “tossing their heads” which it creates a movement scene in mind. Because of that, the study conclude in this line, uses kinesthetic to invite creating a scene of how the petals of the flowers touch each other because of the weight of the heads and forc of wind in mind.

## Figurative Language Comparison

### A/ Simile

## 1st- 2nd Line:

“I wandered Lonely as a Cloud, That floats on high over vales and hills”

In the first line compares the loneliness to the cloud. Clearly the cloud refers to the “I”. It is interesting how the poem used wandered to give a clear picture of a cloud that move to no- where or aimlessly. So, the cloud travels in group, but the one cloud that floats on high over vales and hills was the lonely one. The cloud demonstrates his loneliness on the cloud, How he actually is not alone, but still felt lonely. The cloud and him, they both wandered aimlessly just following where the external force leads them to.

## B/ Metaphor

### 3rd – 4th Line:

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

This line above used metaphor as how, here the crowd related to the golden daffodils. It is unique how crowd is actually nothing alike to the daffodils, but they do have connection. The word “crowd” refers to how external force makes the hosts or golden daffodils moving and being an action of describing.

## C/ Personification

### 6th – Line:

“Fluttering and dancing in the breeze”

This line refers to daffodils that did the action. Creative is the best word to describe how he made a personification to the daffodils with a human being action. Logically, flowers do not flutter and dance. Yet, it becomes make scenes that the description paints the happiness and joyful expression in the movement of the daffodils.

### 9<sup>th</sup> – Line

“They stretched in never- ending – line”

The word “they” is indicates the previous stanza, the daffodils. Do flowers stretch? Absolutely they do not. This is a term used to color the poem, as flowers are planted in a line and line, that make it seems like they stretch in the never- ending line or how as far as eyes can see.

### 12th- Line:

“Tossing their heads in sprightly dance”

From above can be told that the poet used personification. It looked as if were actually human that tossing heads. Tossing their heads here means while, the daffodils dance, the petals of the flowers touch each other. That happiness because of the weight of the heads and force of the wind.

### 13th – 14th Line:

“The waves beside them Danced, but they out- did the sparkling waves in glee”

During wind blow the water then waves are made, that is how simply waves occur. It is not related at all to how waves can dance like human. What actually the meaning is there, is also waves beside the daffodils, but waves were not look happier than the daffodils.

Figurative Language of Contradiction

## A/ Hyperbole:

It can be concluded that it used hyperbole to give more color in the poem. The word “they” refers to the flowers how they look like stretching in a long line. Literary: never-ending means infinite line, no matter how far you look or walk forward the line never ends. It does not worth that way. The never-ending line actual meaning is the long line that eyes can see.

### 11th – Line:

“Ten thousand I saw at a glance”

In terms of logic, how could possibly he count ten thousand flowers that fast? Again, that is not how it works actually. Ten thousands here is a hyperbole of figurative language. It used to make tasteful meaning in the poem, in a way adding more seasoning of “ten thousand”.

## B/ Paralysis

### 15th – Line:

“A poet could not but gay”

It used the word “gay” to be the vision of the happiness and related to joyous company. Thus, the literal meaning is the happiness that he could not help after having the moment in his memory. It is more like experiencing a precious moment that will stay in memories and know it was a priceless moment that brings happiness every time comes up on mind, like memories of lover.

### • Figurative Language of Correlation:

#### A/ Inversion

### 11th – Line:

“Ten thousand saw I at a glance”

This line used figurative language inversion. The data above from grammatical point of view is in correct. A statement should be at least consisted of: **subject+ verb+ object (English sentence order)** but the data is consisted of: **complement+ verb+ adverb**. In correction, the data should be, (“I saw ten thousand of daffodils at a glance”). That is the correct statement based on grammar. It has correct pattern and complete thought.

#### B/ Ellipsis

### 21st -22nd line:

“They flash upon that inward eye, which is the bliss of solitude”

The study recognized there is a missing word in the data. Yet, despite the word is missing, it does not affect the meaning still complete, Without the ellipsis term, the data would be stated like, “they flash upon that inward eye, which bliss of solitude

## • **Figurative Language of Repetition**

### -Anaphora:

“I gaze – and gazed – but little thought”

Here, the data used figurative language which is anaphora, it can be found in the repetition of the word “gazed”. It used the word repeatedly with the same meaning. The purpose of this repetition is to emphasis the action of “gazed”.

### • **Lexical Choice:**

A/ **Connotation** in the poem include:

-“Wandered” (Aimless / freedom): usage a leisurely, purposely walking, indicating a relaxed and a freedom from constraints.

-“Lonely as a Cloud” (Detachment / Solitude): while lonely can mean solitary, in this context it connotes a tranquil, peaceful detachment from society rather than a sad loneliness.

-“Host” / “Crowd” (Vibrancy / Life): when applied to the daffodils, these words shift from the speaker’s isolation to a lively, bustling, and joyous community

-“Golden” (Value / Joy): suggest beauty, wealth. And radiance or deeply valuable.

-“Dancing” (Energy / Happiness): Connotes joy, vitality, and a harmonious rhythmic interaction with nature, which the poet eventually joins.

### **B-Semantic Field:**

-**Nature and Land scape:** The semantic field in the poem, appear: words like (cloud, vales, hills, daffodils, lake, trees, stars, sparkling, waves, and breeze) establish the natural setting.

-**Isolation and Solitude:** Involve terms such as “lonely”, wandered” (implying aimless, solitary movement), and “solitude” highlight the speaker’s initial emotional state.

-**Cosmic / Immense Scale:** Pointed to phrases like “ten thousand”, “never – ending”, “starry”, and “host” amplify the grandeur of the scene.

### **Stylistic Device and Syntactic Analysis**

#### • **Sentence structure:**

-**Stanza:** Each six – line stanza (sestet) is formed by a quatrain followed by a couplet (ABAB–CC), creating a self– sufficient, musical, and balanced structure.

-**Meter:** The poem is written in iambic tetrameter, creating a steady, calm, and flowing pace that mimics a leisurely walk.

**-Punctuation and flow:** The poem uses commas for pauses, semicolons for greater pauses, and colons to connect ideas, ensuring a coherent progression of thought and vivid imagery.

## Rhyme and Meter

Aspects of rhythm and meter in Poem include:

**-Iambic Tetrameter:** Each line generally consist of four pairs of unstressed / stressed syllable (u / ) which contributes to a flowing, song- like quality.

**-Variation (Material Substitution):** Wordsworth occasionally breaks the iambic patterns, most notably in the final couplet of stanza, by starting lines with a trochee ( / u) to create a “dancing” or “fluttering” effect (e.g. Fluttering and dancing in the breeze.

**-Rhyme Scheme:** The ABABCC pattern in each- 6 line stanza (sestet) provides a sense of unity and closure, with the final couplet (CC) reinforcing the joy of scene. The consistent rhythm and rhyme, combined with the occasioned, celebrate material variation; mirror the poem’s themes of natural harmony, memory, and lightheartedness.

## -Enjambment:

**Lines 1 – 2:** “I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud” / “That floats on vales and hills” (The thought continues from subject in line 1 to the action in line 2).

**Lines 2 – 8:** “Continuous as the stars that shine” / “And twinkle on the Milky Way”

**Lines 9 – 10:** “They stretched in never- ending line” / “Along the margin of a bay”

**Lines 15 – 16:** “A poet could not be gay” / “In such a jocund company”

**Lines 19 -20:** “For oft, when on my couch I lie” / “In vacant or in pensive mood”.

## • Effects on Tone and Meaning

These effects include:

**-Shifting Tone (Melancholy):** The poem begins with a tone of, aloofness, or sadness, but not quickly becomes celebratory and joyful. This reflects the Romantic belief in nature’s power to heal and restore transforming individual loneliness into a shared, spiritual experience.

**-Wistful vs. Joyful:** while some interpretation finds a wistful (melancholic) under tone throughout, most emphasize that the pensive mood at the end is a positive, contemplative and grateful state, rather than a sad one.

**-Meaning (Solitude as Asset):** The “Lonely” state in the first line is recontextualized as “solitude”, which is, a blissful, state of, reflection rather than, a painful state of, loneliness.

## • Sound Devices:

**Alliteration:** can be in the poem in different lines.

**Line 1:** “lonely” / “cloud” (consonance of / l / and / c /

**Line 2:** “high”/ hills (repetition of / h /

**Line 3:** “when” / “we” / “walk” / (repetition of / w /). **Note:** Poem often reads (“when all at once I saw a crowd”) in some version, but this indicates the sonic quality.

**Line 4:** “golden” / “daffodils” (repetition of / d / and / g / sounds)

**Line 5:** “beside” / “beneath” (repetition of / b /

**Line 12:** “waves” / “with”, (repetition of / w /

**Line 17:** “gaze” / “gazed” (repetition of / g /

## **Assonance:**

### **Assonance in the poem includes:**

**Long “o” sound:** “I wandered Lonely as a Cloud / That floats on high over vales and hills”(1 – 2 lines)

**Long “o” sound:** a host, of golden daffodils (line 4)

**Long “e” sound:** Beside the lake, beneath the trees / fluttering and dancing in the breeze (lines 5– 6)

**Short “a” sound:** all at once / I saw a crowd (line 3)

## • The Use of Tense, Mood, and Voice:

**A/ Tense:** The poem aspects of tense include: **Past Tense and Present Tense**

**Stanzas 1- 3 (past tense):** Narrative focus on the past experience.

**Stanza 4 (present tense):** Reflective focus on the present moment.

**Verb type:** Extensive use of action verb (“fluttering”, “dancing”) in the past, transitioning to contemplative verb in present.

## **B/ Mood:**

The poem’s include the initial detachment sets a mood of aimless, melancholy, and passive isolation, comparing the speaker to a lonely cloud floating over, rather than engaging with the landscape. The mood undergoes a profound transformation from idle solitude to overwhelming joy,

driven by the speaker's encounter with nature. Initially, the speaker is "lonely" and detached, but the sight of dancing daffodils triggers a shift to "glee" and "jocund" company.

## C/ Voice:

In *I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud*, William Wordsworth, frames solitude not as lonely isolation, but as a celebratory "bliss" and a vital, reflective state of being. The poetic voice transitions from aimless wandering to joyful engagement with nature. The voice retrospective, showing the speakers reflecting on the value of their solitary experience.

## 5-Conclusion:

This Linguistic Stylistic Analysis of William Wordsworth's "I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud" reveals the poet's masterful use of language to convey the themes of nature, solitude, and joy. Through the employment of vivid imagery, metaphor. And personification, Wordsworth creates a serene and reflective atmosphere, inviting readers to immerse themselves in the beauty of nature. The analysis highlights the significance of linguistic stylistics in uncovering the intricacies of poetic language; deliberate choices contribute to the poem's enduring appeal. Furthermore, this study under cross the importance of exploring literary works through a linguistic lens, offering insights into the ways, shapes our understanding of the human experience. Ultimately, Wordsworth's poem remains a timeless masterpiece, its beauty and depth continuing to inspire readers and scholars a like.

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