

# The Sorrow in William Henry Davies Poems

## 'The Songs of Joy' and Others



Chardova Ivanisevic

2225086491

A Thesis submitted in Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements for the Degree of  
"Sarjana Sastra"

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT  
FACULTY OF LANGUAGES AND ARTS  
STATE UNIVERSITY OF JAKARTA

2012

## LEMBAR PENGESAHAN

**Skripsi ini diajukan oleh :**  
Nama : Chardova Ivanisevic  
No Registrasi : 2225086491  
Program Studi : Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris  
Jurusan : Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris  
Fakultas : Bahasa dan Seni  
Judul Skripsi :

THE SORROW IN WILLIAM HENRY DAVIES POEMS THE SONGS OF THE JOY AND OTHERS

Telah berhasil dipertahankan di hadapan Dewan Penguji, dan diterima sebagai persyaratan yang diperlukan untuk memperoleh gelar Sarjana pada Fakultas Bahasa dan Seni Universitas Negeri Jakarta.

## DEWAN PENGUJI

Pembimbing

Ketua Penguji

**Hasnini Hasra, M.Hum**  
NIP. 197311112003122001

**Atikah Ruslianti, M.Hum**  
NIP. 19720324006042001

Penguji Materi

Penguji Metodologi

**Rahayu Purbasari, M.Hum**  
NIP. 196507301998022001

**Ati sumiati, M.Hum**  
NIP.197709182006042001

Jakarta, 27 Juli 2012  
Dekan Fakultas Bahasa dan Seni

**Banu Pratitis, Ph.D**  
NIP. 19520605 1984032 001

## LEMBAR PERNYATAAN

Yang bertandatangan dibawah ini,

Nama : Chardova Ivanisevic  
No Registrasi : 2225086491  
Program Studi : Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris  
Jurusan : Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris  
Fakultas : Bahasa dan Seni  
Judul Skripsi :

THE SORROW IN WILLIAM HENRY DAVIES POEMS THE SONGS OF THE  
JOY AND OTHERS

Menyatakan bahwa benar skripsi ini adalah hasil karya saya sendiri. Apabila saya mengutip dari karya orang lain, maka saya mencantumkan sumbernya sesuai ketentuan yang berlaku. Saya bersedia menerima sanksi dari Fakultas Bahasa dan Seni Universitas Negeri Jakarta, apabila terbukti bahwa saya melakukan tindakan plagiat.

Demikian saya buat pernyataan ini dengan sebenarnya

Jakarta, 27 Juli 2012

Chardova Ivanisevic

2225086491

**LEMBAR PERNYATAAN PERSETUJUAN PUBLIKASI KARYA ILMIAH  
UNTUK KEPENTINGAN AKADEMIS**

Sebagai civitas akademik Universitas Negeri Jakarta saya yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini:

Nama : Chardova Ivanisevic

No Registrasi : 2225086491

Fakultas : Bahasa dan Seni

Jenis Karya : Skripsi

Judul :

THE SORROW IN WILLIAM HENRY DAVIES POEMS THE SONGS OF THE  
JOY AND OTHERS

Demi pengembangan ilmu pengetahuan, saya menyetujui untuk menyetujui untuk memberikan kepada Universitas Negeri Jakarta Hak Bebas Royalti Non-Eksklusif (Non-exclusive free Right) atas karya ilmiah saya. Dengan Hak Bebas Royalti ini, Universitas Negeri Jakarta berhak menyimpan, mengalihmedia/formatkan, mengelolanya dalam bentuk pangkalan data (database), mendistribusikannya di internet atau media lainnya **untuk kepentingan akademis** tanpa perlu meminta izin dari saya selama tetap mencantumkan nama saya sebagai penulis/pencipta dan sebagai pemilik Hak Cipta. Segala bentuk tuntutan hukum yang timbul atas pelanggaran Hak Cipta dalam karya ilmiah ini menjadi tanggung jawab saya pribadi.

Dengan demikian pernyataan ini saya buat dengan sebenarnya.

Dibuat di Jakarta

Pada tanggal 27 Juli 2012

Yang menyatakan

Chardova Ivanisevic

No Reg. 2225086491

## ABSTRAK

**Chardova Ivanisevic. 2012.** Kesedihan dalam puisi William Henry Davies The Songs of The Joy and Others, **Skripsi: Jakarta, Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Bahasa dan Seni, Universitas Negeri Jakarta.**

Kesedihan adalah salah satu tema yang menjadi inspirasi seorang tokoh sastra modern Inggris terkenal yang berasal dari Wales, William Henry Davies. Salah satu buku berisi kumpulan puisinya berjudul *The Songs of The Joy and Others* yang berlatarkan keadaan alam di sekitarnya menunjukkan kecintaan dan kepeduliaannya terhadap lingkungan sekalipun isi puisinya bertemakan kesedihan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mempelajari cara William Henry Davies mengekspresikan kesedihannya di puisinya. Penelitian ini menggunakan metoda Descriptive Analytical Interpretative dengan dasar teori objektif. Penelitian ini memfokuskan perhatian pada pemilihan kata, penggunaan kata kiasan dan pemilihan bunyi kata yang digunakan. Sebagai hasilnya penelitian ini menunjukkan adanya penggunaan kata kiasan, pemilihan kata dan bunyi kata tertentu dalam tata bahasa puisi untuk merefleksikan rasa kesedihan. Kata yang berhubungan dengan alam, bunyi kakofoni serta metafora adalah bentuk yang paling sering digunakan. Melalui puisi sebagai media kesedihan diinterpretasikan sebagai sebuah kenangan yang menghilangkan kebahagiaan dan kehilangan semangat untuk melanjutkan hidup serta mencari kebahagiaan lain. Hal tersebut ditunjukkan dengan penggunaan kata-kata terkait dengan keindahan alam, hewan, bagian tubuh manusia dan membandingkannya dengan kehilangan, perasaan tidak adil dan kegelapan.

Kata kunci: Puisi, William Henry Davies, Kesedihan, Objektif teori, Pemilihan Kata, Bunyi Kata, Kata Kiasan.

## ABSTRACT

**Chardova Ivanisevic. 2012. The Sorrow in William Henry Davies The Songs of The Joy and Others. A Thesis: Jakarta, English Department, Faculty of Languages and Arts, State University of Jakarta.**

Sorrow is one of the most inspiring themes for the famous modern British author William Henry Davies came from Wales. One of his poems books is entitled *The Songs of Joy and Others* tell the sorrow feeling that happens in his life experiences. This study was conducted to learn the way William Henry Davies express the sorrow in his poems. This study is using descriptive analytical interpretative based on objective theory. This study focused on the sense devices, dictions and sound devices in the poems writing style. As the result this study shows that there are uses of particular dictions, sense devices and sound devices in the poems structure in order to reflect the sorrow feeling. Words related to the natural environment, cacophony and metaphor are the forms mostly used. Through the poems as the media, the sorrow is interpreted as a memory that always destroys the happiness every time remembered and makes lost the spirit to continue a life and find out happiness. It is shown through the use of words related to the beauty of natural environment, animals, part of human body and comparing it with the loss feeling, unfair condition and darkness.

Key Words: Poems, William Henry Davies, The Sorrow, Objective Theory, Dictions, Sound Devices, Sense Devices.

## Acknowledgment

*Bismillahirrahmanirrahim.* In the name of Allah, the Most Beneficent and the Most Merciful. Peace and blessing also upon the greatest prophet Muhammad SAW, his family and all of his followers including to all of us. First of all, I would like to express my deepest gratitude to Allah the Almighty for His grace and enormous blessing so that I could complete my thesis. I also would like to give her gratitude, respect and appreciation for the following people for their great support and love and accompany me during my study

1. Her thesis advisor Mrs. Hasnini Hasra, M.Hum who completely gives her help in finishing her thesis and also teach her from zero as my lecturer in Research Seminar and Proposal in English Language and Literature, and another life's perspectives,
2. Her beloved parents, and little sister for the endless support and endless prayer;
3. Mr. Ifan Iskandar, M.Hum, as the Head of English Department,
4. Mrs. Ati Sumiati, M.Hum as my academic advisor for her positive thinks,
5. Mrs. Atikah Ruslianti, M.Hum as her literature lecturer,
6. All my Lecturers in English Department who have given her their best up to reach this point
7. Dhimas Zhuhryanto, who always support her no matter what happens and gave her unexpected love,
8. The writer SAMDR08's friends, Febri, Kisti, Linda, Nana, Dida, Dedeks, Anne, Dela, , Manda, Abet, Ema, Tia, Via, Ria, Halimah, Reno, Meritha,

Teguh, Arya, Irvan, Toni, Ferdy, Samirah for being a greatest friends since our first year in English Department, XOXO!

9. Nurbaity, Linda Hairani, Rizky Anggita, Iman Eka Setya, Muhammad Fakhran Al Ramadhan for the greatest helps and supports.

10. All parties whom cannot be mentioned here, for prayers and supports.

For those people above, May Allah gives His blessing and rewards on them.



## TABLE OF CONTENT

<b>LEMBAR PENGESAHAN .....</b>	<b>ii</b>
<b>LEMBAR PERNYATAAN.....</b>	<b>iii</b>
<b>LEMBAR PERNYATAAN PERSETUJUAN PUBLIKASI KARYA ILMIAH .....</b>	<b>iv</b>
<b>ABSTRAK .....</b>	<b>v</b>
<b>ABSTRACT .....</b>	<b>vi</b>
<b>ACKNOWLEDGMENT .....</b>	<b>vii</b>
<b>TABLE OF CONTENT .....</b>	<b>ix</b>
<b>CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 Background of the study .....	1
1.2 Research question .....	4
1.3 Purpose of the study .....	4
1.4 Significance of the study .....	5
<b>CHAPTER II LITERATURE REVIEW .....</b>	<b>6</b>
2.1 Poems .....	6
2.1.1. Types of poems .....	6
2.1.2 Parts of poems.....	8
2.1.3. Genre and theme in poems.....	10
2.1.3.1 Genre .....	10
2.1.3.2 Theme .....	11
2.1.4. Aspects of poems .....	16
2.1.4.1. Diction .....	16
2.1.4.2 Sound devices.....	17
2.1.4.3 Sense devices .....	19
2.2 British modern poets .....	20

2.2.1 William Henry Davies .....	21
2.3 Interpreting poems .....	23
2.4 Objective Approach.....	25
2.5 Theoretical Framework .....	28
<b>CHAPTER III METHODOLOGY .....</b>	<b>29</b>
3.1 Research Method.....	29
3.2 Source of the data .....	29
3.3 Data collection procedures.....	30
3.4 Data analysis technique .....	30
<b>CHAPTER IV DISCUSSIONS AND FINDINGS .....</b>	<b>31</b>
4.1 Data Description .....	31
4.2 Analysis and Interpretation of the poems .....	31
4.2.1 I. The Dark Hour .....	31
4.2.2 II. The Lonely Dreamer .....	37
4.2.3 III. The Hawk.....	41
4.2.4 IV. This Night .....	43
4.2.5 V. The Interest .....	46
4.2.6 VI. The Hermit.....	51
4.2.7 VII. A Plain Life .....	55
<b>CHAPTER V CONCLUSION .....</b>	<b>59</b>
5.1 Conclusion .....	59
5.2 Recommendation.....	61
REFERENCES .....	63
APPENDICES.....	66

# CHAPTER 1

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of the Study

Poem is about feelings, impressions, rhythm and style and more than that, it is about meanings and allegiant interpretation. People need poems at least to entertain themselves but in fact many people are afraid of poem, or consider them not worth our time, are something that leaves us impoverished. Poem seems like something rare and untouchable by the ordinary people. Whereas, the poets who wrote those words, if they are alive, might mind that not many people read their words, the poem itself never minds about that, they're just words on a page. They are just there, for us to read or to ignore (Bleiler, 1998: 96-97).

Poem is one of types of literature besides prose and drama. It is the spontaneous overflow of powerful feeling, expression of emotion, and it is always concerned with ordinary human concern, with the daily matters of one's life. There are three points in the poems. The first point is the spontaneous overflow of the power feeling. The lyrics in poems are pure feeling and it has been written without the least effort and come directly from the poet's heart. The second point is the expression of emotion. The point focuses on what the poem can tell the readers about the poet's innermost being as revealed in the work; the readers read the poem in order to learn about the figure behind it. It is more concerned with the mind an personality behind the poem than with the text itself. The third point is the daily matters of one's life. The points is to see that the central themes

of poems are familiar topics from everyday experiences; love, death, nature, and religion. (Peck,Loyle, 2002:11)

People who wrote poems called a poet. A poet's work is derived from a specific event so the work can take on many meanings and forms. A poet has used various styles that have change through course of literary history; resulting in a history of poets as diverse as literature they have produced (Orban, 1997:78)

This study interprets William Henry Davies poems from the reader side. Interpreting poems related by knowing what poems is, who the poet is, how the background of poems is and what is the theory related to explore the poems (Dunphy, 2005:45). The modern poem is simple and easy to understand and can be appealed to all level of society. It is also contains real values that cannot be apart from human life. The result will show us how the poems from modern poet interpreted by modern approach and the aspects used.

Sorrow or known as sadness poems are concerned with the daily matters one's life especially experience. The sadness is the deal of manifestation to reflect the spontaneous, emotional, and the freedom things in the nature and human being's life (Samekto, 2009:50). William Henry Davies is one of poet who had some sorrow poems, the sorrow poems indicated to aesthetic philosophy and a completely original style and sensibility: darkness, unusual, and something deal with loss, lost or disappointed in the past.

The dictions, sense devices and sound devices in those poems used by the poet will express their sense of displeased and complained about their past. Those things are objects which stand for something. In a poem it is a word which also signifies something beyond itself. Davies uses those thing are not only to

express they desire or dream that they can reach in the past but also to express they senses of displeased, complained and questions about what was happened to them. (Peck,Loyle, 2002:71)

In modern society, some of a modern poet is not as famous as old poets like, Shakespeare or in Victorian age. Among of all British modern poets in history, William Henry Davies is one of the famous poets. The theme in his works mostly about marvels of nature, observation about life's hardship, his own experience and the various characters he met. About Davies literary style, he combined a wild sense of beauty with affection for the homely. Natural, simple and unaffected, he was free form pretend in feeling and intelligence in expression. He started his literature career in 1905 – 1907 by quickly managed to produce few books including a blank verse drama, a long poems about his life experience and a long sonnet sequence. His first work was publishing 250 copies and one of his works, *The Songs of The Joys and Other*. Interest in his work thus aroused, he felt sufficiently motivated to produce a series of books in rather quick succession, including twenty additional collections of poems. In 1908 he also produced several prose works during the same period, the most noted of which is *The Autobiography of a Super-Tramp*. In 1921 he became a magazine editor, went on to compile a couple of anthologies, and eventually, in 1926, the former hobo was even awarded an honorary doctor of letters degree by his birthplace's most distinguished institution of higher learning, the University of Wales. At age 53, he married a young prostitute, whom he writes about in his book *Young Emma*, and maybe at last, for a while anyway, had the sort of life he envisioned in his poem *Truly Great*. There are seven of his works which will used in this

study, *The Dark Hour, The Lonely Dreamer, The Hawk, This Night, The Interest, The Hermit, A Plain Life* (Harlow, 1993:142)

In order to interpret those poems, the study uses Objective Approach. These ways of interpreting texts are often called reading methodologies. Most scholars today would agree that there is no single meaning waiting to be simply found in any text. Meaning is, rather, produced, that is, it is a function of the different interpretative strategies which various readers bring to bear upon a text. As an all inclusive approach to poems, the objective orientation was just beginning to emerge in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century. In the sense, no poems is purely objective and presumably therefore subjective. Subjective becomes a historical term characterizing medieval and modern poems

A poem should be seen as an ambiguous writing where millions of different interpretations are possible. good poems is about meaningful experiences. The poem does not describe to us the experience, but rather allows us to participate in the experience. Good poems challenges our souls, not just our intellect. Poems cannot be appreciated with one or even two readings. The nature of good poems requires patience on the part of the reader who thoughtfully reads and spends extended periods of time to muse over the words. (Tompkins, 1990;153)

## **1.2 Research Question**

How are the sorrow shown in William Henry Davies poems?

## **1.3 Purpose of the Study**

This study is aimed at showing the sorrow in William Henry Davies poems.

#### **1.4 Significance of the Study**

This study is conducted to appreciate the modern poet and gets another interpretation about the sorrow in William Henry Davies poems. By conducting this study the writer hopes that it will give a new knowledge and understanding about interpreting poems to find the sorrow in the poems. This study also expected to give contribution to the literature world, especially for further students in English Department and becomes reference for study related interpreting modern poems using Objective approach.

## CHAPTER 2

### LITERATURE REVIEW

#### 2.1 Poems

The understanding about poems, it can be defined as literature in a metrical form or a composition forming rhythmic lines, it means poem is constructed with follows particular rules and has structured method of writing. Wordsworth defines poems as a feeling expression imaginatively which is imager feeling. While, Samuel Taylor Coleridge states that poems are beautiful words in wonderful structure. The poets were choosing the words approximately and arranged it correctly (Pradopo, 1995:58). Based on those definitions, it can be concluded that poems is a kind of literature works which are contains of emotions, imaginations, thoughts, ideas, sounds, rhythms, sense impressions, words order, figurative words and mixed feelings. In some cases poems also used as the way to express the poet feelings which cannot be show directly, so they used figurative language to express it.

##### 2.1.1 Types of poems

There are ten types of poems, such us (Mc Clelland & Stewart, 1992:15):

###### 1. Ballad Poems

Ballad is an old style in writing poems which tells a story. A ballad usually builds up of seven to ten lines and ends by four or five lines stanza. Each stanza ends with same line called refrain.



## **2. Couplet Poems**

This type of poems may be the most popular type used, made up of two lines which rhyme with each other.

## **3. Descriptive Poems**

Descriptive poem is a kind of poems which the poet is concerned with presenting a scene in words, with conveying all the sensory richness of his/her subject without depending on the interest of event or character.

## **4. Free Verse Poems**

These kinds of method in writing poems that do not follow essentially structure or style. This kind of poems is the most popular poems in modern poets.

## **5. Haiku Poems**

This type is one of the types in writing poems followed original structure method in writing poems. It comes from Japan and has three lines and each of line has five, seven and five syllables. This poem usually talks about nature.

## **6. Lyrical Poems**

Lyrical poem is poems presenting single speakers who express a state of mind involving thought and feeling. A lyric is subjective because it contains the poet's emotional response or reaction to the subject.

## **7. Narrative Poems**

Narrative poem is a kind of poems which tells a story. The story can be told about human nature, human experiences, or human

value. The story in a poem like the story in short story, moves to some a significant climax, a moment with action is fulfilled in meaning.

#### **8. Ode Poems**

Ode Poems has a formal poetic diction and arranges with a variety of different subjects.

#### **9. Reflective Poems**

Reflective poem is a reflective or a thoughtful poem contain of reflection. It contains of a great deal of description which the poet comments on and from which he draws conclusion.

#### **10. Sonnet Poems**

It is contain of at least fourteen lines and still follow conventional structure of rhyme. A sonnet can be broken down into four sections called quatrains. The first three quatrains contain four lines each and use an alternating rhyme scheme. The final quatrain consists of just two lines which both rhyme.

### **2.1.2 Part of Poems**

Poem as kind of literary text has a particular parts and called in different way, McArthur in his book Introduction to Literary-For Beginning stated that at least there are three main parts of poem that mostly discussed; they are lines, stanzas and couplet (Mcarthur, 1992:420).

A line of poem is not like a sentence. Just because the words are one line, it doesn't mean that the complete thought is finished. A line is a subdivision

of a poem, specifically a group of words arranged into a row that ends for a reason other than the right-hand margin. The reason could be that the lines are arranged to have a certain number of syllables, a certain number of stresses, or of metrical feet, it could be that they are arranged so that they rhyme, whether they be of equal length or not. But it is important to remember that the poet has chosen to make the line a certain length or to make the line break at a certain point. Sometimes, poets use a regular line length for every line, which suggested that each line is set to be the length it is by its content, or they may use different length lines that occur in a repeated pattern which has elements of both. (Mcarthur, 1992:421)

A stanza is a group of lines within poem, the blank lines between stanzas are known as stanza break. Like lines there is no set length to stanza or an insistence that all stanzas within a poem need be the same length. However, there are names for stanzas of certain lengths, two lines stanzas are couplets, three lines stanzas are tercets, and four lines stanza are quatrains. (Mcarthur, 1992:423).

A couplet is a stanza or sometimes even poem consisting of two lines. These need not rhyme nor is the same length but can be. If there is no similarity at the end of the second line, it can be called a closed couplet especially if this is a recurring pattern. A closed rhyming couplet in iambic pentameter, especially one which forms a unit of sense and it is called heroic couplet. It is also possible to find a longer poem whose lines are rhyme in pairs – *aabbcc* – described as being in rhyming couplets, even if the stanzas are longer than two lines. (Mcarthur, 1992:428).

### **2.1.3 Genre and Theme in Poems**

#### **2.1.3.1 Genre**

Genre is the classification of the written word, generally by the way in which it was written. It groups together those works that are inherently similar. As such, these pieces of literature share similar characteristics follow similar structures and obey certain conventions. For instance, a poem has different rules than a short story, which has different characteristics than a play or novel. The reader wouldn't judge Edgar Allan Poe's "The Raven" using the same standards as you would judge Tennessee Williams' "A Streetcar Named Desire" because the two are completely different genres of literature, with different purposes. (Waluyo H. J, 2000:35)

There are many, often competing ways of conceptualising genre determined by a literary theorist's it is all the form of a literary work which determines its generic classification. In other words, what distinguishes a novel from a play, say, are the formal properties peculiar to each kind of literature.

Tom McArthur in his book *The Oxford Companion to the English Language* there are five types of genre in poems, such us (Mcarthur, 1992:632)

#### **1. Epic Poems**

This poems concern about a heroic and important nature which has relation with the culture also can be about the life and work of heroic or mythological particular person or group of person.

#### **2. Dramatic Poems**

It is a drama written in spoken or sing version, and sometimes related forms in many culture.

### **3. Satirical Poems**

Satire Poems are usually contained of strong traditions in particular place, this genre had been influence by the Romans, it is often created for political purposes.

### **4. Elegy Poems**

An elegy poem is sorrowful, melancholy or nostalgic poem especially to express the dead or funeral. The elegy can also indicate the author personality, even strange or mysterious. It is reflect the dead, sorrow or anything related to the sadness.

### **5. Verse Fable**

This genre of poems shows a direct story those present animals, plants, inanimate objects and forces of nature that has a moral lesson.

#### **2.1.3.2 Theme**

Theme is the abstract idea that pulls the piece of literature together. Literary themes run the gamut of human emotion, and explore each facet of the human experience. The dichotomy of good and evil provides the thematic landscape in works like Harper Lee's *To Kill a Mockingbird*, whereas *Romeo and Juliet* explores the powerful, driving force of love. Themes connect the reader with each piece of literature on a more-emotional level by making the message more universal and accessible. Writers often use symbolism that will underscore the underlying theme of their particular work. Because of its wonderful ambiguity, this can fall under more than one different school of literary criticism. In Emily Dickinson's poem 280, she used the symbolism of death to explore themes of

repression for a feminist study. In "The Great Gatsby," F. Scott Fitzgerald used the fall of 1920s America to explore the much-larger theme of the corrupting influence of excess, which you can explore through deconstructionist literary criticism (Waluyo H. J, 2000:40)

Theme is the main idea revealed by the poets in their works. Theme usually related to the poets so that to interpret the poems the readers should know more about the background of the poets. Theme is subjective; it is related to the poets, objective; all the readers should interpret the same thing and has the direct meaning not a connotation. Sometimes theme looks like main idea but in this case theme has a larger scope and abstract. Theme that shows by the poets can be come from their own selves or it can be from their environment, it makes theme in poems can be so miscellaneous. (Hartoko, 2007:77)

Themes shows human needed like justice, truth, prosperity, welfare, equality, poverty, love, etc. the theme about the relation between human and the universe or bad life experience can bring down the man from their limitation. From the theme, the poets try to help people by knowing about esthetics, logical thing and ethics. According to McArthur, there are at least seven famous themes usually used by the poets such us: (Mcarthur, 1992:714)

### **1. Theme about God**

The poems with this theme usually talk about very personally and untouched relationship between Man and the God, regretful of the sins or the grateful of blessing they felt.

### **2. Theme about love**

Love themes are very common theme in poems. The poets used very beautiful and attractive words to show exactly how much their feeling. In

love poems we will find out many kinds of figure of speech like hyperbole.

### **3. Theme about patriotism**

Poems with this theme made to give an honor to people die when they were struggle for their country. It is full of thankfulness and rewarding to the hero.

### **4. Theme about nature**

This poem's theme will use many kinds of creatures to express either the beauty of nature or environment or critics of the environmental damage.

### **5. Theme about social critics**

Theme about social critics not only made as a social critics itself, sometimes it also contains of political values. These poems made as rebellion, disapproval or aversion of something happened in social environment.

### **6. Theme about humorous**

This kind of theme is full of jokes and sometimes the poets made it uncommon and have no relation between first and second sentence, just to entertain the readers.

### **7. Theme about life experience**

Theme about life experience is mostly based on the poet own experience, either sad or happy experience. This type of theme possibly made as the reflection to evaluate an incident happened in the past and also can be lesson learned for others.

In the theme about life experience, it can be extracted from some focuses; it can be about the happiness or sadness or sorrow. Sometimes, it is easier to make a poem based on the writer's own experience, the poem will be more honest than if it is just an imagination of the writer which never happens. The bad life experience which occurs in the writer's life will be appearing in their works, consciously or unconsciously. Life experience also as the interesting point of the poems, the reader can feel the real circumstances of the poem if it is based on the true story.

The definition of sorrow was always a fascinating but elusive study. It's a concept in poems that's often elusive and obscure. The language used by the poets on the definition and subject of sorrow was often purposefully ambiguous. They seemed hesitant to want to explain it, as though it's some feeling that none can define. The concept of an indescribable longing locked away deeply in every human heart, a yearning for something that no one can clearly define but to say that it's simply the longing to live life to the full, to seize the day. But Kierkegaard defines sorrow as the deepest human feeling related with the super sadness that sometimes cannot be expressed, the lateness to manage this kind of feeling can make human soul like dead even that human still alive, it also could be as a regretful of something happened in the person's life. (Kierkegaard, 2004:55)

The classic poets who often talked about this feeling of sorrow and longing, confirm what Kierkegaard said by leaving the feeling ambiguous. They tend to hard to share with the direct language so they try to show that feeling by their works. The same style of language is used. When talking about this thing called sorrow, always the poets are purposefully blurred. And yet this ambiguous language about the human condition is what makes these poems so deep and



powerful. They leave the feelings un-named, knowing that such emotions are hidden in every human heart, that they cannot be explained, only felt and drawn out through the beauty of noble things. Holmes defines some typical of trouble feeling can be seen in the sorrow poems like in the context of anger, loss, depressing, lost, disappointed and lonely. It is also can be appears in persistent sad, anxious, feelings of hopelessness, pessimism, feelings of guilt, worthlessness, helplessness. Sorrow itself can be simply express with some usual connotation of words like wind, rain, night, dark, dream, grave, dead, moon, etc (Kierkegaard, 2004:75)

The poem wrote by Thomas Gray entitled *Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard* can be used as the example of sorrow poem. The structure of the poem is just as important in the message of the poem as is the words. The poem is written in quatrains with an *a b a b* rhyme scheme. He uses end stops at the end of most lines to maintain a smooth rhythmic flow to the poem. However, the lack of end stops is also used to increase the speed of the reader and to emphasize a rush of some event. One such example is shown in lines 9 – 12:

“Save that from yonder ivy-mantled tower  
The moping owl does to the moon complain  
Of such, as wandering near her secret bower,  
Molest her ancient solitary reign.”

Gray used these types of tools to show the melancholy and depressed feel of the poem. Another factor that helps with the feel and flow of the poem is the indentation of the even numbered lines. These structural designs are as dramatic as is the verbal emotion coming from the word used by the poet. Some words are use throughout the poem to maintain a stable and even feel of sorrow.

The poem does not focus on a specific type of persona, but on a speaker that is mourning his death and everything that he will miss in death. Some of the memories are good and some are depressing, but all end in sadness. (Gray in Greenblatt, 2006;55)

#### **2.1.4 Aspects of Poems**

##### **2.1.4.1 Diction**

Diction is the choice of words which had been chooses by the poet in their poems. Because of poems is a kind of literature work in which less word can explain many things so that the words should be choose approximately. The choice of words is much related with the meanings, sounds harmony and words order (Forward, 1998:68-69). The diction can be divided into the some categories:

1. Standard English is the language generally seen in a college textbook,
2. Colloquial English is the language with certain expressions or phrases those speakers and readers would understand but that are outside of Standard English,
3. Slang is the language understood, especially by specific generations, but not usually accepted in formal situations,
4. Dialect is the language used within certain ethnic groups, social groups, or geographic locations,
5. Academic training is the language learned through specific training. (Reier, 2001:127)

Diction is one important aspect in poems to creating mood or feeling of the poem and give the soul to the poem so that the reader can get the meaning by imagine each words.

The exact choice of words in the poems will show a suggestion; the interest appears from words or expressions. According to Boulton, diction is the essential art of writing. Tone and feeling of the poets determines the choice of word, if it is connected with symbols so a word can be represent something, effect that produce by particular words has a particular meaning. (Djojuroto, 2005:16)

To choose the word used, the poets should consider about the primary and secondary meaning or usually called as denotative and connotative meaning that makes association. In the poems language, the connotation words are important because it will stimulate the reader's emotion to find out more meaning that just the primary meaning. (Abrams, 1997:32)

#### **2.1.4.2 Sound Devices**

Sound devices are kinds of poet tools to give the reader a particular sense of the poem. Sound devices, also known as "musical devices" make poems a special art form. The sound devices also can call as the abstract energy of our speech. Sounds are called by the clear imagination and they must be positive, strong and definitely related by the context. Frost points, poems are made and meant to be spoken, poem as a song that can talk directly to the reader so it is enough to use every day speech rhythms and plain language to make poems (Brooks, 2003:83)

According to glossary of poetic term, types of sound devices are:  
(<http://shoga.wwa.com/~rgs/glossary.html> 23/04/11 20:36).

- a. Alliteration is used in several poems for sound effect. Several words in the sentence may begin with the same alphabet or syllable sound. Alliteration depends on sound, not spelling; using the alliteration effectively should create a connection or contrast between ideas.
- b. Assonance is the relatively close combination of the same or similar vowel sounds, but with different end consonants in a line or passage, thus vowels rhyme. Assonance does not occur simply by having the same vowel spelling; it has to say the words out loud.
- c. Consonance is the repetition of the same consonant sounds at the end of stressed syllables, but with different vowel sounds, within or at the end of a line.
- d. Onomatopoeia is a word that imitates the sound it represents. For example, "meow" sounds like the noise a cat makes. "Ring" is the sound produced by a telephone. "Woof" is the sound produced by a dog.
- e. Rhyme is basically similar sounding words. A poem may or may not have a rhyme. If the poem has rhyme, it means that the last words of the lines match with each other in some form. Either the last words of the first and second lines would rhyme with each other or the first and the third, second and the fourth and so on. In free verse of poems does not follow this system.

- f. Cacophony originates from the Greek word meaning "bad sound". The term in poems refers to the use of words that combine sharp, harsh, hissing, or unmelodious sounds. Cacophony is the sound technique used to illustrate the condition of anger, loss, depressing, lost, disappointed and lonely. It is also can be appears in persistent sad, anxious, feelings of hopelessness, pessimism, feelings of guilt, worthlessness, helplessness. Generally the cacophony is the consonant in the end of the word. Visually this kind of sound used the consonant **/b/, /p/, /m/, /k/, /h/, /p/, /t/, /s/, /r/, /ng/, /ny/**.
- g. Euphony used to develop the happiness in the poem, euphony usually symbolize with the combination sound of the vocal such us a, i, e, o, u with voiced consonant like b, d, g, j, liquid sound like r and l also nasal sound like m, n, ny, and ng.

#### **2.1.4.3 Sense Devices**

Sense devices has the same function with another aspects of poems but to identify them is sometimes more difficult because poems has a short language with huge meaning and rather difficult in syntactic structure.

In sense devices, there is a type of special language called by figurative language. Figurative language is a kind of language used to rise up the effect of language and make a particular connotation of the meanings (Sudjito, 1991:128). The figurative language makes the poem meaningful and can be interpreted in different meaning. There are many kinds of figurative language, but

the writer will discuss only 8 types of them mostly used in poems (Waluyo, 2002:87)

- a. Metaphor is an implicit comparison of unlike things by perceived common qualities so that our understanding of the presumably more commonplace implied object is transferred to and increases our understanding of the original subject.
- b. Simile is an explicit comparison or equation of one thing to another using the words "like", "as", "as if", "seems", or "appears".
- c. Personification is the giving of an animate quality to something that is inanimate-it is often enlivening but can be foolish ("the sleeping sea").
- d. Litotes is an invalid antonym to make an understatement or to emphatically affirm the positive.
- e. Irony is a contradictory statement or situation to reveal a reality different from what appears to be true.
- f. Metonymy is a figure of speech in which a person, place, or thing is referred to by something closely associated with it.
- g. Hyperbole is a kind of figurative language which compares some things with an exaggeration.
- h. Paradox is a figure of speech which the statement appears to contradict itself.

## **2.2 British Modern Poets**

British modern poets are they who produce the poems in 20<sup>th</sup> century, many modernists, wrote the poems in reaction to the perceived excesses of Victorian poems, with its emphasis on traditional formalism and ornate diction. The characteristic of modern poems in Britain are the short form and squashed lyrics. Another typical of British modern poems is they used common speech language, the literal word or the opposed of the literal word (Hulme, 1996:79).

### **2.2.1 William Henry Davies**

W. H. Davies was born in 1871, in Newport, Monmouthshire, Wales. His father was, at the time a Publican. After an apprenticeship as a picture-frame maker and a series of labouring jobs, he travelled to America, first to New York and then to the Klondike. He was brought up by his grandparents, who kept a pub near the docks, and left school at fourteen. When he was six years old he worked as a labourer and fruit picker, riding the rods in summer, wintering in Baltimore. In 1894 he returned briefly to London, two months later he was back in England, his leg having been amputated above the knee. after an accident whilst jumping a train in Canada, he lost a foot. Upon his return to Britain he led a poor, hard life living in London lodging houses and as a pedlar in the country and working in a cattle boat. He married in 1923, Emma, who was much younger than he. His first poems were published when he was 34. (Harlow, 1993:87).

W H Davies was popular from the beginning; he wrote with great simplicity about his life experience and dispossessed. In 1904 he scraped together nineteen pounds to pay Watts & Co to print a book of poems: *The Soul's Destroyer and Other Poems*. He never looked back. Both Arthur Symons and George Bernard Shaw sent him money to print more copies. Shaw also

encouraged him to write up his experiences as a hobo and even suggested the title: *The Autobiography of a Super-Tramp*. Mrs Shaw helped defray the printing costs and G B wrote the Preface, in 1908. (Harlow, 1993:105).

Davies's success was astonishing; for the rest of his life he knew, and was even friends with, all the leading literary and artistic figures in London; as early as 1911, for example, the Prime Minister (Asquith), Edward Thomas, and Edward Garnett petitioned the King to grant him a Civil List pension. He was given fifty (later a hundred) pounds a year. By 1916 he knew most of the sculptors and painters in London and began collecting portraits of himself. He knew Gaudier-Brzeska (Ezra Pound's friend) and Jacob Epstein. He also knew Augustus John and Sickert. Reading his poems aloud to paying audiences as part of the war effort introduced him to fashionable high society including Lady Cunard and Lady Churchill. (Harlow, 1993:107-109).

It made no difference to the essentially simple Davies. He married a country girl, thirty years his junior. They lived outside London, constantly and restlessly moving. Even when they settled finally in a Cotswold village in Gloucestershire they moved house four times. All this while he wrote poems (seven hundred poems in at least twenty-five volumes), always on his themes of the countryside and the poor, as well as an autobiography in three volumes. (Harlow, 1993:125).

In 1926, Davies was honoured with the degree of Doctor Litteris, honoris causa from the University of Wales. Davies returned to his native Newport in September 1938 for the unveiling of a plaque in his honour at the Church House Inn with an address given by the Poet Laureate John Masefield. He was unwell, however, and this proved to be his last public appearance. His health



deteriorated, not helped by the weight of his wooden leg, and he died in September 1940 at the age of 69. Never a church-goer in his adult life, Davies was cremated at Cheltenham and his remains interred there. (Harlow, 1993:140).

His bad childhood memory influence mostly his poem, it is about his own experiences. There are seven poems by William Henry Davies indicating sorrow in *The Songs of The Joys and Others* which are used in this study; *The Dark Hour*, *The Lonely Dreamer*, *The Hawk*, *This Night*, *The Interest*, *The Hermit*, *A Plain Life* (Harlow, 1993:142).

### **2.3 Interpreting Poems**

Some poems are extremely difficult to interpret. Poems as the one of literary work which is more complicated to understanding especially for beginners. When some people hear the word 'poems' the idea comes to their mind mostly is complicated words which have an unpredictable meaning. All of that caused by the bad teaching of poems in the formative years, and common misunderstandings about what is poems, and its function in our daily lives. One thing should remember according to Brooks that poems interpretation is just that interpretation. The reader may find that their view of the poem and their understanding are meaning differ to that of other people. That's fine. As long as they know why they have interpreted the poem in a particular way, they are entitled to their own opinion. When they have a main idea of the poem meaning, every image, word choice, and each line of the poem contributes to its overall effect and meaning of the interpreting (Brooks, 2003:178).

There are some steps to interpret poems ([How to Interpret Poems | eHow.com](http://www.ehow.com/how_2092681_interpret-poems.html#ixzz1JPaFKaj8) [http://www.ehow.com/how\\_2092681\\_interpret-poems.html#ixzz1JPaFKaj8](http://www.ehow.com/how_2092681_interpret-poems.html#ixzz1JPaFKaj8), 13/04/11;21:42):

1. Read and reread the poem in question, repetition will help to find the nuances that reading once will not.
2. Look for rhythm in the piece
3. Search the poem for an overall meaning or sense of purpose.  
Most poems will use symbols to convey a point without stating the fact plainly. Pay close attention to the way the poem makes feeling, and make note of those feelings.
4. Identify the speaker when interpret poems. This will help to sharp the ideas and focus in the thought on the speaker and their main point.
5. Define all of the words that seem to have a significant meaning, and pay close attention to words that can have more than one meaning. These key words are a good place to start to interpret poems
6. Use the personal feelings and judgments about the piece to come up with the overall theme, and verify if agree with the speaker. Interpretation is always subjective. Different people can read different things into a given piece
7. Analyze the findings and choose specific images and lines from the poem to justify the point of view. Most everyone can agree on a major theme of a poem, but there will always be people who will argue any point.

Sometimes the fear grows out and makes to interpret a poem. In part, the interpreter can relieve this fear by doing through the interpretation carefully; reading the poem a number of times and revising the interpretation to describe the new things that notice each time the interpreter read it.

## **2.4 Objective Approach**

Objective critics are, according to Abrams, ones who focus on the form or structure of the literary work itself to the exclusion of all other considerations such as the world which it reflects (the mimetic approach), the author who wrote it in the expressive approach, or the impact which it has on the reader and vice versa the pragmatic approach. In other words, it matters less what a work represents or is about, what its author meant, or what it does, good or bad, to the reader, or what a reader does to a text. What matters more is understanding the literary work per se, the textual object itself or, to be precise, how it is put together or structured, its form. The objective approach is an essentially empirical undertaking that is supposed to permit an objective or neutral apprehension of the text 'as in itself it really is, something that the emphases of the other approaches do not allow. (Abrams, 1953:26)

Objective approach as the title suggests that there is an objective standard for determining the quality of poetry. An objective standard is one that exists independently from one's own mind or opinions. judging poetry is like anything else: you must have some knowledge about the subject before you can offer an intelligent opinion. First, determine the main purpose of the poem. By determining the purpose of the poem, you will be trying to understand the poem. Make sure that you avoid the common mistake that many readers make by

assuming that the poet is talking about himself in the poem. More often than not, the narrator of the poem is someone other than the poet. By knowing who the speaker is, the purpose of the poem may be easier to see. (Abrams, 1953:31)

A good poem will help you to experience a freshly fallen snow, or to soar with an eagle, or to discover something new about a common object or event. But truly great poetry centers of universal themes on human existence, like love and death. In short, great poetry should affect the soul as well as the mind, the imagination as well as the intellect. Poetry should not be seen merely as a diversion for pleasure, although it can be. More importantly, poetry should cause a new awareness about yourself and about humans in general. What makes the Psalms of the Bible poetical is the fact that these Scriptures communicate the experience of humanity—fear, joy, praise, love, and hope. (Abrams, 1953:32)

This suggests that Objective Approach defines literature as the process of how the reader and the text interact with each other, and it was a revolutionary way of looking at the history of literature and literary criticism. Objective Approach, limits the role of the reader within this process, and the control of the reader does not function as the dominant in the act of reading the text, and also the basic of the reader's knowledge about literature. Advocating what some termed an intrinsic rather than extrinsic approach to criticism, they were primarily interested in the study of lyric poems because poems normally viewed as written to express the point of view and subjective state of mind of the poet. However, contrary to the Romantics, they advised that the critic should focus not on the poet, the reader, or on what the poem represents these would all be extrinsic to or a distraction from the poem itself, but on the poem to do so would constitute an intrinsic approach to criticism. (Abrams, 1953:26)

Objective approach is to seek to understand exactly how reader conceptualise particular facets of literature and other cultural practices as well as the precise ways in which they interpret texts, especially literary ones. These ways of interpreting texts are often called reading methodologies. Most scholars today would agree that there is no single meaning waiting to be simply found in any text. Meaning is, rather, produced, that is, it is a function of the different interpretative strategies which various readers bring to bear upon a text. (Tompkins, 1990:153).

Four elements in the total situation of a work of art are discriminated and made by one and another synonym, in almost all theories which aim to be comprehensive. First, there is the work, the artistic product itself. And since this is a human product, the second product is artist itself. The third elements, held to consist of people and actions, ideas and feelings, material things and events or super sensible sentences. The last element is audience; they are person who has attention and the reader. Objective approach which on principle regards the work of art in isolation from all these external points of reference, analyzes it as a self-sufficient entity constituted by its parts in their internal relations and sets out to judge it solely by intrinsic to its own mode of being. This point of view are comparative rare in literary criticism, the one early attempt at the analysis of an art form which is both objective and comprehensive occurs in the central portion. (Tyson, 2006:154).

Not really different with the way to interpreting poems, there are some steps to make an analysis about poems using objective approach. The first thing is the reader or interpreter should read the poem thoroughly, after the first read it should not give a real meaning about the poem so the reader or interpreter

should reread the poem again, read each clauses, phrases and lines and pay attention with the meaning. The next steps are try to analyze the elements of poems like diction, sound devices and sense devices and make a first meaning that the reader or interpreter can get from that analysis, after done with analysis all lines in the poem the reader or interpreter will get the of the poem (Rosenblatt, 1998:43)

## **2.5 Theoretical Framework**

This research focuses on interpretation of the sorrow in William Henry Davies poems. The writer uses poems as her corpus because poems have complicated sentences with many meaning which can be interpreted. William Henry Davies poems is choose randomly which contains of sorrow that influenced by the real environment society and also the poets real life experience. The data of this research are words, clauses, phrases indicating sorrow contained in diction, sense devices and sound devices. The data is analyzed using Objective Approach by M.H Abrams.

According to Abrams, Objective Approach is kind of interpreting poems that there is relationship between reader and text and the reader has a freedom to give a meaning into the text. By using objective approach, the writer try to interpret those poems that the poems will contains of the sorrow that influenced by the poet life experience based on her knowledge and cultural background.

## CHAPTER 3

### METHODOLOGY

#### 3.1 Research Method

This study is using descriptive analytical interpretative study and Objective approach is used to interpret William Henry Davies poems. According to Ratna (Ratna, 2004, 53) descriptive analytical study is a study which describing the facts, and then followed by doing analysis based on the facts. According to Bogdan and Taylor (Moleong, 2005;4) qualitative method is research procedures that produces descriptive data. This method uses interpretation. The strength to interpret correctly toward complete indication in aspects observed is to clear the situation and the condition.

This study is about describing and interpreting the William Henry Davies poems entitled *The Dark Hour*, *The Lonely Dreamer*, *The Hawk*, *This Night*, *The Interest*, *The Hermit*, *A Plain Life* using the point of view of the reader. The result of the study will produce the interpretation about the sorrow in the poems.

#### 3.2 Source of the Data

The sources of the data are poems of William Henry Davies entitled *The Dark Hour*, *The Lonely Dreamer*, *The Hawk*, *This Night*, *The Interest*, *The Hermit*, *A Plain Life* of William Henry Davies in *Songs of the Joy and Others* collection published by poems Wales Press in 1911 and. The data are each dictions, sound devices and sense devices contained in words, clauses, phrases on the poems indicating the sorrow.

### **3.3 Data Collection Procedures**

In collecting the data for analysis, the study used the following steps:

1. Find the poems that becomes the corpus of the study
2. Find the related background of the poems
3. Read all poems thoroughly
4. Find the words, clauses and phrases indicating the sorrow contained in the dictions, sound devices, and sense devices in the poems.
5. Read each poem 5 until 10 times to find out what is the poem generally talking about,

### **3.4 Data Analysis Procedures**

This study has techniques to analyzing the poems, they are:

1. Analyzing each words, clauses and phrases indicating the sorrow contained in the dictions, sound devices, and sense devices in the poems,
2. Interpreting each words, clauses and phrases indicating the sorrow contained in the dictions, sound devices, and sense devices in the poems based on the analyzing results,
3. Make the complete interpretation of each poem related sorrow the through the analyzing and interpreting result,
4. Review the interpretation result about the relation in each poems with the sorrow,
5. Draw the final conclusion from overall interpretations result.



## CHAPTER 4

### DISCUSSIONS AND FINDINGS

This chapter deals with the analysis and interpretation of William Henry Davies poems in the *Song of Joy and Others* in order to get the interpretation of the sorrow.

#### **4.1 Data Description**

The source of the data in this study is William Henry Davies poems in the *Songs of Joy and Others* published by poems Wales Press in 1911. The poems are also available in several poems web sites such as eBook and Amazon (amazon.com).

The writer chooses seven poems randomly in the Songs of Joy and Others with different titles, they are: I. The Dark Hour, II. The Lonely Dreamer, III. The Hawk, IV. This Night, V. The Interest, VI. The Hermit, VII. A Plain Life. As summary there are 25 stanzas for the whole poems with some various amount of line in stanza, and have a total 130 lines.

#### **4.2 Analysis and Interpretation of the poems**

##### **4.2.1 I. The Dark Hour**

The Dark Hour is divided into seven stanzas with four lines on each. The poem is written in the first person perspective which is “I” stands as the poet. This poem mostly compares the I’s sorrow feeling with the natural things around him.

From the title of this poem, "The Dark Hour" we can see this poem is telling about something containing the sorrow by the connotative meaning of the word "dark", and word "hour" can be interpreted as the period or moment. If we correlate the interpretation result from the poem with the title we can conclude that this poem tells about the feeling when the moment of death / sorrow come.

And now, when merry winds do blow,  
And rain makes trees look fresh,  
An overpowering staleness holds  
This mortal flesh.

The first stanza in line 1 – 2 *And now, when the merry winds do blow, and rain makes trees look fresh* the poet shows the peaceful and calm condition but in line 3 – 4 *An overpowering staleness holds this mortal flesh* is kind of personification that represent the great weakness. Personification is kind of figurative speech that gives the human job into dead thing (Waluyo, 2002:87). There is a kind of euphony with consonant "w" shows the relieve feeling and in line 1 *And now, when the merry winds do blow* there is consonant with cacophony with consonant 's' in *An overpowering staleness holds* that cacophony shows how strong something press him down. Cacophony as the opposite of euphony is show the sadness (Brooks, 2003:83). When merry do winds blow and rain makes trees look fresh is direct expression to express the lovely environment with all the balances inside, goes into an overpowering staleness holds this mortal flesh indicate that there is something so fragile and powerless still trying to save his entire life, something that almost unbearable by this person.

Though well I love to feel the rain,  
And be by winds well blown –  
The mystery of mortal life  
Doth press me down.

In the second stanza, line 5 – 6 *Though well I love to feel the rain, And be by winds well blown* the poet still use the description of natural environment but in the next line 7 – 8 *The mystery of mortal life Doth press me down* he compares with his question about mystery, the choice of word “Doth” means “does”, the mystery in his life completely put him into full of pressure situation. This stanza clearly show the situation either he can’t understood or accept in his past until now he is still curious and unaccepted that situation.

And, In this mood, come now what will,  
Shine Rainbow, Cuckoo call;  
There is no thing in Heaven or Earth  
Can lift my soul.

The third stanza comes with the good mood by using metaphor, *And in this mood, come now what will, Shine Rainbow, Cuckoo call*. Metaphor is like simile that’s compare 2 things, but metaphor is indirect expression not like simile, metaphor didn’t use word “as”, “like”, etc (Waluyo, 2002:87). Metaphor describes the subject as the thing which is compared. Metaphor in this stanza wants to compare the happiness in his mood, the brightness of that mood by shining rainbow and cuckoo call. Cuckoo is kind of bird that has a great voice. The opposite from previous lines, in line 11 – 12 he uses hyperbole. Hyperbole is kind a figurative language which compares two things with an exaggeration (Waluyo,

2002:87). It appears when he said *there is nothing in Heaven or Earth can lift my soul*. This figurative language tells us that even everything in heaven and earth is on him; it still can't make him happy and can't replace the sorrow feeling. He feels so lost, regret something that will be part of him for his entire life. Cacophony also appears in consonant 't' on word lift with line *nothing in Heaven or Earth can lift my soul*, this cacophony wants to show the pressure can't make him has passion to life.

I know not where this state comes from --  
No cause for grief I know;  
The Earth around is fresh and green,  
Flowers near me grow.

The fourth stanza begins with direct idea shows the confusing in the poet's mind about the death, in line 15 – 16 *I know not where this state comes from—no cause for grief I know* he can't accept the death for any reason, but in the next line *The Earth around is fresh and green, flowers near me grow* he try to compare the sorrow of the death with the peaceful environment, seems like he want to ask, why should the death exist here, in the lovely condition.

I sit between two fair rose trees;  
Red roses on my right,  
And on my left side roses are  
A lovely white.

The little birds are full of joy,

Lambs bleating all the day;  
The colt runs after the old mare,  
And children play.

In the next fifth and sixth stanzas are full of description about the natural world condition that usually will make people happy, full of joy and calming themselves, *I sit between two fair rose trees; red roses on my right and on my left side roses are lovely white*. Bring together the most famous kind of roses; the red and white roses, both of those flowers are symbols of purity of love. The interpretation of this condition is like imaging the condition where he lives in the peaceful and lovely environment. *The little bird are full of joy* in stanza 6 line 21 Davies here wants to show how cheerful condition when we can hear the little birds sing and make the great voice. This stanza full of condition that truly happens in Davies's life, growing up in the farm, he put the exact situation to show his ideas.

And still there comes this dark, dark hour --  
Which is not borne of Care;  
Into my heart it creeps before  
I am aware.

The last stanza, he goes back to the situation that changed from the shine to the dark. There is a repetition of word "dark" in line 20, *And still there comes, the dark, dark hour*, dark hour here means when the death come, he used 'dark' to represent the death. It shows how the death give him very bad experience, even the previous stanza express the perfect balancing of nature, here he like questioning why the death still come. In line 26, he express his opinion by *Which*

*is not borne of Care* is about the indiscriminate death, when someone he loves is dead, nobody around him cares about the death or his loss, it makes him feel like that isn't fair. There is a personification in line 27, *Into my heart creeps before*, here he wants to say that his heart is not only sad or sick but also it's like completely broken and very disappointed because of that unfair situation, he still can't accept the death and people's behaviour about the death and his loss. Until the last line *I am aware*, he truly realizes what has happened and still remembers like crystal clear everything when the death came and took someone's soul.

Since we will interpret the sorrow in the poems, we can see the object (sorrow) and the Voice (I) as the narrator. From that relation in this poem we can conclude two points as the result of the interpretation.

The first point is we can see that Davies really hurts because of his loss. It indicates explicitly from the title (*The Dark Hour*) and it can also be seen through in the whole poem. He tries to compare the natural and joyful situation around him and his sorrow like happened in the same time, for example in third stanza line 9 – 12 *And in this mood, come now what will, Shine Rainbow, Cuckoo call. There is no thing in Heaven or Earth can lift my soul*, he wants to show the happiness of the atmosphere continued with the sorrow in his heart. Because of that comparison the sound devices used turn and turn about indicating the joyful and sorrow, he also used figurative speech like metaphor and personification to show how deeply his hurt and also how beautiful the environment is. Besides the figurative language, he used direct work to express the idea or situation not in connotative meaning.

Second point is the confusion about the death matter, he had someone he really cared and loved but he/she was dead and he can't accept the death, it still

questioning him until now, he didn't understand why the death should come even in the balance and good condition, all that confused clearly seen in stanza 4 line 13 - 16 *I know not where this state comes from—no cause for grief I know. The Earth around is fresh and green, flowers near me grow*, he begins with the question about the confused situation of the sorrow caused by death and continues with the descriptions of the natural environment.

#### 4.2.2 II. The Lonely Dreamer

From the title we can imagine the person who likes dreaming and feels lonely even he lives in his entire family and friends. We can also predict the content of the entire poem will talk about the feeling and the condition's descriptions of the Dreamer. *The Lonely Dreamer* is divided into three stanzas; there are four lines in each. In this poem, the writer stands as the third person who knows exactly the actor's feeling and environment around the actor.

He lives his lonely life,

And when he dies a thousand hearts maybe will utter sighs;

Because they liked his songs,

And now their bird sleeps with his head beneath his wing, unheard.

In the first stanza line 1 and 2, *He lives his lonely life, And when he dies a thousand hearts maybe will utter sighs*, the poet firstly wants to describe this man's life and when he died, he still feels like he always lonely even he lives in crowded environment, and this line is kind of litotes. Litotes is kind of figurative language that shows the invalid antonym to make an understatement or to emphatically affirm the positive (Waluyo, 2002:87). The second figurative

language in these two lines is personification in *a thousand hearts maybe will utter sighs*. Personification is kind of figurative speech that gives the human job into dead thing (Waluyo, 2002:87). This line also shows the hesitation when the poet's says 'maybe', it can be interpreted that maybe many people feels sorry to his death or maybe not. In the next line, the poet tells the reason of the sighs before in *Because they liked his songs, And now their bird sleeps with his head beneath his wing, unheard*. That line tells us that the dead man had a good voice and people like his songs, the word 'bird' used to represent 'He' and unheard' means he died silently, like no one accompany him second from her death. All lines in this stanza use cacophony. Cacophony is the sound technique used to illustrate the condition of anger, loss, depressing, lost, disappointed and lonely. It is also can be appears in persistent sad, anxious, feelings of hopelessness, pessimism, feelings of guilt, worthlessness, helplessness (Brooks, 2003:83) And it appears in the line 2 as the words 's' in *And when he dies a thousand hearts maybe will utter sighs*, those two words are give sad meaning that when someone's died people around him must be sad and feel that loss and feel sorry about that, the sorry feeling represent by words *sighs*, second cacophony comes up by the consonant 'd' in line 4 *And now their bird sleeps with his head beneath his wing, unheard* this cacophony want to show that the bird in this case represent the that man died silently.

But what kind hand will tend his grave,  
 And bring those blossoms there, of which he used to sing?  
 Who'll kiss his mound,  
 And wish the time would come to lie with him inside that silent tomb?



This second stanza full of question from the poet to people around him and the death man *But what kind hand will tend his grave, And bring those blossoms there, of which he used to sing?, Who'll kiss his mound, And wish the time would come to lie with him inside that silent tomb.* The poet wants to ask people about their attention to the death man when he still alive and he try to make sure that even when he life and many people adore him and his songs, he still feels lonely, are people who likes him will take care of his grave or he just being forgotten. In this stanza Davies uses the direct question to show his confused about the death man lives, he also uses cacophony with the word 'd' in *Who'll kiss his mound***d** this cacophony want to symbolize the grave and people attention to the death body and word 'b' in *And wish the time would come to lie with him inside that silent tomb***b** this cacophony want to represent the sorrow in quite burial place.

And who'll forget the dreamer's skill,  
 And shed a tear because a loving heart is dead?  
 Height for gossip then and common sight—  
 And let his death brings tears in no one's eyes.

The last stanza in line 9 – 10, *And who'll forget the dreamer's skill, And shed a tear because a loving heart is dead?*, Davies still asking about the memory created by the dead man. There is a personification in *heart is dead*, here Davies finally explain the confusedness before that actually many people still love him, people do care about him even he didn't feel the same thing, with *shed a tear because a loving heart is dead*, he emphasizes that many people feel sorry about the death. Next line, *Height for gossip then and common sight*, this

line explains about many rumours coming up after this man died, and the last line *And let his death brings tears in no one's eyes*, Davies wants to conclude to let the lonely man left behind and don't remember him with sadness and feel sorry about him. Cacophony still appears with this stanza with the consonant 'd' in *And shed tear because a a loving heart is dead* the cacophony with dead word absolutely shows the sorrow with loss feeling, next cacophony comes up with consonant 't' in *Height for gossip then and common sight* the word sights here want to show the deep breath made by group of people to show the usual expression when we loss somebody, the sorry feeling can be shown by this expression, last cacophony with consonant 's' in *And let his death brings tears in no one's eyes* as we know eyes can be as the media to show the sorrow, eyes can tell so many things that sometimes can't be spoken.

This poem explains the feeling of people who loss someone their adores so much, this poem also has relation with the previous Davies's poem *The Dark Hour*, if the previous one explains Davies feeling, this poem put Davies as the third person who tells the audience about other people loss feeling's. Some lines of this poem in line 5 – 10 , *But what kind hand will tend his grave, And bring those blossoms there, of which he used to sing?. Who'll kiss his mound, And wish the time would come to lie with him inside that silent tomb?. And who'll forget the dreamer's skill, And shed a tear because a loving heart is dead?*, contains of Davies questions and doubt if the people still care and give attention to the dead man. In short, Davies try to compare his sorrow with others and wants to know are they feel the same thing as he or not and in the end he tells people to start the new life and go out from the sadness.

#### 4.2.3 III. The Hawk

The third poem will be analyze is *The Hawk*, this poem divided into 2 stanzas with 8 lines in each. From the title we can predict the whole poem will be describe the hawk and compare it with the person.

Thou dost not fly, thou art not perched,  
The air is all around;  
What is it that can keep thee set,  
From falling to the ground?  
The concentration of thy mind  
Supports thee in the air;  
As thou dost watch the small young bird,  
With such a deadly care.

All lines in the first stanza are all about the hawk, starting with *Thou dost not fly, thou art not perched, The air is all around;* that's show the calmness of the hawk, he just hanging on the tree. In the line 3 – 4 *What is it that can keep thee set, From falling to the ground?* He start asking about that calmness and the hawk way of life, next line *The concentration of thy mind, Supports thee in the air* he try to analyze and praise the hawk for the ability of hunt and the patient when waiting for the target when their hunting for food shown in last line of this stanza *As thou dost watch the small young birds, With such a deadly care.* In this stanza Davies explain the condition and environment around the hawk, he deliver that message by using direct explanation.

My mind has such a hawk as thou,

It is an evil mood;  
It comes when there's no cause for grief,  
And on my joys doth brood.  
Then do I see my life in parts;  
The earth receives my bones,  
The common air absorbs my mind ---  
It knows not flowers from stones.

Comes into the second stanza, the first line *My mind has such a hawk as thou*, is kind of simile. Simile is an explicit comparison or equation of one thing to another using the words "like", "as", "as if", "seems", or "appears" (Waluyo, 2002:87). He directly compares his mind 'My', the way of thinking to the hawk as describe before, in line 10 *It is an evil mood* he realizes that his frame of mind is bad after compare it with the hawk's. in the next line *It comes when there's no cause for grief*, he continues with the reason why that kind of mood or feeling comes up. In line 12 – 13 he continuing the previous line *And on my joys doth brood. Then do I see my life in parts*, he thinks and reviews his life and in the next line *The earth receives my bones, The common air absorbs my mind*, he feels the sorrow by using personification. Personification is kind of figurative speech that gives the human job into dead thing (Waluyo, 2002:87). Personification here used to show the sorrow he feels make he can't think clearly, has no power to continuing his life. And the last line *It knows not flowers from stones*, it represents his mind, he knew there is no happiness if that person can't make it by themselves, if he still drown into his sadness and depressing any kind of happiness won't come to him and his life. The consonant mostly used in the end of line on this stanza is kind of cacophony, which are 'd' in line 12 *And on my joys*

*doth brood* this cacophony shows feeling sad and sorry to himself. He also uses 'thou', thou is a second person singular in old English pronoun, nowadays thou has been replaced by you.

This poem tells about a story of the hawk that used as comparison to someone's sorrow feeling, the hawk way of life and how the poet admires their stability. After describes and discuss the hawk, he comes to himself, he evaluating his life and the sorrow he felt, he try to realize that actually there is nothing can make him happy if he can't go out from his sadness, but when he remember again, something made him broken in their past and he can't forget even he know he should be.

#### **4.2.4 IV. This Night**

From the title we can imagine the whole story of the poem, it might be all about the description, condition and feeling in a particular night, and that feeling potentially about sorrow feeling as one of the theory said that the word 'night' could be identified as characteristic or representation of sorrow. This poem contains of 2 stanzas with six lines in each.

This night, as I sit here alone,  
And brood on what is dead and gone  
The owl that's in this High gate Wood,  
Has found his fellow in my mood;  
To every star, as it doth rise –  
Oh – o – o! Oh – o – o! he shivering cries.

In the first line, line 1 – 2 *This night, as I sit here alone, And brood on what is dead and gone*, Davies tries to introduce the condition when he sat in one night just by himself and think about his life, the death and the soul that gone when touched by the death, left people they loved forever. There is kind of alliteration here in word ‘alone’ on *This night, as I sit here **alone***, and the word ‘gone’ on *And brood on what is dead and **gone***. Alliteration is several words in the sentence may begin with the same alphabet or syllable sound, it depends on sound, not spelling; using the alliteration effectively should create a connection or contrast between ideas (Brooks, 2003:87). This alliteration shows a relation of sorrow feeling that reflect when he is thinking of something make him sad he feels like his soul just gone, not in his body anymore. In line 3 – 4 *The owl that’s in this High gate Wood, Has found his fellow in my mood*, at this time in the poet mind there is an owl perch on the branch of the Highgate wood, Highgate wood is the ancient woodland in North London, that’s the place Davies spent his childhood, and now there’s a School Arts College in that place. (<http://www.haringley.gov.uk/highgatewood.htm> 19/05/12 00:45). There is a kind of personification in *Has found his fellow in my mood*, he makes the owl doing such a human job that found the mood, it matches with the understanding of personification that is kind of figurative speech that gives the human job into other thing (Waluyo, 2002:87). In this line, the poet tries to deliver message that the owl mind is exactly same with what he was thinking. Next line, *To every star, as it doth rise*, in this line he tries to explain the thing that he said before which the star appears in the night sky. The last line in this stanza *Oh – o – o! Oh – o – o! he shivering cries* is kind of onomatopoeia. Onomatopoeia is a word that imitates the sound it represents. For example, "meow" sounds like the noise a cat makes. "Kring" is the sound

produced by a telephone. "Woof" is the sound produced by a dog (Brooks, 2003:83). That sounds could be interpreted as the sound of sadness produce by the owl which is exactly same with the poet's feeling, it is supported by the hyperbole used *he shivering cries*. Hyperbole is a kind of figurative language which expresses something's with an exaggeration (Waluyo, 2002:87). The using of hyperbole here is to show the poet deeply feeling, the sorrow that he can't express directly.

And, looking at the Moon this night,  
There's that dark shadow in her light.

Ah! Life and death, my fairest one,

Thy lover is a skeleton!

"And why is that? " I question - "why? "

Oh – o – o! Oh – o – o! The owl doth cry.

The second stanza line 7 – 8 *And, looking at the Moon this night, There's that dark shadow in her light*, the poet tries to encourage the reader to see the night sky and how it looks like as he seen, the shining moon light has the dark shadow on it, that can be interpreted as even there's always happiness but still the sorrow will come with it. Alliteration appears again in word 'night' on *And, looking at the Moon this **night***, and in the word 'light' on *There's that dark shadow in her **light***. This alliteration wants to compare two different things in this context, first is night, night is a symbol of the darkness and sorrow and second is light, light as symbol of brightness, this is indicate that in every dark must be something shine and in every light we will find the dark, that's like binary opposition things. The death will come no matter how many happiness that

people have. In line 9 – 10 *Ah! Life and death, my fairest one, Thy lover is a skeleton!*, he said life and death is something come to balancing this human life, and no one likes the death, it has only an eternal friend that is the bones. He also said that life and death is something most fine thing in this life. In two last lines *"And why is that? " I question - "why? "*, he asks why the death still comes and separate person from others they loved, in the last line he imitate again the owl voice *Oh – o – o! Oh – o – o! The owl doth cry*, and ends the poem with statement that the owl represents himself still crying and sad.

This poem tries to tell the reader about his feeling using word 'night', 'moon' and 'the owl' to deliver the sorrow he felt by feeling of the owl. He makes the owl has exactly same sad feeling as he did. He still asking about the coming of the death and emphasize to deliver the message that his loss caused by death. In this poem, he used the owl as natural environment used to express the sorrow which is very typical of Davies. He can't accept the death and can't find yet the answer why the death should be exist and take someone soul even that person is a good one. His soul is still in a war to accept this phenomenon.

#### **4.2.5 V. The Interest**

The Interest is the fifth poem at William Henry Davies that feels the sorrow experience of the poet. This poem consists of 2 stanza, there are sixteen lines in the first stanza and stanza there twelve lines in second stanza. Here the poem uses two points of view, as we can see in first stanza he uses second person voice that 'you' represent somebody's voice and in second stanza he starts using 'me' represent the portrays of the narrator. From the title *The Interest*



we can little bit imagines that the whole poem will tell us about something might be interesting for the poet.

When things are hard and troublesome,  
And life for you looks dim;  
Bills and debts grow daily,  
And finances seem to slim.  
The car won't start and kids are sick,  
And the ground's too hard to hoe;  
The breads all gone, the water shut off,  
And still the corn won't grow.  
Your mate is gone, friends are few,  
And sorrow fills your soul;  
There seems to be no end in sight,  
And your days are black as coal.  
Nothing one can say or do,  
Can ease the pain you feel;  
As life goes on, you just get worse,  
And soon you will be ill.

The first stanza line 1 – 2 *When things are hard and troublesome, And life for you looks dim*; he opens it with the hard condition that could be happen in our daily life, in line 3 – 5 *Bills and debts grow daily, And finances seem to slim. The car won't start and kids are sick*, are show that all the troubles comes from money things, how money can affect someone's quality of life, from the line *The car*

*won't start and kids are sick* this person feels so terrible because he seems like messed up not only his life but also people around him. In line 6 – 9 *And the ground's too hard to hoe; The breads all gone, the water shut off, And still the corn won't grow.* He express the difficulties are all about foodstuffs. *And still the corn won't grow* that's line shows that not only money but also the ground less of water, drought, food sources didn't growing up and a corn also died, those things are just the beginning of the famine disaster. Next, line 10 – 11 *Your mate is gone, friends are few, And sorrow fills your soul;* from those lines he tells his own story that if someone really mean to us like family or friend just left us, we can feel like nothing more important to continue this life, everything we have done is useless. First figurative language comes into line 11 and 12 *There seems to be no end in sight,* and in *And your days are black as coal* are kinds of simile. Simile is an explicit comparison or equation of one thing to another using the words "like", "as", "as if", "seems", or "appears" (Waluyo, 2002:87). This simile are use to show the dark view in the life road and comparing the daily life in the black coal, no colour, just flat and nothing interesting or important that we can do. Next line, *Nothing one can say or do, Can ease the pain you feel;* these lines coming up with to explain further more about how does it feel when we life just by our self, nor friends or family, even there are a lot of people around us, we still feel like they are all strangers, everything they do or say just meaningless. The last line *As life goes on, you just get worse, And soon you will be ill.* He tries to conclude all things he said before, that without people we love life around us, there will be come a time when we fells so suffered and can't be goes to suicide, some cacophony to show sadness here represent by consonant 'm' in line 2 *And life for you looks dim*, this word represent the gloomy situation happens in his life

and in line 4 *And finances seem to slim*, he tries to explain the money difficulties makes the life condition getting worst. Another cacophony with consonant 'k' in *The car won't start and kids are sick*, this explains that sorrow also can be made by the unwell feeling.

The only thing he gives to me,  
Is stand and don't give in;  
For Satan has come to destroy me,  
And force me into sin.  
He lies and hits me with all he has,  
And tells me, I will lose;  
He craftily tries to wear me down,  
So him, I will choose.  
But still, after all I left  
Keep my faith and be repaid,  
With nothing.

There is a perspective difference from the first stanza. In this stanza the poet uses first person voice that 'my' represents Davies's voice. In line 17 – 18 *The only thing he gives to me, Is stand and don't give in*; Davies realizes that the person who left him already gave him an advice to continue his life, because evil clearly wants to make him make a sin and all the bad things in *For Satan has come to destroy me, And force me into sin*. In line 21 – 22 *He lies and hits me with all he has, And tells me, I will lose*; Davies continues to explain his friend's message about Satan, whatever positive things he has done, Satan will judge it as the wrong one. Satan will continue his mission to encourage people until

they follow him, it represent in *He craftily tries to wear me down, So him, I will choose*. In the three last line *But still, after all I left, Keep my faith and be repaid, With nothing* he make all things clear, even he won and didn't follow the satan, he can keep his believe but he still get nothing, the sorrow is still be there, haunted for his entire life. The cacophony used in this stanza with consonant 'ng' appears in *With nothing*, this is the last line in second stanza, this cacophony wants to explain that everything he has done and his effort has no result.

The uses of certain kinds of figurative language influences the sorrow tone like by metaphor can be used to compare the happiness and sadness to express the existence of sorrow or personification by imagine how the dead things also can be reflect the level of sorrow which want to deliver in the poem, and also by hyperbole they can particularly emphasize which kind of sorrow feeling wants to express. Even though, all lines in second stanza do not use any kind of figurative language The narrator shows the sorrow that follow him in directly expression and language, it could be consistent as he as modern poet that do not really strict to the rules in writing a poem. The narrators do not want to make it more difficult to deliver the sorrow message that could be make misinterpretation of the poem. This poem still talks about sorrow caused by loss and death. He seems like not only loss one but also some persons in his past, so he feels like can't accept death already separate him from person he really care about, it hurts his heart for his entire life. He actually realizes that's not good things to keep but because it hurts him so bad, he had no other choice.

#### 4.2.6 VI. The Hermit

The hermit is sixth poem in Songs of The Joy and Others, this poem consists of 4 stanzas with 4 lines in each stanza. This poem uses the third person point of view represented by 'the man'. From the title *The Hermit* means person who lives isolated from society, many reasons some people become the hermit, it could be for spiritual; or religion reason or just feel lonely of their life calmness.

What moves that lonely man is not the boom  
Of waves that break against the cliff so strong;  
Nor roar of thunder, when that travelling voice  
Is caught by rocks that carry far along

From the first stanza, line 1 – 2 *What moves that lonely man is not the boom, Of waves that break against the cliff so strong;* he uses metaphor, metaphor is like simile that's compare 2 things, but metaphor is indirect expression not like simile, metaphor didn't use word "as", "like", etc (Waluyo, 2002:87). Metaphor describes the subject as the thing which is compared. He comparing any movement of lonely man is can't be so stunning, everything he has done just like a wind, never get attention by people around him. The metaphor continues in line 3 *Nor roar of thunder, when that travelling voice* express that even his sad feeling he compared it with roar of thunder that sound really tough is inaudible. There is personification in *Is caught by rocks that carry far along*, personification is kind of figurative speech that gives the human job into dead thing (Waluyo, 2002:87). The travelling voice refers to his mind voice, no one can hear because it's just disappeared and carry on by wind. In this stanza there are two consonants reflecting the sorrow or known as cacophony; 'm' in

*What moves that lonely man is not the boom* this cacophony shows the sorrow by imagine if no one notice every single thing we had done, we do anything but seems like all those thing meaningless.

'Tis not the groan of oak tree I its prime,  
When lightning strikes its solid heart to dust;  
Nor frozen pond when, melted by the sun,  
It suddenly doth break its sparkling crust.

Next into second stanza, he starts by word *'Tis* in *'Tis not the groan of oak tree I its prime*, *'tis* is a contraction missing letter, it usually write as 'it is' in this line he uses metaphor again by comparing himself with the sad voice of the tree. Next line *When lightning strikes its solid heart to dust*; he try to continue and relate this line with the previous one and explain the sad condition use metaphor and hyperbole at the same line, Hyperbole is kind a figurative language which compares two things with an exaggeration (Waluyo, 2002:87). Lightning strikes refers to the deeply sadness he feels and no matter how strong he try to hold it but he still can't make a deal with it. Another metaphor in *Nor frozen pond when, melted by the sun*, he try to express again how the sadness breaking him down, even the frozen pond refers to his heart and the sun is sadness, so how hard he try to be strong person but if the sadness come and come again, in some point he'll giving up. Last line in second stanza *It suddenly doth break its sparkling crust*. *It* here refers to himself; the sadness cacophony appears in 't' by *When lightning strikes its solid heart to dust* that cacophony describes how the sorrow changes his personality into sadness and depression.

What moves that man is when the blind bat taps  
His window when he sits alone at night  
Or when the small bird sounds like some great beast  
Among the dead, dry leaves so frail and light.

The third stanza starts by metaphor in *What moves that man is when the blind bat taps his window when he sits alone at night* line 9 – 10, he describes his feeling with the blind bat means do not know where to go that knock his window when he sit alone in a night thinking of his life. It is also personification in *the blind bat taps his window*, he try deliver the meaning that when he think about his feeling and be disturbing by the bat. Next line *Or when the small bird sounds like some great beast* he use metaphor to compare his sad feeling with birds happy sound, it continued by *Among the dead, dry leaves so frail and light*. The bird sounds around the dead body in a grave somewhere and *dry leaves so frail and light* represent his sad feeling. In this stanza he make it clear that his sadness caused by the death, take someone from his side and it really hurts him some consonants represent cacophony such us 't' in *His window when he sits alone at night*, the sorrow express by the night when he feels lonely and think about his life and his sadness.

Or when the moths on his night-pillow beat  
Such heavy blows he fears they'll break his bones;  
Or when a mouse inside the papered walls,  
Comes like a tiger crunching through the stones.

In the last stanza, line 13 – 14 *Or when the moths on his night-pillow beat, Such heavy blows he fears they'll break his bones*; he continues to express the

death from previous stanza, he expresses the sadness feels like there are louses in the place where he sleep, make it really dirty and uncomfortable. And *heavy blows* refers to the deeply sadness caused by loss. He admit it, that he really afraid of the death and loss. There is a kind of hyperbole in line 14 *they'll break his bones* it shows how much that sadness crash him. In two last lines, *Or when a mouse inside the papered walls, Comes like a tiger crunching through the stones* he try to express himself as a mouse that isolated inside a box and in *Comes like a tiger crunching through the stones*, is kind of simile. Simile is an explicit comparison or equation of one thing to another using the words "like", "as", "as if", "seems", or "appears" (Waluyo, 2002:87), his effort so hard to go out from that box by infiltrate that wall.

This poem comes up again by the loss topic like some poem in previous analysis. His best friend in his biography believes that this poem also tell about the narrator experience of the death, the worst experience for him and affect his entire life from this poem, we can conclude two main points.

First point, we can see that Davies he is really devastated, broken and really want to give up to encounter the sorrow feeling in his mind from the line 6 *When lightning strikes its solid heart to dust;* and line 7 *Nor frozen pond when, melted by the sun,* he also feels like no one care about his feeling, make him always feel lonely, it express by the person in this poem called as 'lonely man' that reflects the sorrow feeling.

Another point is we can conclude that he really concern about natural environment, even he talks about sorrow, he shares his bad experience by comparing it with something like animals, flowers, plants or any natural things around him. it shows in line 5 *'Tis not the groan of oak tree*, line 9 *What moves*



*that man is when the blind bat taps*, line 11 Or when the small bird sounds like some great beast, line 13 *Or when the moths on his night-pillow beat*, line 14 *Or when a mouse inside the papered walls*, and line 15 *a tiger crunching through the stones*. Those entire lines used animal to represent his devastated and a strong desire to overcome that feeling.

#### 4.2.7 VII. A Plain Life

This is the last poem in William Henry Davies in the Songs of Joy and Others. *A Plain Life* has 6 stanzas and 2 lines in each stanza. This poem uses the first point of view that 'I' or 'me' represent the poet. From the title we can predict the whole poem will talk about the poet's flat life.

No idle gold – since this fine sun, my friend,  
Until my calm heart burnt forever

Starts from the first stanza lines 1 – 2 *No idle gold – since this fine sun, my friend, Until my calm heart burnt forever* this is kind of metaphor. Metaphor is like simile that's compare 2 things, but metaphor is indirect expression not like simile, metaphor didn't use word "as", "like", etc (Waluyo, 2002:87). Metaphor describes the subject as the thing which is compared. In this line he compares gold with sun that is kind of usual warm sun but when that sunlight exposed his skin he feels like on fire for long time, this metaphor wants to express that physically he is so fragile.

No precious stones – since these green mornings show,

Without a warn, their take my soul.

In second stanza *No precious stones – since these green mornings show, Without a warn, their take my soul.* He also use metaphor by comparing stones with green morning, by the word green morning he wants to describe a lovely and calm environment around him and its contradiction by next line *Without a warn, their take my soul* he explains that he is in the great atmosphere but suddenly something take away his soul, that thing must be sadness that happens in his past comes to his mind, take the happiness he feels before and feels the emptiness and sorrow feeling.

No lifeless books – since birds with their sweet tongues

Won't read aloud again to me their happier songs.

The third stanza *No lifeless books – since birds with their sweet tongues, Won't read aloud again to me their happier songs.* He compares again books with birds use metaphor, we knew that birds always sings a great songs like book of life and he never missed that song from those bird but when the sadness come no birds wants to sing again, very bad life to live. That circumstances also makes he feels the sorrow become worst, every little thing that make him happy before isn't exist anymore.

No painted scenes – since clouds can't change their skies

A hundred time a day to please my eyes.

In the next stanza *No painted scenes – since clouds can't change their skies. A hundred time a day to please my eyes,* he uses metaphor to compare painted scenes with clouds, now he explain his sadness from his eyes, he can't

see any good things to pleasure himself, if in the previous stanza he can't hear any good song now he can't see any good thing, he tries to elaborate any aspects of his body that not only his heart but all parts of his body can't feel the happiness anymore.

No headstrong wine – since, when I drink, the spring  
Into my eager ears won't softly sing.

The fifth stanza, *No headstrong wine – since, when I drink, the spring, Into my eager ears won't softly sing*. The metaphor uses to compare wine with spring, he used again sense of hearing to capture the sadness, if usually wine and spring are good combination to calm himself but now even his ears really want to hear that sound but he just can't, to show that things he uses hyperbole in *Into my eager ears*. Hyperbole is kind a figurative language which compares two things with an exaggeration (Waluyo, 2002:87). Hyperbole here used to describe how hard his ears to find a good sound to entertain himself, by losing this leisure activity must be bring in the sadness.

No other smiles – since every simple beast  
Can't teach me to be happy with least.

The last stanza, *No other smiles – since every simple beast, Can't teach me to be happy with least*. He uses metaphor to compare smile with beast, this stanza clearly describe this condition, he can't smiles again with the simple and cute behaviour of the thing around him that always entertain him before, now it can't make him happy again. Everything makes happiness just gone by the sadness.

The cacophony are appear in consonants 't' with *Until my calm heart burnt forever* this word contains of sorrow by express how the peace heart change by something make him sad and he can't feel anything by his heart. Next cacophony shows up in last stanza consonant 't' *Can't teach me to be happy with least*, it explain that any kind of thing in this universe even can't make him feel the happiness every time he remembers that memory. Cacophony is the sound technique used to illustrate the condition of anger, loss, depressing, lost, disappointed and lonely. It is also can be appears in persistent sad, anxious, feelings of hopelessness, pessimism, feelings of guilt, worthlessness, helplessness (Brooks, 2003:83).

The poem is expressing all the sadness he feel, this poem full of dark condition in every stanza like in third stanza *No lifeless books – since birds with their sweet tongues. Won't read aloud again to me their happier songs.* After all stories in previous poems, this poem like want to conclude all that things that after all he just had a flat life represent from the title in this poem.

This poem was the last poem in Songs of Joy and others that had sorrow theme in it, and shows how much struggle happened in his life and his effort to deal with that sadness.

From all the data collected, there are 4 types of sense devices and 2 types of sound devices used, as the metaphor as the most frequently used, followed by personification in second place, and alliteration in one of the poems appears twice, next is cacophony that appears almost in all line in every stanza of those poems to support the sorrow feelings in it. From the analysis Davies uses natural environment like animals, plant, flower, season, etc to compare with the sorrow feeling.

## CHAPTER 4

### DISCUSSIONS AND FINDINGS

This chapter deals with the analysis and interpretation of William Henry Davies poems in the *Song of Joy and Others* in order to get the interpretation of the sorrow.

#### 4.1 Data Description

The source of the data in this study is William Henry Davies poems in the *Songs of Joy and Others* published by poems Wales Press in 1911. The poems are also available in several poems web sites such as eBook and Amazon (amazon.com).

The writer chooses seven poems randomly in the Songs of Joy and Others with different titles, they are: I. The Dark Hour, II. The Lonely Dreamer, III. The Hawk, IV. This Night, V. The Interest, VI. The Hermit, VII. A Plain Life. As summary there are 25 stanzas for the whole poems with some various amount of line in stanza, and have a total 130 lines.

#### 4.2 Analysis and Interpretation of the poems

##### 4.2.1 I. The Dark Hour

The Dark Hour is divided into seven stanzas with four lines on each. The poem is written in the first person perspective which is “I” stands as the poet. This poem mostly compares the I’s sorrow feeling with the natural things around him.

From the title of this poem, "The Dark Hour" we can see this poem is telling about something containing the sorrow by the connotative meaning of the word "dark", and word "hour" can be interpreted as the period or moment. If we correlate the interpretation result from the poem with the title we can conclude that this poem tells about the feeling when the moment of death / sorrow come.

And now, when merry winds do blow,  
And rain makes trees look fresh,  
An overpowering staleness holds  
This mortal flesh.

The first stanza in line 1 – 2 *And now, when the merry winds do blow, and rain makes trees look fresh* the poet shows the peaceful and calm condition but in line 3 – 4 *An overpowering staleness holds this mortal flesh* is kind of personification that represent the great weakness. Personification is kind of figurative speech that gives the human job into dead thing (Waluyo, 2002:87). There is a kind of euphony with consonant "w" shows the relieve feeling and in line 1 *And now, when the merry winds do blow* there is consonant with cacophony with consonant 's' in *An overpowering staleness holds* that cacophony shows how strong something press him down. Cacophony as the opposite of euphony is show the sadness (Brooks, 2003:83). When merry do winds blow and rain makes trees look fresh is direct expression to express the lovely environment with all the balances inside, goes into an overpowering staleness holds this mortal flesh indicate that there is something so fragile and powerless still trying to save his entire life, something that almost unbearable by this person.

Though well I love to feel the rain,  
And be by winds well blown –  
The mystery of mortal life  
Doth press me down.

In the second stanza, line 5 – 6 *Though well I love to feel the rain, And be by winds well blown* the poet still use the description of natural environment but in the next line 7 – 8 *The mystery of mortal life Doth press me down* he compares with his question about mystery, the choice of word “Doth” means “does”, the mystery in his life completely put him into full of pressure situation. This stanza clearly show the situation either he can’t understood or accept in his past until now he is still curious and unaccepted that situation.

And, In this mood, come now what will,  
Shine Rainbow, Cuckoo call;  
There is no thing in Heaven or Earth  
Can lift my soul.

The third stanza comes with the good mood by using metaphor, *And in this mood, come now what will, Shine Rainbow, Cuckoo call*. Metaphor is like simile that’s compare 2 things, but metaphor is indirect expression not like simile, metaphor didn’t use word “as”, “like”, etc (Waluyo, 2002:87). Metaphor describes the subject as the thing which is compared. Metaphor in this stanza wants to compare the happiness in his mood, the brightness of that mood by shining rainbow and cuckoo call. Cuckoo is kind of bird that has a great voice. The opposite from previous lines, in line 11 – 12 he uses hyperbole. Hyperbole is kind a figurative language which compares two things with an exaggeration (Waluyo,

2002:87). It appears when he said *there is nothing in Heaven or Earth can lift my soul*. This figurative language tells us that even everything in heaven and earth is on him; it still can't make him happy and can't replace the sorrow feeling. He feels so lost, regret something that will be part of him for his entire life. Cacophony also appears in consonant 't' on word lift with line *nothing in Heaven or Earth can lift my soul*, this cacophony wants to show the pressure can't make him has passion to life.

I know not where this state comes from --

No cause for grief I know;

The Earth around is fresh and green,

Flowers near me grow.

The fourth stanza begins with direct idea shows the confusing in the poet's mind about the death, in line 15 – 16 *I know not where this state comes from—no cause for grief I know* he can't accept the death for any reason, but in the next line *The Earth around is fresh and green, flowers near me grow* he try to compare the sorrow of the death with the peaceful environment, seems like he want to ask, why should the death exist here, in the lovely condition.

I sit between two fair rose trees;

Red roses on my right,

And on my left side roses are

A lovely white.

The little birds are full of joy,



Lambs bleating all the day;  
The colt runs after the old mare,  
And children play.

In the next fifth and sixth stanzas are full of description about the natural world condition that usually will make people happy, full of joy and calming themselves, *I sit between two fair rose trees; red roses on my right and on my left side roses are lovely white*. Bring together the most famous kind of roses; the red and white roses, both of those flowers are symbols of purity of love. The interpretation of this condition is like imaging the condition where he lives in the peaceful and lovely environment. *The little bird are full of joy* in stanza 6 line 21 Davies here wants to show how cheerful condition when we can hear the little birds sing and make the great voice. This stanza full of condition that truly happens in Davies's life, growing up in the farm, he put the exact situation to show his ideas.

And still there comes this dark, dark hour --  
Which is not borne of Care;  
Into my heart it creeps before  
I am aware.

The last stanza, he goes back to the situation that changed from the shine to the dark. There is a repetition of word "dark" in line 20, *And still there comes, the dark, dark hour*, dark hour here means when the death come, he used 'dark' to represent the death. It shows how the death give him very bad experience, even the previous stanza express the perfect balancing of nature, here he like questioning why the death still come. In line 26, he express his opinion by *Which*

*is not borne of Care* is about the indiscriminate death, when someone he loves is dead, nobody around him cares about the death or his loss, it makes him feel like that isn't fair. There is a personification in line 27, *Into my heart creeps before*, here he wants to say that his heart is not only sad or sick but also it's like completely broken and very disappointed because of that unfair situation, he still can't accept the death and people's behaviour about the death and his loss. Until the last line *I am aware*, he truly realizes what was happen and still remembers like crystal clears everything when the death came and takes someone's soul.

Since we will interpret the sorrow in the poems, we can see the object (sorrow) and the Voice (I) as the narrator. From that relation in this poem we can conclude two points as the result of the interpretation.

The first point is we can see that Davies really hurts because of his loss. It indicates explicitly from the title (*The Dark Hour*) and it can also see it through in the whole poem. He tries to compare the natural and joyful situation around him and his sorrow like happened in the same time, for example in third stanza line 9 – 12 *And in this mood, come now what will, Shine Rainbow, Cuckoo call. There is no thing in Heaven or Earth can lift my soul*, he wants to show the happiness of the atmosphere continued with the sorrow in his heart. Because of that comparison the sound devices used turn and turn about indicating the joyful and sorrow, he also used figurative speech like metaphor and personification to show how deeply his hurt and also how beautiful the environment is. Beside the figurative language, he used direct work to express the idea or situation not in connotative meaning.

Second point is the confusing about the death matter, he had someone he really care and love but he/she was dead and he can't accept the death, it still

questioning him until now, he didn't understand why the death should come even in the balance and good condition, all that confused clearly seen in stanza 4 line 13 - 16 *I know not where this state comes from—no cause for grief I know. The Earth around is fresh and green, flowers near me grow*, he begins with the question about the confused situation of the sorrow caused by death and continues with the descriptions of the natural environment.

#### 4.2.2 II. The Lonely Dreamer

From the title we can imagine the person who likes dreaming and feels lonely even he lives in his entire family and friends. We can also predict the content of the entire poem will talk about the feeling and the condition's descriptions of the Dreamer. *The Lonely Dreamer* is divided into three stanzas; there are four lines in each. In this poem, the writer stands as the third person who knows exactly the actor's feeling and environment around the actor.

He lives his lonely life,

And when he dies a thousand hearts maybe will utter sighs;

Because they liked his songs,

And now their bird sleeps with his head beneath his wing, unheard.

In the first stanza line 1 and 2, *He lives his lonely life, And when he dies a thousand hearts maybe will utter sighs*, the poet firstly wants to describe this man's life and when he died, he still feels like he always lonely even he lives in crowded environment, and this line is kind of litotes. Litotes is kind of figurative language that shows the invalid antonym to make an understatement or to emphatically affirm the positive (Waluyo, 2002:87). The second figurative

language in these two lines is personification in *a thousand hearts maybe will utter sighs*. Personification is kind of figurative speech that gives the human job into dead thing (Waluyo, 2002:87). This line also shows the hesitation when the poet's says 'maybe', it can be interpreted that maybe many people feels sorry to his death or maybe not. In the next line, the poet tells the reason of the sighs before in *Because they liked his songs, And now their bird sleeps with his head beneath his wing, unheard*. That line tells us that the dead man had a good voice and people like his songs, the word 'bird' used to represent 'He' and unheard' means he died silently, like no one accompany him second from her death. All lines in this stanza use cacophony. Cacophony is the sound technique used to illustrate the condition of anger, loss, depressing, lost, disappointed and lonely. It is also can be appears in persistent sad, anxious, feelings of hopelessness, pessimism, feelings of guilt, worthlessness, helplessness (Brooks, 2003:83) And it appears in the line 2 as the words 's' in *And when he dies a thousand hearts maybe will utter sighs*, those two words are give sad meaning that when someone's died people around him must be sad and feel that loss and feel sorry about that, the sorry feeling represent by words *sighs*, second cacophony comes up by the consonant 'd' in line 4 *And now their bird sleeps with his head beneath his wing, unheard* this cacophony want to show that the bird in this case represent the that man died silently.

But what kind hand will tend his grave,  
 And bring those blossoms there, of which he used to sing?  
 Who'll kiss his mound,  
 And wish the time would come to lie with him inside that silent tomb?

This second stanza full of question from the poet to people around him and the death man *But what kind hand will tend his grave, And bring those blossoms there, of which he used to sing?, Who'll kiss his mound, And wish the time would come to lie with him inside that silent tomb.* The poet wants to ask people about their attention to the death man when he still alive and he try to make sure that even when he life and many people adore him and his songs, he still feels lonely, are people who likes him will take care of his grave or he just being forgotten. In this stanza Davies uses the direct question to show his confused about the death man lives, he also uses cacophony with the word 'd' in *Who'll kiss his mound***d** this cacophony want to symbolize the grave and people attention to the death body and word 'b' in *And wish the time would come to lie with him inside that silent tomb***b** this cacophony want to represent the sorrow in quite burial place.

And who'll forget the dreamer's skill,  
 And shed a tear because a loving heart is dead?  
 Height for gossip then and common sight—  
 And let his death brings tears in no one's eyes.

The last stanza in line 9 – 10, *And who'll forget the dreamer's skill, And shed a tear because a loving heart is dead?*, Davies still asking about the memory created by the dead man. There is a personification in *heart is dead*, here Davies finally explain the confusedness before that actually many people still love him, people do care about him even he didn't feel the same thing, with *shed a tear because a loving heart is dead*, he emphasizes that many people feel sorry about the death. Next line, *Height for gossip then and common sight*, this

line explains about many rumours coming up after this man died, and the last line *And let his death brings tears in no one's eyes*, Davies wants to conclude to let the lonely man left behind and don't remember him with sadness and feel sorry about him. Cacophony still appears with this stanza with the consonant 'd' in *And shed tear because a a loving heart is dead* the cacophony with dead word absolutely shows the sorrow with loss feeling, next cacophony comes up with consonant 't' in *Height for gossip then and common sight* the word sights here want to show the deep breath made by group of people to show the usual expression when we loss somebody, the sorry feeling can be shown by this expression, last cacophony with consonant 's' in *And let his death brings tears in no one's eyes* as we know eyes can be as the media to show the sorrow, eyes can tell so many things that sometimes can't be spoken.

This poem explains the feeling of people who loss someone their adores so much, this poem also has relation with the previous Davies's poem *The Dark Hour*, if the previous one explains Davies feeling, this poem put Davies as the third person who tells the audience about other people loss feeling's. Some lines of this poem in line 5 – 10 , *But what kind hand will tend his grave, And bring those blossoms there, of which he used to sing?. Who'll kiss his mound, And wish the time would come to lie with him inside that silent tomb?. And who'll forget the dreamer's skill, And shed a tear because a loving heart is dead?*, contains of Davies questions and doubt if the people still care and give attention to the dead man. In short, Davies try to compare his sorrow with others and wants to know are they feel the same thing as he or not and in the end he tells people to start the new life and go out from the sadness.

#### 4.2.3 III. The Hawk

The third poem will be analyze is *The Hawk*, this poem divided into 2 stanzas with 8 lines in each. From the title we can predict the whole poem will be describe the hawk and compare it with the person.

Thou dost not fly, thou art not perched,  
The air is all around;  
What is it that can keep thee set,  
From falling to the ground?  
The concentration of thy mind  
Supports thee in the air;  
As thou dost watch the small young bird,  
With such a deadly care.

All lines in the first stanza are all about the hawk, starting with *Thou dost not fly, thou art not perched, The air is all around;* that's show the calmness of the hawk, he just hanging on the tree. In the line 3 – 4 *What is it that can keep thee set, From falling to the ground?* He start asking about that calmness and the hawk way of life, next line *The concentration of thy mind, Supports thee in the air* he try to analyze and praise the hawk for the ability of hunt and the patient when waiting for the target when their hunting for food shown in last line of this stanza *As thou dost watch the small young birds, With such a deadly care.* In this stanza Davies explain the condition and environment around the hawk, he deliver that message by using direct explanation.

My mind has such a hawk as thou,

It is an evil mood;  
It comes when there's no cause for grief,  
And on my joys doth brood.  
Then do I see my life in parts;  
The earth receives my bones,  
The common air absorbs my mind ---  
It knows not flowers from stones.

Comes into the second stanza, the first line *My mind has such a hawk as thou*, is kind of simile. Simile is an explicit comparison or equation of one thing to another using the words "like", "as", "as if", "seems", or "appears" (Waluyo, 2002:87). He directly compares his mind 'My', the way of thinking to the hawk as describe before, in line 10 *It is an evil mood* he realizes that his frame of mind is bad after compare it with the hawk's. in the next line *It comes when there's no cause for grief*, he continues with the reason why that kind of mood or feeling comes up. In line 12 – 13 he continuing the previous line *And on my joys doth brood. Then do I see my life in parts*, he thinks and reviews his life and in the next line *The earth receives my bones, The common air absorbs my mind*, he feels the sorrow by using personification. Personification is kind of figurative speech that gives the human job into dead thing (Waluyo, 2002:87). Personification here used to show the sorrow he feels make he can't think clearly, has no power to continuing his life. And the last line *It knows not flowers from stones*, it represents his mind, he knew there is no happiness if that person can't make it by themselves, if he still drown into his sadness and depressing any kind of happiness won't come to him and his life. The consonant mostly used in the end of line on this stanza is kind of cacophony, which are 'd' in line 12 *And on my joys*



*doth brood* this cacophony shows feeling sad and sorry to himself. He also uses 'thou', thou is a second person singular in old English pronoun, nowadays thou has been replaced by you.

This poem tells about a story of the hawk that used as comparison to someone's sorrow feeling, the hawk way of life and how the poet admires their stability. After describes and discuss the hawk, he comes to himself, he evaluating his life and the sorrow he felt, he try to realize that actually there is nothing can make him happy if he can't go out from his sadness, but when he remember again, something made him broken in their past and he can't forget even he know he should be.

#### **4.2.4 IV. This Night**

From the title we can imagine the whole story of the poem, it might be all about the description, condition and feeling in a particular night, and that feeling potentially about sorrow feeling as one of the theory said that the word 'night' could be identified as characteristic or representation of sorrow. This poem contains of 2 stanzas with six lines in each.

This night, as I sit here alone,  
And brood on what is dead and gone  
The owl that's in this High gate Wood,  
Has found his fellow in my mood;  
To every star, as it doth rise –  
Oh – o – o! Oh – o – o! he shivering cries.

In the first line, line 1 – 2 *This night, as I sit here alone, And brood on what is dead and gone*, Davies tries to introduce the condition when he sat in one night just by himself and think about his life, the death and the soul that gone when touched by the death, left people they loved forever. There is kind of alliteration here in word ‘alone’ on *This night, as I sit here **alone***, and the word ‘gone’ on *And brood on what is dead and **gone***. Alliteration is several words in the sentence may begin with the same alphabet or syllable sound, it depends on sound, not spelling; using the alliteration effectively should create a connection or contrast between ideas (Brooks, 2003:87). This alliteration shows a relation of sorrow feeling that reflect when he is thinking of something make him sad he feels like his soul just gone, not in his body anymore. In line 3 – 4 *The owl that’s in this High gate Wood, Has found his fellow in my mood*, at this time in the poet mind there is an owl perch on the branch of the Highgate wood, Highgate wood is the ancient woodland in North London, that’s the place Davies spent his childhood, and now there’s a School Arts College in that place. (<http://www.haringley.gov.uk/highgatewood.htm> 19/05/12 00:45). There is a kind of personification in *Has found his fellow in my mood*, he makes the owl doing such a human job that found the mood, it matches with the understanding of personification that is kind of figurative speech that gives the human job into other thing (Waluyo, 2002:87). In this line, the poet tries to deliver message that the owl mind is exactly same with what he was thinking. Next line, *To every star, as it doth rise*, in this line he tries to explain the thing that he said before which the star appears in the night sky. The last line in this stanza *Oh – o – o! Oh – o – o! he shivering cries* is kind of onomatopoeia. Onomatopoeia is a word that imitates the sound it represents. For example, "meow" sounds like the noise a cat makes. "Kring" is the sound

produced by a telephone. "Woof" is the sound produced by a dog (Brooks, 2003:83). That sounds could be interpreted as the sound of sadness produce by the owl which is exactly same with the poet's feeling, it is supported by the hyperbole used *he shivering cries*. Hyperbole is a kind of figurative language which expresses something's with an exaggeration (Waluyo, 2002:87). The using of hyperbole here is to show the poet deeply feeling, the sorrow that he can't express directly.

And, looking at the Moon this night,  
There's that dark shadow in her light.

Ah! Life and death, my fairest one,  
Thy lover is a skeleton!

"And why is that? " I question - "why? "

Oh – o – o! Oh – o – o! The owl doth cry.

The second stanza line 7 – 8 *And, looking at the Moon this night, There's that dark shadow in her light*, the poet tries to encourage the reader to see the night sky and how it looks like as he seen, the shining moon light has the dark shadow on it, that can be interpreted as even there's always happiness but still the sorrow will come with it. Alliteration appears again in word 'night' on *And, looking at the Moon this **night***, and in the word 'light' on *There's that dark shadow in her **light***. This alliteration wants to compare two different things in this context, first is night, night is a symbol of the darkness and sorrow and second is light, light as symbol of brightness, this is indicate that in every dark must be something shine and in every light we will find the dark, that's like binary opposition things. The death will come no matter how many happiness that

people have. In line 9 – 10 *Ah! Life and death, my fairest one, Thy lover is a skeleton!*, he said life and death is something come to balancing this human life, and no one likes the death, it has only an eternal friend that is the bones. He also said that life and death is something most fine thing in this life. In two last lines *"And why is that? " I question - "why? "*, he asks why the death still comes and separate person from others they loved, in the last line he imitate again the owl voice *Oh – o – o! Oh – o – o! The owl doth cry*, and ends the poem with statement that the owl represents himself still crying and sad.

This poem tries to tell the reader about his feeling using word 'night', 'moon' and 'the owl' to deliver the sorrow he felt by feeling of the owl. He makes the owl has exactly same sad feeling as he did. He still asking about the coming of the death and emphasize to deliver the message that his loss caused by death. In this poem, he used the owl as natural environment used to express the sorrow which is very typical of Davies. He can't accept the death and can't find yet the answer why the death should be exist and take someone soul even that person is a good one. His soul is still in a war to accept this phenomenon.

#### **4.2.5 V. The Interest**

The Interest is the fifth poem at William Henry Davies that feels the sorrow experience of the poet. This poem consists of 2 stanza, there are sixteen lines in the first stanza and stanza there twelve lines in second stanza. Here the poem uses two points of view, as we can see in first stanza he uses second person voice that 'you' represent somebody's voice and in second stanza he starts using 'me' represent the portrays of the narrator. From the title *The Interest*

we can little bit imagines that the whole poem will tell us about something might be interesting for the poet.

When things are hard and troublesome,  
And life for you looks dim;  
Bills and debts grow daily,  
And finances seem to slim.  
The car won't start and kids are sick,  
And the ground's too hard to hoe;  
The breads all gone, the water shut off,  
And still the corn won't grow.  
Your mate is gone, friends are few,  
And sorrow fills your soul;  
There seems to be no end in sight,  
And your days are black as coal.  
Nothing one can say or do,  
Can ease the pain you feel;  
As life goes on, you just get worse,  
And soon you will be ill.

The first stanza line 1 – 2 *When things are hard and troublesome, And life for you looks dim*; he opens it with the hard condition that could be happen in our daily life, in line 3 – 5 *Bills and debts grow daily, And finances seem to slim. The car won't start and kids are sick*, are show that all the troubles comes from money things, how money can affect someone's quality of life, from the line *The car*

*won't start and kids are sick* this person feels so terrible because he seems like messed up not only his life but also people around him. In line 6 – 9 *And the ground's too hard to hoe; The breads all gone, the water shut off, And still the corn won't grow.* He express the difficulties are all about foodstuffs. *And still the corn won't grow* that's line shows that not only money but also the ground less of water, drought, food sources didn't growing up and a corn also died, those things are just the beginning of the famine disaster. Next, line 10 – 11 *Your mate is gone, friends are few, And sorrow fills your soul;* from those lines he tells his own story that if someone really mean to us like family or friend just left us, we can feel like nothing more important to continue this life, everything we have done is useless. First figurative language comes into line 11 and 12 *There seems to be no end in sight,* and in *And your days are black as coal* are kinds of simile. Simile is an explicit comparison or equation of one thing to another using the words "like", "as", "as if", "seems", or "appears" (Waluyo, 2002:87). This simile are use to show the dark view in the life road and comparing the daily life in the black coal, no colour, just flat and nothing interesting or important that we can do. Next line, *Nothing one can say or do, Can ease the pain you feel;* these lines coming up with to explain further more about how does it feel when we life just by our self, nor friends or family, even there are a lot of people around us, we still feel like they are all strangers, everything they do or say just meaningless. The last line *As life goes on, you just get worse, And soon you will be ill.* He tries to conclude all things he said before, that without people we love life around us, there will be come a time when we fells so suffered and can't be goes to suicide, some cacophony to show sadness here represent by consonant 'm' in line 2 *And life for you looks dim*, this word represent the gloomy situation happens in his life

and in line 4 *And finances seem to slim*, he tries to explain the money difficulties makes the life condition getting worst. Another cacophony with consonant 'k' in *The car won't start and kids are sick*, this explains that sorrow also can be made by the unwell feeling.

The only thing he gives to me,  
Is stand and don't give in;  
For Satan has come to destroy me,  
And force me into sin.  
He lies and hits me with all he has,  
And tells me, I will lose;  
He craftily tries to wear me down,  
So him, I will choose.  
But still, after all I left  
Keep my faith and be repaid,  
With nothing.

There is a perspective difference from the first stanza. In this stanza the poet uses first person voice that 'my' represents Davies's voice. In line 17 – 18 *The only thing he gives to me, Is stand and don't give in*; Davies realizes that the person who left him already gave him an advice to continue his life, because evil clearly wants to make him make a sin and all the bad things in *For Satan has come to destroy me, And force me into sin*. In line 21 – 22 *He lies and hits me with all he has, And tells me, I will lose*; Davies continues to explain his friend's message about Satan, whatever positive things he has done, Satan will judge it as the wrong one. Satan will continue his mission to encourage people until

they follow him, it represent in *He craftily tries to wear me down, So him, I will choose*. In the three last line *But still, after all I left, Keep my faith and be repaid, With nothing* he make all things clear, even he won and didn't follow the satan, he can keep his believe but he still get nothing, the sorrow is still be there, haunted for his entire life. The cacophony used in this stanza with consonant 'ng' appears in *With nothing*, this is the last line in second stanza, this cacophony wants to explain that everything he has done and his effort has no result.

The uses of certain kinds of figurative language influences the sorrow tone like by metaphor can be used to compare the happiness and sadness to express the existence of sorrow or personification by imagine how the dead things also can be reflect the level of sorrow which want to deliver in the poem, and also by hyperbole they can particularly emphasize which kind of sorrow feeling wants to express. Even though, all lines in second stanza do not use any kind of figurative language The narrator shows the sorrow that follow him in directly expression and language, it could be consistent as he as modern poet that do not really strict to the rules in writing a poem. The narrators do not want to make it more difficult to deliver the sorrow message that could be make misinterpretation of the poem. This poem still talks about sorrow caused by loss and death. He seems like not only loss one but also some persons in his past, so he feels like can't accept death already separate him from person he really care about, it hurts his heart for his entire life. He actually realizes that's not good things to keep but because it hurts him so bad, he had no other choice.



#### 4.2.6 VI. The Hermit

The hermit is sixth poem in Songs of The Joy and Others, this poem consists of 4 stanzas with 4 lines in each stanza. This poem uses the third person point of view represented by 'the man'. From the title *The Hermit* means person who lives isolated from society, many reasons some people become the hermit, it could be for spiritual; or religion reason or just feel lonely of their life calmness.

What moves that lonely man is not the boom  
Of waves that break against the cliff so strong;  
Nor roar of thunder, when that travelling voice  
Is caught by rocks that carry far along

From the first stanza, line 1 – 2 *What moves that lonely man is not the boom, Of waves that break against the cliff so strong*; he uses metaphor, metaphor is like simile that's compare 2 things, but metaphor is indirect expression not like simile, metaphor didn't use word "as", "like", etc (Waluyo, 2002:87). Metaphor describes the subject as the thing which is compared. He comparing any movement of lonely man is can't be so stunning, everything he has done just like a wind, never get attention by people around him. The metaphor continues in line 3 *Nor roar of thunder, when that travelling voice* express that even his sad feeling he compared it with roar of thunder that sound really tough is inaudible. There is personification in *Is caught by rocks that carry far along*, personification is kind of figurative speech that gives the human job into dead thing (Waluyo, 2002:87). The travelling voice refers to his mind voice, no one can hear because it's just disappeared and carry on by wind. In this stanza there are two consonants reflecting the sorrow or known as cacophony; 'm' in

*What moves that lonely man is not the boom* this cacophony shows the sorrow by imagine if no one notice every single thing we had done, we do anything but seems like all those thing meaningless.

'Tis not the groan of oak tree I its prime,  
When lightning strikes its solid heart to dust;  
Nor frozen pond when, melted by the sun,  
It suddenly doth break its sparkling crust.

Next into second stanza, he starts by word *'Tis* in *'Tis not the groan of oak tree I its prime*, 'tis is a contraction missing letter, it usually write as 'it is' in this line he uses metaphor again by comparing himself with the sad voice of the tree. Next line *When lightning strikes its solid heart to dust*; he try to continue and relate this line with the previous one and explain the sad condition use metaphor and hyperbole at the same line, Hyperbole is kind a figurative language which compares two things with an exaggeration (Waluyo, 2002:87). Lightning strikes refers to the deeply sadness he feels and no matter how strong he try to hold it but he still can't make a deal with it. Another metaphor in *Nor frozen pond when, melted by the sun*, he try to express again how the sadness breaking him down, even the frozen pond refers to his heart and the sun is sadness, so how hard he try to be strong person but if the sadness come and come again, in some point he'll giving up. Last line in second stanza *It suddenly doth break its sparkling crust*. It here refers to himself; the sadness cacophony appears in 't' by *When lightning strikes its solid heart to dust* that cacophony describes how the sorrow changes his personality into sadness and depression.

What moves that man is when the blind bat taps  
His window when he sits alone at night  
Or when the small bird sounds like some great beast  
Among the dead, dry leaves so frail and light.

The third stanza starts by metaphor in *What moves that man is when the blind bat taps his window when he sits alone at night* line 9 – 10, he describes his feeling with the blind bat means do not know where to go that knock his window when he sit alone in a night thinking of his life. It is also personification in *the blind bat taps his window*, he try deliver the meaning that when he think about his feeling and be disturbing by the bat. Next line *Or when the small bird sounds like some great beast* he use metaphor to compare his sad feeling with birds happy sound, it continued by *Among the dead, dry leaves so frail and light*. The bird sounds around the dead body in a grave somewhere and *dry leaves so frail and light* represent his sad feeling. In this stanza he make it clear that his sadness caused by the death, take someone from his side and it really hurts him some consonants represent cacophony such us 't' in *His window when he sits alone at night*, the sorrow express by the night when he feels lonely and think about his life and his sadness.

Or when the moths on his night-pillow beat  
Such heavy blows he fears they'll break his bones;  
Or when a mouse inside the papered walls,  
Comes like a tiger crunching through the stones.

In the last stanza, line 13 – 14 *Or when the moths on his night-pillow beat, Such heavy blows he fears they'll break his bones*; he continues to express the

death from previous stanza, he expresses the sadness feels like there are louses in the place where he sleep, make it really dirty and uncomfortable. And *heavy blows* refers to the deeply sadness caused by loss. He admit it, that he really afraid of the death and loss. There is a kind of hyperbole in line 14 *they'll break his bones* it shows how much that sadness crash him. In two last lines, *Or when a mouse inside the papered walls, Comes like a tiger crunching through the stones* he try to express himself as a mouse that isolated inside a box and in *Comes like a tiger crunching through the stones*, is kind of simile. Simile is an explicit comparison or equation of one thing to another using the words "like", "as", "as if", "seems", or "appears" (Waluyo, 2002:87), his effort so hard to go out from that box by infiltrate that wall.

This poem comes up again by the loss topic like some poem in previous analysis. His best friend in his biography believes that this poem also tell about the narrator experience of the death, the worst experience for him and affect his entire life from this poem, we can conclude two main points.

First point, we can see that Davies he is really devastated, broken and really want to give up to encounter the sorrow feeling in his mind from the line 6 *When lightning strikes its solid heart to dust;* and line 7 *Nor frozen pond when, melted by the sun,* he also feels like no one care about his feeling, make him always feel lonely, it express by the person in this poem called as 'lonely man' that reflects the sorrow feeling.

Another point is we can conclude that he really concern about natural environment, even he talks about sorrow, he shares his bad experience by comparing it with something like animals, flowers, plants or any natural things around him. it shows in line 5 *'Tis not the groan of oak tree*, line 9 *What moves*

*that man is when the blind bat taps*, line 11 Or when the small bird sounds like some great beast, line 13 *Or when the moths on his night-pillow beat*, line 14 *Or when a mouse inside the papered walls*, and line 15 *a tiger crunching through the stones*. Those entire lines used animal to represent his devastated and a strong desire to overcome that feeling.

#### 4.2.7 VII. A Plain Life

This is the last poem in William Henry Davies in the Songs of Joy and Others. *A Plain Life* has 6 stanzas and 2 lines in each stanza. This poem uses the first point of view that 'I' or 'me' represent the poet. From the title we can predict the whole poem will talk about the poet's flat life.

No idle gold – since this fine sun, my friend,  
Until my calm heart burnt forever

Starts from the first stanza lines 1 – 2 *No idle gold – since this fine sun, my friend, Until my calm heart burnt forever* this is kind of metaphor. Metaphor is like simile that's compare 2 things, but metaphor is indirect expression not like simile, metaphor didn't use word "as", "like", etc (Waluyo, 2002:87). Metaphor describes the subject as the thing which is compared. In this line he compares gold with sun that is kind of usual warm sun but when that sunlight exposed his skin he feels like on fire for long time, this metaphor wants to express that physically he is so fragile.

No precious stones – since these green mornings show,

Without a warn, their take my soul.

In second stanza *No precious stones – since these green mornings show, Without a warn, their take my soul.* He also use metaphor by comparing stones with green morning, by the word green morning he wants to describe a lovely and calm environment around him and its contradiction by next line *Without a warn, their take my soul* he explains that he is in the great atmosphere but suddenly something take away his soul, that thing must be sadness that happens in his past comes to his mind, take the happiness he feels before and feels the emptiness and sorrow feeling.

No lifeless books – since birds with their sweet tongues

Won't read aloud again to me their happier songs.

The third stanza *No lifeless books – since birds with their sweet tongues, Won't read aloud again to me their happier songs.* He compares again books with birds use metaphor, we knew that birds always sings a great songs like book of life and he never missed that song from those bird but when the sadness come no birds wants to sing again, very bad life to live. That circumstances also makes he feels the sorrow become worst, every little thing that make him happy before isn't exist anymore.

No painted scenes – since clouds can't change their skies

A hundred time a day to please my eyes.

In the next stanza *No painted scenes – since clouds can't change their skies. A hundred time a day to please my eyes,* he uses metaphor to compare painted scenes with clouds, now he explain his sadness from his eyes, he can't

see any good things to pleasure himself, if in the previous stanza he can't hear any good song now he can't see any good thing, he tries to elaborate any aspects of his body that not only his heart but all parts of his body can't feel the happiness anymore.

No headstrong wine – since, when I drink, the spring  
Into my eager ears won't softly sing.

The fifth stanza, *No headstrong wine – since, when I drink, the spring, Into my eager ears won't softly sing*. The metaphor uses to compare wine with spring, he used again sense of hearing to capture the sadness, if usually wine and spring are good combination to calm himself but now even his ears really want to hear that sound but he just can't, to show that things he uses hyperbole in *Into my eager ears*. Hyperbole is kind a figurative language which compares two things with an exaggeration (Waluyo, 2002:87). Hyperbole here used to describe how hard his ears to find a good sound to entertain himself, by losing this leisure activity must be bring in the sadness.

No other smiles – since every simple beast  
Can't teach me to be happy with least.

The last stanza, *No other smiles – since every simple beast, Can't teach me to be happy with least*. He uses metaphor to compare smile with beast, this stanza clearly describe this condition, he can't smiles again with the simple and cute behaviour of the thing around him that always entertain him before, now it can't make him happy again. Everything makes happiness just gone by the sadness.

The cacophony are appear in consonants 't' with *Until my calm heart burnt forever* this word contains of sorrow by express how the peace heart change by something make him sad and he can't feel anything by his heart. Next cacophony shows up in last stanza consonant 't' *Can't teach me to be happy with least*, it explain that any kind of thing in this universe even can't make him feel the happiness every time he remembers that memory. Cacophony is the sound technique used to illustrate the condition of anger, loss, depressing, lost, disappointed and lonely. It is also can be appears in persistent sad, anxious, feelings of hopelessness, pessimism, feelings of guilt, worthlessness, helplessness (Brooks, 2003:83).

The poem is expressing all the sadness he feel, this poem full of dark condition in every stanza like in third stanza *No lifeless books – since birds with their sweet tongues. Won't read aloud again to me their happier songs.* After all stories in previous poems, this poem like want to conclude all that things that after all he just had a flat life represent from the title in this poem.

This poem was the last poem in Songs of Joy and others that had sorrow theme in it, and shows how much struggle happened in his life and his effort to deal with that sadness.

From all the data collected, there are 4 types of sense devices and 2 types of sound devices used, as the metaphor as the most frequently used, followed by personification in second place, and alliteration in one of the poems appears twice, next is cacophony that appears almost in all line in every stanza of those poems to support the sorrow feelings in it. From the analysis Davies uses natural environment like animals, plant, flower, season, etc to compare with the sorrow feeling.



## CHAPTER 5

### CONCLUSION

This chapter is aimed at giving the conclusion and suggestion. The writer concludes the result of the analysis and interpretation the sorrow of Davies poems based on his life experience in Songs of Joy and Others and suggested some research related to the topic.

#### 5.1 Conclusion

The poems are using figures to express the sorrow in Davies life experience. This aspect is the first point captured through the poems. The diction and sense devices are mostly in kind of natural thing like dark or hard wind and being characteristic in describing the sorrow.

From the previous analysis and interpretation we can conclude that sorrow express through the diction, sound devices and sense devices used. Metaphor is mostly used and followed by personification in second place. Metaphor is like simile that compare two things, but metaphor is indirect expression not like simile, metaphor didn't use word "as", "like", etc. metaphor describes the subject as the thing which is compared. In sense devices Davies used lots of cacophony in the end of the line. Cacophony is the sound technique used to illustrate the condition of anger, loss, depressing, lost, disappointed and lonely. It is also can be appears in persistent sad, anxious, feelings of hopelessness, pessimism, feelings of guilt, worthlessness, helplessness. Those indirect meaning are used to deliver the sorrow feeling from his own life experience through the poems. He also uses alliteration to give more support for

the sorrow feeling in one of the poem. Alliteration is several words in the sentence may begin with the same alphabet or syllable sound; alliteration uses effectively should create a connection or contrast between ideas.

The diction used in the poems mostly on direct expression, if remember he as the modern poet, he tries to explain clearly how exactly his feeling and the effect to his life. The characteristic of Davies poems is he always uses natural environment, for example the moon, winds, the night, cloud, the stars; animal like owl, hawk, butterfly, bird, horse; flower like rose; part of human body like ears, heart, eyes, skin, nose and object like wine, gold, stones, book. And to deliver the sorrow he uses some words like night, dark, hard winds, grave, grief, die, the death, tears, and alone.

For example we can see the first poem title *The Dark Hour* here Davies using the dark to introduce the whole situation that full of darkness. Next poem *The Lonely Dreamer* here Davies positioning his sadness through loneliness and dreamer, two kind of devastated characteristic person. There are many other forms of sadness toward sorrow feeling can be captured even just pay more attention to the title. The use of metaphor, personification, hyperbole or words indicates the sorrow like dark, lonely, death, or plain something like that can be predicted as the sorrow.

Another poem, *This Night* Davies tries to describe his confused about sadness and happiness, his rebellion about why sadness should come in happy life. Every people who always kind and happy person do not deserve to feel the sadness, he always questioning about the death that separate him with the person he really cares, he was also questioning other people attention to the death and also their feeling. This sorrow poem is more supported by the using of

alliteration in poem entitled *This Night*. In that poem he uses alliteration to compare the happy and sad feeling he feels and try to figure it out how to deal with the sadness and get the happiness, the more he think to find the happiness the more he downfall to the bottom of sorrow. All the sorrow poems in this book related or at least influences with the same major theme that sorrow caused by the death made a very deep loss feeling.

The poems also presents that Davies tries to show how the effort to overcome his feeling, he also realizes that the sadness he feels isn't good and decrease his quality of life. He uses many ways to deal with the problems but it seems going to be a part of his life forever.

Davies did not want to change his favourite to write a poem about nature, even in sorrow theme he also put the natural things, that's why comparison is always used by him to show his sadness and loss that truly happens in his life. He loses his best friend when he was a child and felt it again when he growing up, that repeated incidents are enough to make him had dead feeling every time he remember that memory.

## **5.2 Recommendation**

This study is far for perfection, for the next studies related to literature especially poem, a deep and through understanding about poem and poet's background and also poem theory is strongly recommended. Objective approach can be seen as modern poem approach and a newest approach can used, try to understand theories related poems as many as possible. When reading about specific person in order to get a background of understanding, try to read from the most reliable sources or biography. These poems are still possible to be

analyzed further more in various contexts and themes to enrich literature studies in English literature program of English Department of State University of Jakarta.

## REFERENCES

- Abrams, M. (1953). *Romantic Theory and The Critical Tradition*. London: Oxford University Press.
- Bleiler, E. (1998). *The Checklist of Fantastic Literature*. Chicago: Shasta Publishers.
- Brooks, C. (2003). *Conversation of the Craft of Poetry*. New York: Harper & Row.
- Dunphy, C. (2005). *A Poet Voiceless Without His Muse*. Toronto: Toronto Star.
- Eagleton, T. (1996). *Phenomenology, Hermeneutics and Reception Theory in Literary Theory*. Minnesota: University of Minnesota Press.
- Forward, G. G. (1998). *American Diction*. Los Angeles: Alfred Publishing.
- Freund, E. (2007). *The return Of The Reader- Reader Response Criticism* (Vol. 3). New York: Menthuen.
- Greenblatt, S. (2006). *The Northon Anthology of English Literature* (8th Edition ed.). New York: W. W. Northon & Company.
- Harlow, S. (1993). *William Henry Davies - A Bibliography*. Winchester: Oak Knoll Books.
- Hartoko, D. (2007). *Memanusiakan Manusia Muda: Tinjauan Pendidikan Humaniora* (Vol. 3). Jakarta: Universitas Widyatama
- Holub, R. C. (2000). Reception theory: a critical introduction. In R. C. Holub, *Reception theory: a critical introduction* (p. 21). London: Taylor & Francis.
- Hulme, T. E. (1996). Notes on Language and Style. In T. E. Hulme, *Notes on Language and Style* (p. 79). Washington: University of Washington.

- Kierkegaard, S. (2004). *Purity of Heart: Is To Will One Thing* (Vol. III). London: HarperOne.
- Mcarthur, T. (1992). *The Oxford Companion to the English Language*. London: Oxford University Press .
- Mc Clelland & Stewart. (1992). Tarts and Muggers: Poems New and Selected. In M. C. Stewart, *Tarts and Muggers: Poems New and Selected* (p. 15). Toronto: Susan Musgrave Publisher.
- McCrosson, D. R. (1996). *Walter de La More Poetry*. London: The Poets' Club.
- Moleong, L. J. (2005). Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif. In L. J. Meloleong, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif* (p. 4). Bandung: Remaja Rosdakarya.
- Orban, C. E. (1997). *The Culture of Fragment Words ana Images in Futurism and Surrealism*. London: Rodhopi.
- Peck, J., & Loyle, M. (2002). *Literary Terms and Criticism* (Vol. 3). London: Macmillan Education LTD.
- Pradopo, R. D. (1995). *Beberapa Teori Sastra, Metode Kritik dan Penerapannya*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar.
- Ratna, N. K. (2004). Teori, Metode dan Penelitian Sastra dari Strukturalisme Hingga Postmoderanisme Perspektif Wacana Naratif. In N. K. Ratna, *Teori, Metode dan Penelitian Sastra dari Strukturalisme Hingga Postmoderanisme Perspektif Wacana Naratif* (p. 53). Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar.
- Reier, J. (2001). *McGraw-Hill's GED Language Arts-Reading Workbook*. New York: McGraw Hill.
- Rosenblatt, L. (1998). Literature as Exploration. In L. Rosenblatt, *Literature as Exploration* (p. 43). New York: Modern Language Association.

Samekto. (2009). Ikhtisar Sejarah Kesusastraan Inggris. *Kritik Sastra Modern* , 50.

Sartor, M. (2000). *What Was True*. Brixton: Brixton Publisher.

Sudjito. (1991). Unsur-unsur Puisi. In Sudjito, *Unsur-unsur Puisi* (p. 128). Yogyakarta: Kumpulan Penyair.

Tompkins, J. P. (1990). *Reader Response Criticism: Form Formalism to Post-Structuralism*. London: Johns Hopkins University Press.

Tyson, L. (2006). Critical theory today: a user-friendly guide. In L. Tyson, *Critical theory today: a user-friendly guide* (p. 154). London: Routledge.

Waluyo, H. J. (2002). *Apresiasi Puisi: Panduan untuk Pelajar dan Mahasiswa*. Jakarta: Gramedia Pustaka Utama.

Waluyo, H. J. (2000). *Teori dan Apresiasi Puisi*. Jakarta: Erlangga.

### **Website sources**

unknown. (2010, July 22). BCS. Retrieved April 13, 2011, from bedfordstmartins: <http://bcs.bedfordstmartins.com/virtuality/poetry/diction.html>

unknown. (2010, December 17). Shoga. Retrieved April 23, 2011, from [www.shoga.com: http://www.shoga.com/~rgs/glossary.html](http://www.shoga.com/~rgs/glossary.html)

# Appendixes



## **I. The Dark Hour**

And now, when merry winds do blow,  
And rain makes trees look fresh,  
An overpowering staleness holds  
This mortal flesh.

Though well I love to feel the rain,  
And be by winds well blown –  
The mystery of mortal life  
Doth press me down.

And, In this mood, come now what will,  
Shine Rainbow, Cuckoo call;  
There is no thing in Heaven or Earth  
Can lift my soul.

I know not where this state comes from --  
No cause for grief I know;  
The Earth around is fresh and green,  
Flowers near me grow.

I sit between two fair rose trees;  
Red roses on my right,  
And on my left side roses are  
A lovely white.

The little birds are full of joy,  
Lambs bleating all the day;  
The colt runs after the old mare,  
And children play.

And still there comes this dark, dark hour --  
Which is not borne of Care;  
Into my heart it creeps before  
I am aware.

## II. The Lonely Dreamer

He lives his lonely life,  
And when he dies a thousand hearts maybe will utter sighs;  
Because they liked his songs,  
And now their bird sleeps with his head beneath his wing, unheard.

But what kind hand will tend his grave,  
And bring those blossoms there, of which he used to sing?  
Who'll kiss his mound,  
And wish the time would come to lie with him inside that silent tomb?

And who'll forget the dreamer's skill,  
And shed a tear because a loving heart is dead?  
Height for gossip then and common sight—  
And let his death brings tears in no one's eyes.

### **III. The Hawk**

Thou dost not fly, thou art not perched,  
The air is all around;  
What is it that can keep thee set,  
From falling to the ground?  
The concentration of thy mind  
Supports thee in the air;  
As thou dost watch the small young bird,  
With such a deadly care.

My mind has such a hawk as thou,  
It is an evil mood;  
It comes when there's no cause for grief,  
And on my joys doth brood.  
Then do I see my life in parts;  
The earth receives my bones,  
The common air absorbs my mind ---  
It knows not flowers from stones.

#### **IV. This Night**

This night, as I sit here alone,  
And brood on what is dead and gone  
The owl that's in this High gate Wood,  
Has found his fellow in my mood;  
To every star, as it doth rise –  
Oh – o – o! Oh – o – o! he shivering cries.

And, looking at the Moon this night,  
There's that dark shadow in her light.  
Ah! Life and death, my fairest one,  
Thy lover is a skeleton!  
"And why is that?" I question - "why?"  
Oh – o – o! Oh – o – o! The owl doth cry

## V. The Interest

When things are hard and troublesome,  
And life for you looks dim;  
Bills and debts grow daily,  
And finances seem to slim.  
The car won't start and kids are sick,  
And the ground's too hard to hoe;  
The breads all gone, the water shut off,  
And still the corn won't grow.  
Your mate is gone, friends are few,  
And sorrow fills your soul;  
There seems to be no end in sight,  
And your days are black as coal.  
Nothing one can say or do,  
Can ease the pain you feel;  
As life goes on, you just get worse,  
And soon you will be ill.

The only thing he gives to me,  
Is stand and don't give in;  
For Satan has come to destroy me,  
And force me into sin.  
He lies and hits me with all he has,  
And tells me, I will loose;  
He craftily tries to wear me down,

So him, I will choose.

But still, after all I left

Keep my faith and be repaid,

With nothing.

## VI. The Hermit

What moves that lonely man is not the boom  
Of waves that break against the cliff so strong;  
Nor roar of thunder, when that travelling voice  
Is caught by rocks that carry far along.

'Tis not the groan of oak tree I its prime,  
When lightning strikes its solid heart to dust;  
Nor frozen pond when, melted by the sun,  
It suddenly doth break its sparkling crust.

What moves that man is when the blind bat taps  
His window when he sits alone at night  
Or when the small bird sounds like some great beast  
Among the dead, dry leaves so frail and light.

Or when the moths on his night-pillow beat  
Such heavy blows he fears they'll break his bones;  
Or when a mouse inside the papered walls,  
Comes like a tiger crunching through the stones.



## **VII. A Plain Life**

No idle gold – since this fine sun, my friend,  
Until my calm heart burnt forever

No precious stones – since these green mornings show,  
Without a warn, their take my soul.

No lifeless books – since birds with their sweet tongues  
Won't read aloud again to me their happier songs.

No painted scenes – since clouds can't change their skies  
A hundred time a day to please my eyes.

No headstrong wine – since, when I drink, the spring  
Into my eager ears won't softly sing.

No other smiles – since every simple beast  
Can't teach me to be happy with least.

No	Text: The Dark Hour	Simile	Metaphor	Personification	Hyperbole	Liotes	Cacophony	Alliteration	Onomatopoeia	Discussion
1.	And overpowering staleness holds this mortal flesh			✓						Like there is something so fragile and powerless wants to take his power and life, something that almost unbearable with this person.
2.	And in this mood, come now what will, shine Rainbow,		✓							This line wants to compare the happiness in his mood by shining rainbow and cuckoo call. Cuckoo is kind of bird that has great voice
3.	There is no thing in heaven or earth can lift my soul				✓					Even everything in heaven or this earth gave all to him, it still can't make him happy and replace his sorrow. He feels so loss, regret something that will be part of his entire life.
4.	Into my heart creeps before			✓						The sorrow comes to his heart, makes him completely broken and disappointed because some unfair situation

No	Text: The Lonely Dreamer	Simile	Metaphor	Personification	Hyperbole	Liotes	Cacophony	Alliteration	Onomatopoeia	Discussion
1.	He lives in his lonely life					✓				He wants to describe that this man still feeling lonely for his entire life even he live around many people in a crowded environment
2.	A thousand hearts maybe will utter sighs			✓						We can see the doubtless when he say 'maybe' and he wants to express that maybe those people feels sorry about the death or maybe not.
3.	A loving heart is dead			✓						Shows how he regret the death, he thinks that this man is a very good man, he always gave happiness to people around him, and why he should be taken by the death.
4.	And now their bird sleeps with his head beneath his wing, unheard						✓			He wants to describes a situation that the man dead peacefully and silently like no one knows and give attention with that dead man

No	Text: The Hawk	Simile	Metaphor	Personification	Hyperbole	Liotes	Cacophony	Alliteration	Onomatopoeia	Discussion
1.	My mind has such a hawk as thou	✓								He wants to compare his mind with the hawk behavior, the way his thinking with the hawk ability to concentrate with something.
2.	The common air absorbs my mind			✓						The sorrow he feels make he can't think clearly and has no energy to continue his life
3.	And on my joys doth brood						✓			He shows that his happiness just gone every time he thinks about the memory, the worries of something turn the happiness into deeply sadness.

No	Text: This Night	Simile	Metaphor	Personification	Hyperbole	Liotes	Cacophony	Alliteration	Onomatopoeia	Discussion
1.	Has found his fellow in my mood			✓						He tries to deliver the message that he knows the owl mind is exactly same with what he was thinking
2.	This night, as I sit here <b>alone</b> , and the word 'gone' on And brood on what is dead and <b>gone</b> .							✓		It shows a relation of sorrow feeling that reflect when he is thinking of something make him sad he feels like his soul just gone, not in his body anymore.
3.	And, looking at the Moon this <b>night</b> , and in the word 'light' on There's that dark shadow in her <b>light</b> .							✓		It compares two different things in this context, first is night, night is a symbol of the darkness and sorrow and second is light, light as symbol of brightness, this is indicate that in every dark must be something shine and in every light we will find the dark, that's like binary opposition things.
4.	Oh – o – o! Oh – o – o! the owl doth cry								✓	This line describe that he clearly represented ny the owl, everything the owl do or think is what he want to say.
5.	Oh – o – o! Oh – o – o! <u>he shivering cries</u>				✓					He express how he devastated by the crying of the owl, he cry loudly until he can't produce a tear again, that much this sorrow feeling hurt him

No	Text: The Interest	Simile	Metaphor	Personification	Hyperbole	Liotes	Cacophony	Alliteration	Onomatopoeia	Discussion
1.	There seems to be no end in sight	✓								This used to show the dark view in the life road, he can't see any other kind of day
2.	And your days are black as coal	✓								Comparing his life as black as coal, really shows that he has dark and depressing life, no color just flat and nothing interesting and important that he can do.
3.	And life for you looks <b>dim</b>								✓	He uses cacophony to show how gloomy his life, this consonant to emphasize the sorrow feeling
4.	And finance seem to <b>slim</b>								✓	The sad life doesn't come from sad memory, he give example that money also can be the source of sadness
5.	The car won't start and kids are <b>sick</b>								✓	Another thing make sadness is when somebody we really love (in this case is kid) is sick, those two example shows how money works in our life
6.	With <b>nothing</b>								✓	After all he tries to goes out from the sorrow, in the end he should admit that the sadness still follows him, no matter how hard his effort he still can't make his heart bigger to accept that yet.

No	Text: The Hermit	Simile	Metaphor	Personification	Hyperbole	Liotes	Cacophony	Alliteration	Onomatopoeia	Discussion
1.	What <u>moves that lonely man is not the boom of waves that break against the cliff so strong</u>		✓							He comparing the movement of lonely man isn't that spectacular, everything he has done just like a wind never get attention by people around him.
2.	Nor roar of thunder, when that travelling voice		✓							When he compare his sad feeling with roar of thunder that sounds really tough is still inaudible
3.	Is caught by rocks that carry far along			✓						The traveling voice refers to his mind voice, no one can hear that because it's like disappear and carry on by wind
4.	When lightning strikes its solid heart to dust		✓							He uses lightning to compare it with the sorrow that hit his soul and makes him devastated and no matter how strong he tries to hold it but he still can't make a deal with it.
5.	When lightning strikes <u>its solid heart to dust</u>				✓					He wants to show how hard the sorrow he feels, it take away any single happiness in his life and replaced by that sorrow.
6.	Nor frozen pond when, melted by the sun				✓					He tries to express again how sadness breaking him down, even the frozen pond refers to his heart and the sun is sorrow, so how hard he tries to be strong person but if sadness come and come again, in some point he'll giving up.

No	Text: The Hermit	Simile	Metaphor	Personification	Hyperbole	Liotes	Cacophony	Alliteration	Onomatopoeia	Discussion
7.	The blind bat taps his window			✓						He tries to deliver the message that he always tries to be happy he disturbing by the sadness. The blind bat represents the sorrow.
8.	Or when the small bird sounds like some great beast		✓							He compares his sad feeling with the bird's happy sound. He always compare his feeling with animal so he can evaluate what he has thinking.
9.	They'll break his bones				✓					He wants to show how much the sorrow crash him until it broke not only his mind but also his body
10.	Comes like a tiger crunching through the stones	✓								He wants to show how hard his efforts to go out from the box (means the sorrow) by infiltrate the wall. He tries anything to left the sorrow memories behind and moved on to get better life.
11.	His window when he sits alone at night								✓	The sorrows express by the night when he feels lonely and think about his life and his sadness.



No	Text: A Plain Life	Simile	Metaphor	Personification	Hyperbole	Litotes	Cacophony	Alliteration	Onomatopoeia	Discussion
1.	No idle gold – since this fine sun, my friend, Until my calm heart burnt forever		✓							He compares the gold with the stones to express the condition of his heart because of the sorrow
2.	No precious stones – since these green mornings show, Without a warn their take my soul.		✓							He compares the stones with morning, he expresses the lovely condition and its contradiction with what he feels.
3.	No lifeless books – since birds with their sweet tongues Won't read aloud again to me their happier songs.		✓							He compares the books with the bird's sweet tongue. birds always sings a great songs like book of life and he never missed that song from those bird but when the sadness come no birds wants to sing again, very bad life to live.
4.	No painted scenes – since clouds can't change their skies A hundred time a day to please my eyes.		✓							He explain his sadness from his eyes, he can't see any good things to pleasure himself.
5.	No headstrong wine – since, when I drink, the spring Into my eager ears won't softly sing.		✓							If usually wine and spring are good combination to calm himself but now even his ears really want to hear that sound but he just can't
6.	Into my eager ears won't softly sing.				✓					He wants to describe how hard his ears finds the good sound to entertain him.

No	Text: A Plain Life	Simile	Metaphor	Personification	Hyperbole	Litotes	Cacophony	Alliteration	Onomatopoeia	Discussion
7.	No other smiles – since every simple beast. Can't teach me to be happy with least.		✓							He can't smiles again with the simple and cute behaviour of the thing around him that always entertain him before, now it can't make him happy again. Everything makes happiness just gone by the sadness.
8.	Until my calm heart burnt forever						✓			This word contains of sorrow by express how the peace heart change by something make him sad and he can't feel anything by his heart
9.	Can't teach me to be happy with least,						✓			It explains that any kind of thing in this universe even can't make him feel the happiness every time he remembers that memory.