THE MEANING OF SYMBOLS IN WILLIAM WORDSWORTH'S SELECTED POETRIES

THESIS

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by

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Assalamu’alaikum Wr. Wb.

Having read and revealed the thesis to significant extent, we agree that the thesis
entitled “the Meaning of Symbols in William Wordsworth’s Selected
Poetries” can be submitted to the munaqosyah as partial fulfillment for the
requirements to obtain a bachelor degree of English Literature. Therefore, this
thesis is submitted to be accepted well. Best wishes it would be useful for all.

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ORIGINAL THESIS STATEMENT

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By signing this letter, I state that the thesis entitled: the Meaning of Symbols in William Wordsworth’s Selected Poetries is original work of me. If this thesis is not original or found such plagiarism from other studies. I will be ready to take all responsibilities and get punishment based on the rule of Adab and Humanities Faculty, Sultan Thaha Saifuddin State Islamic University Jambi.

Therefore, I assert this statement is made in good health and mind.

Jambi, 04 October 2019
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DEDICATION

In the name of Allah the most gracious merciful and prophet Muhammad
Solallahualaihi Wassalam

I dedicate this thesis to my proud father Usman Jamil, my wonderful and super
talkative mother Susmaherti, and my one and only little sister Atik Hayati who
sacrifice and pray as always for me in getting a bachelor degree

And never forgot

Mother’s family

My great grandfather Suryadi, grandmother Mawarna
My uncle Kastoria, uncle Hasan, uncle Risdianto, uncle Padol, uncle Amin, aunty
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This thesis is still far away from perfections. I need some critics and suggestions so that I can be better in the future. Finally, the writer hope this thesis will give positive contributions for the reader, especially for students of English Literature Department.

Jambi 07 Oktober 2019

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ABSTRACT

Nova Nurma Raflesia 2019 : the Meaning of Symbols in William Wordsworth’s Selected Poetries. The student of English Literature Department, Adab and Humanities Faculty, University of Islamic Sulthan Thaha Saifuddin Jambi.

Supervisor I : Bahren, S.S., MA
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This research discusses about “the Meaning of Symbols in William Wordsworth’s Selected Poetries”. The research discussed William Wordsworth poetries. The objectives of the research to know about what types of symbols and kinds of symbols are found in William Wordsworth selected poetries. In this research thesis, the writer used qualitative research of Junita Haigham. The writer chooses using this qualitative because qualitative research is commonly used in applied linguistics. Applied linguistics is a broad and exciting interdisciplinary field of study. It focused on language used, connecting knowledge about languages with an understanding of how they are used in the real world. The writer used expressive method of Nyoman Kutha Ratna. In doing this research, expressive method that used to analyze the thinking, felling and literary work of the author.

Technique of data collection used to avoid an inaccurate data while doing the research thus to get the valid data writer reads the William Wordsworth selected poetries to sign part of the symbols are found in the poetry. The writer collected the data by following steps; Firstly, the writer takes the poetries from the internet, Secondly, the writer takes the data from the poetries, then reduce the data which are useless. The data are selected again to make sure that there are not repetition and losing data.

From what the writer has read selected poetries of William Wordsworth's and analysis, writer found 18 symbols from fifth (5) poetries selected William Wordsworth. The writer found Types of symbols are, Conventional Symbol: 16 symbols, and Private Symbol: 2 symbols. While the Kinds of Meaning found are, Denotative: 11 symbols, and Connotative: 7 symbols.
ABSTRAK


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Teknik pengumpulan data digunakan untuk menghindari data yang tidak akurat saat melakukan penelitian sehingga untuk mendapatkan data yang valid penulis membaca puisi yang dipilih dari William Wordsworth untuk memberi tanda pada bagian simbol-simbol yang ditemukan dalam puisi. Penulis mengumpulkan data dengan mengikuti langkah-langkah; Pertama, penulis mengambil puisi dari internet, Kedua, penulis mengambil data dari puisi, kemudian mengurangi data yang tidak berguna. Data dipilih kembali untuk memastikan tidak ada pengulangan dan kehilangan data.

KEY WORD

Symbol: Symbol contained in poetry is to give a deep impression of ideas that the writer will convey to the reader.

Poetry: Poetry is the expression of words that indicate the desire that is usually experienced by the writer himself or observations from life.


Type: Some symbols are generally accepted as universal and give few problems in their interpretation (Conventional Symbol) and Personal symbol is a poetries employs personal symbols and depends on terribly upon their use in context for interpretation(Personal Symbol)

Meaning: Meaning is context designates the significance of the text for the reader: the impact of value the text has for the reader.
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Problem

One of the literary works that reflect human creativity in the written form is poetry. A sustainable creative idea that conveys things that normally happen in life, such as those obtained from the writer's personal or other people's lives. Literature is categorized in the form of painting/calligraphic, novels, film, stories or short stories, dramas, rhymes, poems and things related to literature. Literature can display a variety of works that can explain from the side of life that not many people realize, but with the creativity of the writer spilling his work can flow stories like real and can be felt by the reader. Literature seems to be a tool to explore time and imagination.

Literary work is one of human creativity. It is divided into three parts, which are called genres i.e. poetry, prose, and drama. They have certain characteristics and terms. Since this thesis deals with poetry, it is worthwhile to define what poetry is. In the encyclopedia Americana, etymologically the word “poetry” was divided from the Greek word which means to make or to construct. The poetry result is from creativity processes operating under the impulse of feeling and embodying the combination of product of the poetries perceptions thought and feeling.

There are many definitions of poetry from the great poet like Paul Valery Poetry is art based on language, but poetry has more general meaning that is difficult to define because it is less determined; poetry also expresses a certain state of mind”. Matthew Hollis, poetry society bulletin, spring 2004: “Poetry is a kind of leaving of notes for another to find the

willingsness to have them fall into the wrong hands”. William Wordsworth: “Poetry is the spontaneous overflow the powerful feelings; it takes its origin from emotion recollected in tranquility; the emotion is contemplated till, by a species of reaction, the tranquility gradually disappears, and an emotion, kindred to that which was the subject of contemplation, is gradually produced and does itself actually exist in the main.

Poetry is a word expression that is able to revive a person's mindset as if entering into appreciation in each verse delivered in poetry. Poetry is the expression of words that indicate the desire that is usually experienced by the writer himself or occurs because of observations from the life around the writer. Like the example of the poetry of rebellion experienced by the author, if an author expresses harsh or dirty words against rebellion, then the writer can be punished by legal sanctions because of the words, the writer reveals with a symbol that seems to reveal the meaning of the word to be conveyed. Poetry can also be a movement or change that will affect the reader, with motivational words for example, poetry can be a therapeutic thought that is channeled by the author, because each word that implied shakes the heart and mind of the reader.

William Wordsworth (1770-1850) was a major Romantic poet, based in the Lake District, England. His poems are frequently inspired by the beauty of nature and he is known as one of the greatest English poets.

William Wordsworth was born on 7 April, 1770 in Cockermouth, in northwest England. His father, John Wordsworth, introduced the young William to the great poetry of Milton and Shakespeare, but he was frequently absent during William’s childhood. Instead, Wordsworth was brought up by his mother’s parents in Penrith, but this was not a happy period. He felt frequently in conflict with his relations and at times contemplated ending his life. However, as a child, he did develop a great love of nature, spending many hours walking in the fells of the Lake
District. He also became very close to his sister, Dorothy, who would later become a poet in her own right.  

In this research, the writer analysis about William Wordsworth poetries. The objectives of the research to know about what types of symbols and kinds of symbols are found in William Wordsworth selected poetries. In this researched thesis, the writer used qualitative research of Junita Haigham. The writer chooses using this qualitative because qualitative research is commonly used in applied linguistics. Applied linguistics is a broad and exciting interdisciplinary field of study. It focused on language used, connecting knowledge about languages with an understanding of how they are used in the real world. The writer used expressive method of Nyoman Kutha Ratna. In doing this research, expressive method that used to analyze the thinking, felling and literary work of the author. The writer used technique of data collection used to avoid an inaccurate data while doing the research thus to get the valid data writer reads the William Wordsworth selected poetries to sign part of the symbols are found in the poetry.

A symbol is a specific kind of sign, one that is arbitrarily chosen. Symbolism is everywhere. People throughout the world have agreed on certain symbols to serve as a shorthand system for recording and recalling information. However, some of them are not really know what the real meaning of those symbols are. Some people think if that symbols have no meaning for their live, just as usual picture. If they want to find out the real meaning about that, people will know there are some secret and hidden purposes why that symbols appear in daily lives. Some symbols could be founded in everyplace and everything we meet. It also could be found in every product of technology which is very familiar in human life.

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Based on the background above, the writer is interested to study and analyze William Wordsworth’s poetry, with the title the Meaning of Symbols in William Wordsworth’s Selected Poetries.

B. Formulation Problem

Based on the background of the problem above, the writer formulates the formulation of the problem as follow:

1. What types of symbols are found in William Wordsworth’s selected poetries?
2. What are the meanings of the symbols in William Wordsworth’s selected poetries?

C. Limitation of the Problem

The writer limits the problem in this research to avoid the broadness in analyzing data. Consequently, the writer chooses five poetries by William Wordsworth, such as: “I Wondered Lonely As A Cloud”, “Composed Upon Westminster Bridge”, “A Slumber Did My Spirit Seal”, “My Heart Leaps Up When I Behold Consisting”, and “The World Is Too Much With Us”.

D. Purposes of the Research

Based on the problems are mentioned above, the aim of this research are:

1. To find out the types of symbols are used in William Wordsworth’s selected poetries.
2. To know the meaning of symbols used in William Wordsworth’s selected poetries.
E. Significance of the Research

The significance of this research can be seen in several ways. First, the writer hopes that the writer can improve writing ability and understand more about symbol figurative language in poetry. Also, this would give additional knowledge and information to those who are interested in such research, and give the contribution to the English Literature Department. Finally, this study may give a little contribution to society, other readers, and further researches.
A. Poetry

Poetry is a form of literature that many readers hold in a special kind of affectionate admiration. Poetry deals in matters beyond direct statement in meanings conditioned by emotional attitudes and its intention is to evoke the full flavour and impact to experience. Poetry often achieves its effect by the selection of words that are suggestive not only of sensory experience but of emotional attitudes.\(^4\)

There are some kinds of poetry, those are:

a. Descriptive
   Descriptive poem is the poem which describes people or experiences, scenes, or objects.

b. Reflective
   Thoughtful poems often containing a great deal of description which the poet comments or from which he draws conclusion are directly stated; at other times implied.

c. Narrative
   Narrative is a telling of a story or a description of an event.

d. Lyric
   Lyric is usually a short poems like a song which is usually the expression of a mood or feeling.

e. Sonnet
   The sonnet is a poem of fourteen lines which follows a very strict rhyme pattern. It is usually divided into two parts: the ‘octave’ (the first eight lines), and ‘sestet’ (the last six lines).

Poetry is one type of literary works besides short stories and novels. What distinguishes poetry from fiction like short stories and novels in the form and use of the language. There is freedom of form in poetry that is not found in a short story or novel. If in a short story or novel a sentence must be written intact and end with punctuation, poetry has the free form. Poetry does not have to finish a sentence directly, but can be cut and continued in the next paragraph, ended with punctuation or not which is called enjambment. Meanwhile, the use of language the elements of the language used in poetry are used as much as possible in terms, intensity and rhythm and also sound. The language in poetry is a language that is developed and has many possible meanings. This is different from the literal language used in a short story or novel that can lead to one meaning as desired by the author. Poetry can employ more freely manipulated language elements. June (1985: 131) states that poetry is not limited in the elements of meaning (of words, phrases, sentences, and discourses) as in prose. In studying prose, many look for more mind aspects within it. There is even a tendency to forget the sound element. Language in prose is without sound but not with poetry. Sometimes the beauty of poetry is seen as the beauty of sound.

B. Understanding of Symbol

Symbol is an object or world have meaning which has been recognized in mind when symbol used can be understood what use be or what meaning is. Symbol can be object for communication indirectly. A symbol can explain about future or past, kind of symbol picture/paint, motion, object or voice. The symbol included an important role in human life, symbols can be used in social life, knowledge, religion, and superstition. Symbols that are a word or sounds/voice are contained in poetry, short stories, magazines, newspapers, books, musically poetry, drama/theater, and others.
Wellek and Warren said that primarily, in the recurrence and persistence of the symbol. An image is invoked one as a metaphor, but if it is persistently recurs, both as presentation and as representation, it becomes a symbol, may even become part of a symbolic (or mythic) system. Characteristics of symbol are:

1. Symbol is a thing such as name, term, or event.
2. Title of the poem could be the keyword. To know the symbol of poem.
3. Symbol may appear together with using the figures of speech.
4. The symbol usually appears in the first line as introduction and it is repeats in the line as the conclusion.

The function of the symbol contained in poetry is to give a deep impression of ideas that the writer will convey to the reader. Symbols used by writers are usually in the form of words that explain other meanings, so they are not too standard. the symbol itself is not carelessly stated by the poet's creator, the creator used to match the symbol with the previous stanzas and the after stanzas.

C. Types of Symbols

Generally, people divide symbol into two kinds, some symbols are “conventional” or “public” and some symbol are “private” or “personal”.

1. Conventional Symbol (Public Symbol)

In literature use, symbols depend upon their context of meaning. Some symbols are generally accepted as universal and give few problems in their interpretation = water symbolizes life, sleep symbolizes death, winter symbolizes old age or death, sunrise symbolizes birth. Thus “the cross, the red, white, and blue”. The good shepherds” are the term that signifies the symbolic object of which the further significance is determinate within a particular culture (it is cultural symbols that have known by all people). Poets like all of us. Use such a conventional symbol.

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In the case of public symbols, the context is the culture and universal agreements, which allows these to be recognized and understood by a member of grub. Conventional symbol is a symbol on which people have agreed to accept it as standing for something other than themselves.\(^7\)

2. Personal Symbol (Private Symbol)

Occasionally, a poet employs personal symbols and depends on terribly upon their use in context for interpretation. As with most analysis, this contextual use and emphasis directs the reader from imagination or metaphoric interpretation to the symbolic intent of the poet. Often they do by exploiting preexisting and widely shared association of certain concepts within object or event or action for example, the general tendency to associate an epagogic with pride and eagle with heroic endeavor, or the rising sun with birth, or climbing with effort or progress and descent with surrender or failure some poets, however, often use symbol whose significance the generate mainly for themselves, and they're more difficult problems in interpretation. Kennedy says in the case of private symbol those are created by artist and use throughout the work, the context is the work. The context is the work, and the symbol is meaning complex created by repetition within, and association with that context. The object that is not a conventional symbol, however, personal symbol gives rise to reach multiple, indefinable associations.\(^8\) In other words, if a poet has a private symbol it often remains private use. the symbol used by a poet and the symbol is only understood by that person personally.

This is the difference between conventional symbols and personal symbols, with conventional symbols the reader easily understands the intentions and meanings of the writer, whereas personal symbols are sometimes difficult for ordinary readers to recognize meanings and

\(^7\)Ibid. p.91
\(^8\)Ibid. p.95
meanings because the meanings and meanings contained in personal symbols are only known by the author own.

D. Kinds of Meanings

Meaning is this context designates the significance of the text for the reader: the impact of value the text has for the reader. One can read a text with understanding but find it has no meaning since it makes no impact on one. It is important to gaps that a text can have meaning for a reader without that explains the meaning. Meaning comes first; explanation of the meaning follows. There are two kinds of meaning:

1. Denotative

Denotative meaning is the literary or dictionary meaning of the word. It is that type of meaning which may be described in terms of a set of semantics properties which server to identify the particular concept as social with the word in question.\(^9\) Denotative meaning is the formal language or the scientific language that matches in sign and referent.

Denotation is a word’s literal or dictionary meaning. Most common words in English have more than one denotation.\(^10\) Denotation is a word's literal meaning or the "dictionary definition. But, Connotation is an idea that is suggested by or associated with a word that expresses rhetorical or emotional feelings.

2. Connotative

Connotative meaning is the suggested or added meaning usually changes in meaning. A word may convey certain affective or evaluative associations. Connotative arise as words

become associated with certain characteristics of the items to which they refer. Connotative is the literature language full of ambiguity and homonym.

Generally, words can be used for positive or negative connotations depending on the contextual situation. The usage of words may be good or bad sense, impression, experience, feeling, etc. for example, politicians and advertisers may prefer words with positive connotations because of expressing their message attractively. In the case of unpleasant feelings, a word with negative connotations may be used to describe them.

Connotation plays a vital role in almost every type of communication and it is a word of associations and implications that go beyond the literal meaning. Many words carry connotations of approval or disapproval, disgust or delight. Connotation is the emotional and imaginative association surrounding a word. Connotations may be positive or negative, purely based on its context.

Naturally, writers of literature use words to express ideas or feelings that convey more than exact, literal meanings, in which case they "connote" or suggest additional meanings and values not expressed in general dictionary definitions. Words that "denote" a core meaning are those that are generally used and understood by the users and the audience to represent an object or class of objects, an act, a quality, or an idea.

People create new words when they need them, and they give these words several meanings. Language is symbolic that is used to represent ideas, objects, and feelings. Connotation and denotation is a part of language and communication. They are two principal methods of describing the meanings of words. The connotation of a word or term adds elements of emotion, attitude, or color. The meaning or use of denotation and connotation depends partly on the field of study. Learning words of denotation and connotation is useful for ESL students to improve their
writing style. Connotation and denotation play a vital role in learning language and comprehending literature. Words can be used for positive or negative connotations based on context and need.

In the course of communication, we use language which is symbolic to represent ideas, objects, and feelings. We can interpret any given statement in more than one way. Sometimes the difference is simply literal versus figurative interpretation. We better understand that words are not limited to one single meaning. Most of the words do not simply express a thought, but also express feelings beyond the word’s literal meaning. Denotation and Connotation are two principal methods of describing the meanings of words. ¹¹

Language is symbolic in that we use it to represent ideas, objects, and feelings. Connotation and denotation, a part of language and communication, are two more tools to distinguish the meaning of an unfamiliar term.

E. Review of Related Researches

Alasa (2013), Islamic University Sulthan Thaha Saifuddin Jambi in his thesis with the title “The Satanic Symbols In Lady Gaga’s Selected Video Clips”. This research paper is to find out what the satanic symbols appeared in Lady Gaga’s selected video clip, to find out the meaning of satanic symbols that appeared in Lady Gaga’s selected video clip and to find out the influence of those satanic symbols toward Lady Gaga’s life. This research paper used the symbolism theory and mythological archetypal approach to support the writing of this thesis. The method of this research used a qualitative method. This research conducted through several steps, those are, identifying, classifying, analyzing, explaining and making a conclusion. The research was analyzed descriptively.

¹¹ibid. p.1
(2009), State Islamic University Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta, this thesis with the title “Imagery and Figurative Language Analysis in Two Poems by Robert Pinsky”, the research discusses two poems by Robert Pinsky which is both poems are included in modern poetry. The objectives of this research are to know what kinds of several imagery and figurative languages in the poem in Berkeley and the Unseen by Robert Pinsky and also to know how imagery and figurative language convey the theme of both poems do. The method of research, the writer utilizes a qualitative approach that is analyzing imagery and figurative language which is used by a poet to understand the content of the poems

Jannah (2007), Islamic University Sultan Thaha Saifuddin Jambi, in his thesis with title The Meaning of Symbols in Walt Whitman’s Poem “When Lilac Last in the Door Yard Bloom’d”. This research discussed using symbols and their meaning in Walt Whitman’s poem. Symbol forms of place that content expression of feeling, thought, the idea of a poet in the poem. In this research the writer use theory by Austin Warren and Rene Walek. It is concerned with the symbol used in Whitman’s poem. The research used descriptive and expressive methods.

Fitria HeniResti (2012), Islamic University Sultan Thaha Saifuddin Jambi in his thesis with the title “The Symbols Of Death As Seen In J.K Rowling’s Novel Harry Potter And The Deathly Hallows”. This research uses the analysis Content method from Krippendorff in Esti’sunpublished thesis to analyze the symbols in this thesis. On the other hand, the writer used objective theory from Abraham. Hermeneutic Recoeuer and Archetypal Approach as the Approach to discover and to find out the meaning of Deathly Hallows. In the last series of Harry Potter Novel, Harry Potter, and The Deathly Hellows.

Lintang (2010), Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University in his thesis with the title “A Symbol Analysis on John Donne’s Poem; A Lecture Upon the Shadow and the Prohibition”. The research discussed John Donne’s poems. The objectives of the research are to know about
utilized symbols in John Donne's poems, the meaning of them, and symbols contributions in building the themes of the poems. Those poems were studied by using descriptive methods and content analysis techniques. In this research, the writer focused on symbol analyzing those selected poems.

This research discusses "the Meaning of Symbols in William Wordsworth's Selected Poetries". The objectives of the research to know about what types symbol and kinds symbol of symbols are found in William Wordsworth's Selected Poetries. The writer used expressive method that used by Nyoman Kutha Rama. In doing this research, the writer used qualitative research of Junia Haigam. The writer used expressive method selected poems to sign part of the symbols are found in the poetry.
CHAPTER III

METHOD OF RESEARCH

A. Design of the Research

Qualitative research is practiced in many disciplines, so a range of data collection methods has been devised to cater to the varied, requirements of the different subjects, such as qualitative interviewing, focus groups, participant, discourse and conversation analysis of texts and documents. The writer chooses using this qualitative because qualitative research is commonly used in applied linguistics. Applied linguistics is a broad and exciting interdisciplinary field of study. It focused on the language used, connecting knowledge about languages with an understanding of how they are used in the real world.\textsuperscript{12}

The writer used an expressive method in doing this research. The expressive method that used to analyze the thinking, feeling and literary work of the author.\textsuperscript{13} This method is used to describe the analysis of the data by using secondary data there are activities and the biography of the author. The writer focused on the author’s personality to support the description.

B. Source of Data

The data of this research are taken from William Wordsworth’s selected poetries. They are, “I Wandered Lonely As A Cloud”, “Composed Upon Westminster Bridge”, “A Slumber Did My Spirit Seal”, “My Heart Leaps Up When I Behold Consisting”, and “The World Is Too Much With Us”.

C. Technique of Data Collection

Technique of data collection used to avoid inaccurate data while doing the research thus to get the valid data writer reads the William Wordsworth selected poetries to sign part of the symbols are found in the poetries. The writer collected the data by following steps; firstly, the writer takes the poetries from the internet, Secondly, the writer takes the data from the poetries, then reduces the data which are useless. The data are selected again to make sure that there are not repetition and losing data.

D. Technique of Data Analysis

The writer used content analysis to analyze the data. Content analysis is a research technique used to make replicable and valid inferences by interpreting and coding textual material. Content analysis is also a research method for studying documents and communication artifacts, which might be texts of various formats, pictures, audios or videos. According to Colombia University, content analysis is a research tool used to determine the presence of certain words, themes, or concepts within some given qualitative data. The writer used content analysis because by using the technique, the writer can make inferences about messages within the texts, the writer, the audiences, and even the culture and time surrounding the text. Content analysis has several general steps as follow; First, establish hypothesis or hypotheses. Secondary, identify appropriate data, determine sampling method, draw the sample, establish data collection unit and unit of analysis, establish coding scheme that allows for testing hypothesis, code data, check for reliability of coding and adjust coding process if necessary, analyzing coded data, applying appropriate statistical test, then write up results.14

1. Reading the poetry to get idea and conceal type and meaning.

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2. Paraphrasing the poetry as a way to find the context of poetry.
3. The symbols are found interpreted by referring to some dictionaries.
4. Reading the biography of William Wordsworth.
5. Classifying the symbol found in William Wordsworth’s Selected Poetries.
6. Conclusion.
CHAPTER IV
FINDING AND ANALYSIS

The objects of this research is William Wordsworth’s selected poetries such as: “I Wondered Lonely As A Cloud”, “Composed Upon Westminster Bridge”, “A Slumber Did My Spirit Seal”, “My Heart Leaps Up When I Behold Consisting”, and “The World Is Too Much With Us”.

A. Types of Symbol

Types of symbol there are two, conventional symbol or general symbol and personal symbol or private symbol. Conventional symbols are meanings that are known by the public or a group of people, who already know the meanings conveyed by the symbols contained in poetry, when the reader gets the conventional symbols in the poetry verse then immediately know the implied meaning of the symbol. Personal symbol is a poetries employs personal symbols and depends on terribly upon their use in context for interpretation. As with most analysis, this contextual use and emphasis directs the reader from imagination or metaphoric interpretation to the symbolic intent of the poet. This is the difference between conventional symbols and personal symbols, with conventional symbols the reader easily understands the intentions and meanings of the writer, whereas personal symbols are sometimes difficult for ordinary readers to recognize meanings because the meanings and meanings contained in personal symbols are only known by group or the author own.

1. Conventional Symbol

In selected poetries symbols found included in conventional symbols are: Stars Heads, Dances, Earth, Human, Earth’s, Rocks, Stones, Trees, Man, Die, Natural, world, Getting, Spending and Hearts.
I Wondered Lonely As A Cloud

a. Second stanza

Continuous as the **stars** that shine
And twinkle on the milky way,
They stretched in never-ending line
Along the margin of a bay:
Ten thousand saw I at a glance,
Tossing their **heads** in sprightly dance.

Explanation of the type: (Stars)

In this poetry, the writer found the type of conventional. It could be seen word 'stars'. This poetry means and includes conventional type because, in the word 'stars' in this poetry, the poetry compares daffodils with stars, which is directed towards a star that continues to shine and aims that the star usually illuminates a dark and twinkle in the sky.

Explanation of the type: (Heads)

In this poetry, the writer found another type of **conventional** as seen from the word 'head'. This poetry means and includes conventional type because in the word 'head' here shows that everyone has a head and the meaning here explains that he acts indifferent and as if he doesn't care, the part that directs the head here is the petals of daffodils, which dance with the wind directing where the head of the daffodils carried.

b. Four stanza

For oft, when on my couch I lie
In vacant or in pensive mood,
They flash upon that inward eye
Which is the bliss of solitude;
And then my heart with pleasure fills,
And **dances** with the daffodils.

**Explanation of the type: (Dances)**

In this poetry, the writer also found the type of *conventional* as seen word 'dances'. This poetry means and includes conventional type because in the word 'dance' here it means that dancing is general and certainly everyone knows the purpose, in this poetry the poetry seems to feel the happiness that he channeled through dance together with daffodils.

**Composed Upon Westminster Bridge**

**a. Line 1-7**

*Earth* has not anything to show more fair:
Dull would he be of soul who could pass by
A sight so touching in its majesty:
This City now doth, like a garment, wear
The beauty of the morning; silent, bare,
Ships, towers, domes, theatres, and temples lie
Open unto the fields, and to the sky;

**Explanation of the type: (Earth)**

Here the writer found the type of *conventional* as seen word 'earth'. This poetry means and includes conventional type because in the word 'earth' here surely everyone knows the meaning of the earth and also in this poetry means that the earth is a place of living things, like plants, animals, and humans.
A Slumber Did My Spirit Seal

a. First stanza

A slumber did my spirit seal;
I had no human fears:
She seemed a thing that could not feel
The touch of earthly years.

Explanation of the type: (Human)

In the first stanza, the writer found the type of conventional as seen word 'human'. This poetry means and includes conventional type because, in the word 'human' here, surely everyone knows the human meaning referred to by the poetry in writing his poetry.

b. Second stanza

No motion has she now, no force;
She neither hears nor sees;
Rolled round in earth's diurnal course,
With rocks, and stones, and trees

Explanation of the type: (Earth’s)

In this poetry, the writer found the type of conventional as seen word 'earth’s'. This poetry means and includes conventional type because in the word 'earth's' here surely everyone knows the meaning of earth’s and also in this poetry means that the earth is a place of living things, such as plants, animals, and humans.
Explanation of the type: (Rocks, Stones, Trees)

In this poetry, the writer found the type of conventional as seen word 'rocks, stones, trees'. This poetry means and includes conventional type because in the words 'rocks, stones, trees' here surely everyone knows the meaning of rocks, stones, trees where these three objects are objects that are commonly found in everyday life, and these three objects have also been recognized by many people by tagging for people who have died.

My Heart Leaps Up When I Behold Consisting

a. Line 1-4
   My heart leaps up when I behold
   A rainbow in the sky:
   So was it when my life began;
   So is it now I am a man;

Explanation of the type: (Man)

In this poetry, the writer found the type of conventional as seen 'man'. This poetry means and includes conventional type because in the word 'man' is a designation for a man who has grown up, in other words, a man has passed through childhood, adolescence, to adulthood.

b. Line 5-9
   So be it when I shall grow old,
   Or let me die!
   The Child is father of the Man;
   And I could wish my days to be
   Bound each to each by natural piety.
Explanation of the type: (Die):

Line 5-9 in part line 2 the writer found the type of conventional as seen 'die'. This poetry means and includes conventional type because in the word 'die' is the end of life, in life, have a sequence such as birth, life, and death.

Explanation of the type: (Natural)

In this poetry, the writer found the type of conventional as seen 'natural'. This poetry means and includes conventional type because the word 'natural' has been recorded in human memory, who already knew when this word was conveyed.

The World Is Too Much With Us

a. Line 1-3

The world is too much with us; late and soon,

**Getting** and **spending**, we lay waste our powers;—

Little we see in Nature that is ours;

Explanation of the type: (World)

In the first line, the writer found the type of conventional as seen 'world'. This poetry means and includes conventional type because in the word 'world' has been recorded in human memory, who already knew when this word was delivered.

Explanation of the type: (Getting)

In this part, the writer found the type of conventional as seen ‘getting’. This poetry means and includes conventional type because, in the word 'getting' usually used in everyday conversation, this word has been recorded in human memory, which immediately knows when this word is conveyed.
Explanati

The writer found the type of conventional as seen 'spending'. This poetry means and includes conventional type because, in the word 'spending' commonly used in everyday conversation, this word has been recorded in human memory, which immediately knows when this word is conveyed.

b. Line 4-6

We have given our hearts away, a sordid boon!

This Sea that bares her bosom to the moon;

The winds that will be howling at all hours,

Explanati

In the last poetry, the writer found the type of conventional as seen 'hearts'. This poetry means and belongs to the conventional type because 'hearts' is one of the most important parts of the human body, this word has been recorded in human memory, which immediately knows when this word is delivered.

2. Personal Symbol

Others symbols found in selected poetries included in personal symbols are: Daffodils and Houses.

I Wondered Lonely As A Cloud

a. First stanza

I wandered lonely as a cloud

That floats on high o'er vales and hills,

When all at once I saw a crowd,

A host, of golden daffodils;
Beside the lake, beneath the trees,
Fluttering and dancing in the breeze.

Explanation of the type: (Daffodils)

In the first poetry, the writer found the type of private as seen word 'daffodils'. This poetry means and belongs to the private type because, in the word 'daffodils' which are in this poetry, it is considered as an act that relates to people or writers. Some people know that daffodils are flowers, but in poetry here they describe poets.

**Composed Upon Westminster Bridge**

**a. Line 8-14**

All bright and glittering in the smokeless air.
Never did sun more beautifully steep
In his first splendour, valley, rock, or hill;
Ne'er saw I, never felt, a calm so deep!
The river glideth at his own sweet will:
Dear God! the very **houses** seem asleep;
And all that mighty heart is lying still!

Explanation of the type: (Houses)

In this poetry, the writer found the types of personal. It could be seen word 'houses'. This poetry means and belongs to the personal type because in the word 'houses' here not all readers understand the purpose and purpose of the poet to convey the sleeping house, another meaning of the houses is the residents of the houses, who are sleeping or resting from their activities during the day.
As seen the writer found from selected poetries William Wordsworth, Types of symbols are Conventional Symbol and Private Symbol. After the writer considered and followed theory the writer found 18 symbols from selected poetries, conventional symbol got 16 symbols, and private symbol got 2 symbols.

Conventional symbol: 16 symbols
1. Stars
2. Heads
3. Dances
4. Earth
5. Human
6. Earth’s
7. Rocks
8. Stones
9. Trees
10. Man
11. Die
12. Natural
13. World
14. Getting
15. Spending
16. Heart

Private symbol: 2 symbols
1. Daffodils
2. Houses

Here the writer made a diagram of symbol as seen:
From selected poetries William Wordsworth the writer concludes that symbols found on:

2. *Composed Upon Westminster Bridge*: Earth and houses
4. *My Heart Leaps Up When I Behold Consisting*: Man, Die and Natural
B. Kinds of Meanings

Meaning is this context designates the significance of the text for the reader: the impact of the value of the text has for the reader. We can read a text with understanding to find out meaning since it makes impact. There are two kinds of meaning:

1. Denotative

Denotative meaning is the literary or dictionary meaning of the word. In selected poetries, symbols found included in denotative are: Heads, Dances, Earth, Human, Earth’s, Die, Natural, World, Getting, Spending, and Hearts.

I Wondered Lonely As A Cloud

a. Second stanza

Continuous as the stars that shine
And twinkle on the milky way,
They stretched in never-ending line
Along the margin of a bay:
Ten thousand saw I at a glance,
Tossing their heads in sprightly dance.

Explanation of the meaning: (Heads)

Heads here as described by the poetry "Ten thousand saw I at a glance, Tossing their heads in sprightly dance", this explains that William Wordsworth explains the ‘head’ here is the head of the thousands of daffodils, the head of these daffodils is the petals, like humans, the location of the head in humans is at the top of the body, as well as plants, and other living things. According to what the writer has explained in the previous chapter in analyzing meaning there are two (2), first denotative, second connotative, after the writer considered and followed the ‘heads’ theory here included in the denotative.
b. Fourth stanza

For oft, when on my couch I lie
In vacant or in pensive mood,
They flash upon that inward eye
Which is the bliss of solitude;
And then my heart with pleasure fills,
And dances with the daffodils.

Explanations of the meaning: (Dance)

In this section is a simple expression of happiness William Wordsworth conveyed, as if to indicate how his happiness in appreciating the beauty he saw even though it was small and simple, to attract his attention to dances with daffodils. After the author considered and followed ‘dances’ theory here included in the denotative.

Composed Upon Westminster Bridge

a. Line 1-7

Earth has not anything to show more fair:
Dull would he be of soul who could pass by
A sight so touching in its majesty:
This City now doth, like a garment, wear
The beauty of the morning; silent, bare,
Ships, towers, domes, theatres, and temples lie
Open unto the fields, and to the sky;

Explanations of the meaning: (Earth)

Earth is a place where humans, plants, animals and others creatures live. The earth described in this first line is where humans can get anything from the produce of the earth. Then there are other explanations as explained from the first line to the seventh line and explain the activities or
things that are related to human activities on earth. According to what the writer has explained in the previous chapter in analyzing the meaning there are two (2), first denotative, second connotative, after the writer considered and followed ‘earth’ theory here included in the denotative.

A Slumber Did My Spirit Seal

a. First stanza

A slumber did my spirit seal;
I had no human fears:
She seemed a thing that could not feel
The touch of earthly years.

Explanation of the meaning: (Human)

It was concluded that ‘human’, here conveyd spirits cannot feel what humans feel like having fear, love, happiness, sadness, or others feelings, like humans who live in the world, here explained this poetries seem to exist on earth but cannot feel the power possessed by humans who still have body and spirit. The symbol was found here is 'human' after the author considered and followed the theory here included in the denotative.

b. Second stanza

No motion has she now, no force;
She neither hears nor sees;
Rolled round in earth’s diurnal course,
With rocks, and stones, and trees

Explanation of the meaning: (Earth’s)

In this stanza line 1-3 explains as if describing the spirit is not even able to step on the earth, he seems not on earth nor in the sky, this earth is
a place for living creatures. Here, part of William’s poetries the writer found ‘Earth’s, after the writer considered and followed the theory of ‘Earth's’ here included in the meaning of denotative.

My Heart Leaps Up When I Behold Consisting

a. Line 1-4

My heart leaps up when I behold
A rainbow in the sky:
So was it when my life began;
So is it now I am a man;

Explanation of the meaning: (Man)

Contained line 4 it is explained that a person who has a deep soul closeness to the natural beauty around him since he was a child until now has grown up. The more he grows up he slowly feels the beauty begins to change not only as he likes but can made his heart leap up when behold consist. According to what the writer has explained in the previous, the writer considered and followed the theory of ‘Man’ here included in connotative.

b. Line 5-9

So be it when I shall grow old,
Or let me die!
The Child is father of the Man;
And I could wish my days to be
Bound each to each by natural piety.

Explanation of the meaning: (Die)

In line-6, the explained that the poetry would rather die if he had to live with boredom because from his childhood on poetry said that he felt the happiness of the beauty of nature. of here 'die' is the symbol the end of
live in the world. The symbol found ‘die’, after the writer considered and followed the theory of ‘die’ here included in the *denotative*.

Explanation of the meaning: (Natural)

This poetry expresses his feelings for nature, hopes that nature is always with him until he die, this is the way the poetry expresses how he feels so like the beauty of the rainbow, the sky, the whole earth, along with all the captivating nature makes him chuckle, the author insists that let him live with all the beauty that he has today. According to what the writer has explained in the previous chapter in analyzing meaning there are two (2), first denotative, second connotative, after the writer considered and followed the theory of ‘natural’ here included in the *denotative*.

**The World Is Too Much With Us**

**a. Line 1-3**

The *world* is too much with us; late and soon,

*Getting* and *spending*, we lay waste our powers;—

Little we see in Nature that is ours;

Explanation of the meaning: (World)

In the first line, the writer found symbol is ‘World’, mean the world has given what it has for human so that it can be used, occupied or otherwise in human life. According to what the writer has explained in the previous chapter in analyzing meaning there are two (2), first denotative, second connotative, after the writer considered and followed the theory ‘World’ here entered in the *denotative*.

Explanation of the meaning: (Getting)

The symbol found here ‘getting’, mean well that humans get all their needs from the world, people take advantage of their needs from the
results of the world, all of the humans needed can be got and took. Humans took, got, and lost control, without them thinking about the world that has given all humans needed in life. After the writer considered and followed the ‘getting’ theory here included in the denotative.

Explanation of the meaning: (Spending)

Spending, also listed in line 2, explain how greedy people who spend the world are filled with greed. Humans who behave without thinking impact become in the world, such as life without a sense of sin. Everything they had gotten was wasted. The writer was found symbol of this poetry is ‘spending’, after the writer considered and followed the ‘spending’ theory here included in the denotative.

b. Line 4-6

We have given our hearts away, a sordid boon!

This Sea that bares her bosom to the moon;

The winds that will be howling at all hours

Explanation of the meaning: (Hearts)

Here "We have given our hearts away, a sordid boon!" The poetry explains the human remorse that has wasted what he got from the world, so he gave hearts with his guilt, because of the greed he had done. According to what the writer has explained in the previous chapter in analyzing the meaning there are two (2), first denotative, second connotative, after the writer considered and followed the theory of ‘hearts’ here included in the denotative.
2. Connotative

Connotative meaning is the suggested or added meaning usually changes in meaning. A word may conveyed certain affective or evaluative associations. In selected poetries symbols found included in connotative are: Daffodils, Stars, Houses, Rocks, Stones, Trees, and Man.

I Wondered Lonely As A Cloud

a. First stanza

I wandered lonely as a cloud
That floats on high o'er vales and hills,
When all at once I saw a crowd,
A host, of golden daffodils;
Beside the lake, beneath the trees,
Fluttering and dancing in the breeze.

Explanation of the meaning: (Daffodils)

From the first bait in this poetry the writer found the ‘daffodils’ flower symbol, in this bait conveyed by William Wordsworth that the compilation was running and found a bunch of daffodils flowers that look beautiful, these flowers have an increasing appeal. Daffodils flower is beauty, a group of daffodils that represents the feeling of a happy person, because of the beauty appeal that is emitted by daffodils flowers. According to what the writer has explained in the previous chapter in analyzing the meaning there are two (2), the first denotative, the second connotative, after the writer considered and followed the ‘daffodils’ theory here included in the connotative.

b. Second stanza

Continuous as the stars that shine
And twinkle on the milky way,
They stretched in never-ending line
Along the margin of a bay:
Ten thousand saw I at a glance,
Tossing their heads in sprightly dance.

Explanation of the meaning: (Stars)

In this stanza are not explaining the actual ‘stars’ but explaining the daffodils flowers found in the first stanza of this poem. The star means the daffodils, which have thousands, bright colors, around the river and hills, and illuminated by sunlight, as if flashing like stars, with striking colors, flashing like stars in the sky at night, but daffodils flicker here worthy of the star in the sky. According to what the writer has explained in the previous chapter in analyzing the meaning there are two (2), first denotative, second connotative, after the writer considered and followed ‘stars’ theory here included in connotative.

Composed Upon Westminster Bridge

a. Line 8-14

All bright and glittering in the smokeless air.

Never did sun more beautifully steep

In his first splendour, valley, rock, or hill;

Ne'er saw I, never felt, a calm so deep!

The river glideth at his own sweet will:

Dear God! the very houses seem asleep;

And all that mighty heart is lying still!

Explanation of the meaning: (Houses)

In line 13 "Dear God! the very houses seem asleep "which means houses seem sleep, the purpose of line 13 is the houses actually do not seem asleep, but residents of the house itself, because at night in the city the activity at night is generally absent, in the sense that at night all
residents of the house rest and fall asleep. According to what the writer has explained in the previous chapter in analyzing meaning there are two (2), first denotative, second connotative, after the writer considered and followed the theory of ‘houses’ here included in connotative.

A Slumber Did My Spirit Seal

a. Second stanza

No motion has she now, no force;
She neither hears nor sees;
Rolled round in earth’s diurnal course,
With rocks, and stones, and trees

Explanation of the meaning: (Rocks, Stones, Trees)

Rocks, stones, trees that are on line 4 stanza 2, this is a symbol of humans have been marked by rocks, stones and trees illustrate that humans no longer have the spirit in their bodies. According to what the writer has explained in the previous chapter in analyzing meaning there are two (2), first denotative, second connotative, after the writer considered and followed the theory of ‘rocks’, ‘stones’, and ‘trees’ here included in connotative.

My Heart Leaps Up When I Behold Consisting

a. Line 1-4

My heart leaps up when I behold
A rainbow in the sky:
So was it when my life began;
So is it now I am a man;
Explaination of the meaning: (Man)

Here explained that a person who has a deep soul closeness to the natural beauty around him since he was a child until now has grown up. According to what the writer has explained in the previous chapter in analyzing meaning there are two (2), first denotive, second connotative, after the writer considered and followed the theory of ‘Man’ here included in connotative.
As seen the writer found from selected poetries William Wordsworth, Meanings of symbols are Denotative and Connotative. After the writer considered and followed theory the writer found 18 symbols from selected poetries, denotative symbol got 11 symbols, and connotative symbol got 7 symbols. Here the writer count percent and make diagram of symbol as seen:

Denotative: 11 symbols

1. Heads
2. Dances
3. Earth
4. Human
5. Earth’s
6. Die
7. Natural
8. World
9. Getting
10. Spending
11. Heart
Connotative: 7 symbols

1. Daffodils
2. Stars
3. Houses
4. Roks
5. Stones
6. Trees
7. Man
From selected poetries William Wordsworth the writer conclusion that symbols found on:

2. *Composed Upon Westminster Bridge*: Earth and houses
4. *My Heart Leaps Up When I Behold Consisting*: Man, Die and Natural
CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

The symbols used in William’s poetries are proven to be able to bring the reader into the role contained in poetry because he said that contains poetry for the souls of literary and reader who read William's poetries, to be entered into every stanza of poetry that shows this. symbols contained in the analyzed of William Wordsworth's selected poetries a lot of mention about the natural surroundings, feelings, and circumstances at the time of written as if describing the future. The function of the symbol contained in poetry is to give a deep impression of ideas that the writer conveyed to the reader. Having analyzed the using of symbol in William Wordsworth’s Selected Poetries, In the analysis of symbols the writer only focuses on a few words. Symbols used in poetry to express ideas in accordance with the similarity of the characteristics of the words before and after the symbols that have been included in the verses poetry.

From the research of symbols in William Wordsworth’s Selected Poetries, there are many meanings by looking at the symbols in poetry. Symbols have deep meaning that was writer explained in chapter fourth. From what the writer has read selected poetries of William Wordsworth's, in writing poems much to take from everyday life, the event from what is happening around him. After the analyzed writer found 18 symbols from fifth (5) poetries selected William Wordsworth. The writer found Types of symbols are, Conventional Symbol: 16 symbols, and Private Symbol: 2 symbols. While the Kinds of Meanings found are, Denotative: 11 symbols, and Connotative: 7 symbols.
B. Suggestion

For suggestions, the writer would like to given to reader needed for knowledge as follows:

1. Research did by the writer for the reader being able to understand the meaning of symbols and being able to distinguish various kinds of symbols, the way the writer explained in this thesis, with described in language that is easily understood by the reader.

2. The author hopefully, with the explanation in this thesis, the explanation of symbols that are easy to understand and pay attention to their meaning and type, by looking at each hidden purpose that the author tries to describe by playing with words that use symbols.

3. Based on studies that have been conducted by the writer hopefully, the reader got references related to symbols and to becomes a guideline so that research can be proven in writing and has been universally recognized.

4. The writer hopes the reader can develop and interpret poetry based on such as symbols, especially English literature, Adab and Humanities Faculty, State Islamic University Sulthan Thaha Saifuddin Jambi, and the general public.
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APPENDIX I

BIOGRAPHY

William Wordsworth is (1770-1850) was a major Romantic poet, based in the Lake District, England. His poems are frequently inspired by the beauty of nature and he is known as one of the greatest English poets.

William Wordsworth, along with his friend Samuel Taylor Coleridge, helped launch the English romantic movement in literature. Rebelling against the formal diction and lofty subject matter favored by poets of the day, Wordsworth used simple language to celebrate subjects drawn mostly from nature and everyday life.

William Wordsworth was born on 7 April, 1770 in Cockermouth, in northwest England. His father, John Wordsworth, introduced the young William to the great poetry of Milton and Shakespeare, but he was frequently absent during William’s childhood. Instead, Wordsworth was brought up by his mother’s parents in Penrith, but this was not a happy period. He felt frequently in conflict with his relations and at times contemplated ending his life. However, as a child, he did develop a great love of nature, spending many hours walking in the fells of the Lake District. He also became very close to his sister, Dorothy, who would later become a poet in her own right.

Wordsworth’s mother died when he was 7, and he was an orphan at 13. Despite these losses, he did well at Hawkshead Grammar School-Where he wrote his first poetry-and went on to study at Cambridge University. He did not excel there, but managed to graduate in 1791. Wordsworth had visited France in 1790, and there he met his wife Annette Vallon. He had 2 children, his children deaths in 1812. In 1843, Wordsworth became England’s poet laureate, a position he held for the rest of his life. At the age of 80, he died on April 23, 1850, at his home in Rydal Mount, Westmorland, England.
APPENDIX II

I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud

BY WILLIAM WORDSWORTH (1770-1850)

I wandered lonely as a cloud

That floats on high o'er vales and hills,

When all at once I saw a crowd,

A host, of golden daffodils;

Beside the lake, beneath the trees,

Fluttering and dancing in the breeze.

Continuous as the stars that shine

And twinkle on the milky way,

They stretched in never-ending line

Along the margin of a bay:

Ten thousand saw I at a glance,

Tossing their heads in sprightly dance.

The waves beside them danced; but they

Out-did the sparkling waves in glee:

A poet could not but be gay,

In such a jocund company:
I gazed—and gazed—but little thought
What wealth the show to me had brought:

For oft, when on my couch I lie
In vacant or in pensive mood,
They flash upon that inward eye
Which is the bliss of solitude;
And then my heart with pleasure fills,
And dances with the daffodils.

**Composed upon Westminster Bridge**

WILLIAM WORDSWORTH (September 3, 1802)

Earth has not any thing to show more fair:
Dull would he be of soul who could pass by
A sight so touching in its majesty:
This City now doth, like a garment, wear
The beauty of the morning; silent, bare,
Ships, towers, domes, theatres, and temples lie
Open unto the fields, and to the sky;
All bright and glittering in the smokeless air.
Never did sun more beautifully steep
In his first splendour, valley, rock, or hill;
Ne'er saw I, never felt, a calm so deep!

The river glideth at his own sweet will:

Dear God! the very houses seem asleep;

And all that mighty heart is lying still!

**A Slumber did my Spirit Seal**

BY WILLIAM WORDSWORTH (1770-1850)

A slumber did my spirit seal;

I had no human fears:

She seemed a thing that could not feel

The touch of earthly years.

No motion has she now, no force;

She neither hears nor sees;

Rolled round in earth's diurnal course,

With rocks, and stones, and trees.

**My Heart Leaps Up when I Behold Consisting**

William Wordsworth (1770-1850)

My heart leaps up when I behold

A rainbow in the sky:

So was it when my life began;

So is it now I am a man;
So be it when I shall grow old,
Or let me die!

The Child is father of the Man;
And I could wish my days to be
Bound each to each by natural piety.

The World Is Too Much With Us

William Wordsworth (1802)

The world is too much with us; late and soon,
Getting and spending, we lay waste our powers;—
Little we see in Nature that is ours;
We have given our hearts away, a sordid boon!

This Sea that bares her bosom to the moon;
The winds that will be howling at all hours,
And are up-gathered now like sleeping flowers;
For this, for everything, we are out of tune;
It moves us not. Great God! I’d rather be
A Pagan suckled in a creed outworn;
So might I, standing on this pleasant lea,
Have glimpses that would make me less forlorn;
Have sight of Proteus rising from the sea;
Or hear old Triton blow his wreathèd horn.
APPENDIX III

The Meaning of Symbols in William Wordsworth’s Selected Poeties.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
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CURRICULUM VITAE

NOVA NURMA RAFLESIA

ENGLISH LITERATURE

ADAB AND HUMANITIES FACULTY

STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY
SULTHAN THAHA SAIFUDDIN JAMBI

PERSONAL PROFILE

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<th>Name</th>
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<td>Place and Date of Birth</td>
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<tr>
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EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND

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CONSULTATION CARD

Name: Nova Nurma Raflesia
NIM: AL150321
Title of Thesis: The Meaning of Symbols in William Wordsworth's Selected Poetries
Advisor I: Bahren, S.S., MA

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NIP. 197401031999031006
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NIK: 195401031999031006