
A Stylistic Analysis of William Wordsworth's Poem "Daffodils"

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Abstract

The current study set out to examine the stylistic components of William Wordsworth's poem "Daffodils". The stylistics of Wordsworth's chosen poem have not yet been thoroughly examined. The current study's objectives were to analyze the poem using different linguistic levels and additionally to ascertain the author's employment of literary devices in the poem. The data analysis in this study was done using a qualitative method. Secondary sources were used by the researcher to gather data. The results of this analysis demonstrate that the poet mostly used nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs at the lexical level in the poem. This indicates that the poetry is trying to paint a beautiful picture for the audience. There is a lot of punctuation in the poem in terms of graphology. The poet mostly used commas and other punctuation to draw the readers in. The researcher identified prefixes, suffixes, and compounding at the morphological level and several alliterations, assonance, and consonance at the phonological level in the poem. Moving beyond the linguistic elements, the poem also makes use of literary devices such as simile, imagery, personification, and vivid language. The true essence of a poet is found in such creative and figurative language, and this is particularly clear in the case of William Wordsworth.

Keywords: *Stylistic Analysis, Daffodils, Wordsworth, Linguistic levels, literary devices*

Introduction

Stylistics is a branch of applied linguistics that scrutinizes the writing quality. Before the 20th century, it began are all examples. The way something is written or spoken is its style. Style is different from one writer to the next and even from one piece of writing by the same Author to another. Style, according to Pretorius and Swart, is "the way a writer uses the language Tools at his disposal to have a certain effect on the reader" (Pretorius, 1982). Leech and Short have also called it "the study of style in language." Cleanth Brooks and Robert Penn Warren Say that style just means the choice of words and how they are put together (Warren, 1943). Lucas argued in 1955 that the most efficient utilization of language, particularly in non-Fictional, whether to make a point or to get people to feel something, is the art of rhetoric." It starts with being able to get to the point quickly and clearly. Style, according to Gleason, is the Way choices are made within the options given by the rules of the language (Gleason, 1965). Stylistics analysis differs from literary criticism in that it continues to focus on Interpretation, whereas

linguistics has little to offer about literature other than sentence structure. When Stylistics emerged as an independent field so, critics considered it as the counting of parts of speech such as noun, verb etc. This erroneous conception regarding stylistics was answered by Wales.

Wales (2009) of the view, Stylistics seeks to do more than merely interpret a text's structured characteristics such as grammatical structure and the counting of parts of speech in the text. He further explained that Stylistics seeks to demonstrate a comprehension of the text or, where applicable, to link literary effects to their linguistic underlying principles. Stylistics analysis offers commentary that is unbiased and systematic based on replicable data like pure science. Stylistics is based on concrete, quantifiable data and is implemented in a systematic manner. Sophisticated terminologies, theories and definitions motivated by linguistics research, are employed in Stylistic analysis of a text. Stylistics analysis differs from critical theory in that it.

According to Leech (1989), style refers to an author's or a speaker's manner of writing or Speaking. Style is derived from the Latin word *stylus*, which means anything that is articulated or written. The writer's style consists of his or her choice of language, grammatical structures, and the use of any literary elements in the presentation of the author's ideas in written or spoken form. The author's style has a substantial impact on how a piece of writing is interpreted. Style of writing can also reveal the author's language usage, personality, behavior, attitude, likes and dislikes. The fact that the concept of "style" can be applied to so many different contexts increase its complexity.

The poem *Daffodils* was first printed in 1807, but it wasn't until 1815 that the fourth stanza—which dealt with remembering the daffodils—was included in the second edition. According to Spark Notes [2], the poem is divided into four six-line stanzas and follows a quatrain-couplet rhyme scheme. ABABCC is the rhyme for the pattern. The poem is written in iambic tetrameter in each line. *Daffodils*, one of Wordsworth's most cherished and well-known poems, is a simple yet beautiful poem that subtly recalls the poet's recurring themes of nature and reflection. Because of the personification, simile, personification, imagery, and word choice, this poem has a distinct musicality and rhythm. The plot of this poem is really simple. The poet describes how, while casually strolling through a valley, he came upon a breathtaking scene.

William Wordsworth's poem "*Daffodils*" is an iconic Romantic work that beautifully presents the nature and its effect on man. This lyrical poem, composed in 1804 and subsequently edited, creates a stunning visualization of the daffodils field of gold swaying and moving in the gusts of wind along a serene lake. The long-lasting fame of the poem is due to its power to furnish the reader with a feeling of awe, creativity and intimacy with nature.

Wordsworth employed the personal pronoun "I" in this poem, as the context of the poem indicates, and Dorothy, his sister, was with him. He would rather not bring up the presence of anyone else, even though he wishes to view that image or vision on his own. That picture had such a profound effect on him that, years later, he thought back on it and wrote the poem's tenth and final stanza. It was a long time ago, but the memory of the beautiful dancing flowers gave him comfort and companionship in his loneliness. The use of metaphorical language enhances the beauty of the poet's ideas. He needed an image to express the cloud, and he chose that of a man going around without purpose. In another area, he treated the flowers as a group of people who were dancing and cheering the earth, thus bringing about human-nature harmony.

Wordsworth's well-known technique for making the reader feel involved in every aspect of the poem. The poet conveys to the reader the feeling that he so often feels as a poet who adores the natural world. This introduction carries the reader through the themes, imagery, and the poem's place within the Romantic literary tradition. The analysis of the poem's language and structure will show how Wordsworth uses nature's beauty to evoke powerful emotions, thus, making "*Daffodils*" a classic work that still appeals to readers and poets today. The poet conveys to the reader the feeling that he so often feels as a poet who adores the natural world.

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Background of the Study

Leech (1981) adds that a writer's style is the distinctive manner in which the author wishes to express himself or herself, or the distinctive manner in which a literary work communicates itself. The study of style focuses on the elements and qualities of a literary work that give it a distinct identity, identify the author, and captivate the reader. The unique manner in which a person speaks and communicates frequently reflects his or her social background, level of maturity, race, sex, and other demographic factors. Crystal (1987) coincides that style is a distinguishing manner of speech. In other words, everyone has their own style when it comes to doing things such as playing games or coming up with a unique solution to a problem; the same is true for how they express themselves verbally and in writing; one person's style may be humorous, while another may be more serious, and of course, there are both good and bad styles. The term "style" encompasses a broader scope and can be applied to elements both within and outside the literary work. Wales's (1989) lexicon states that the number of linguistic elements is also used to identify the style in which each writer's individuality is discernible in his works. There is no doubt that the selection of vocabulary words and how they are combined are well-known and varied. *Pride and Prejudice* and *Persuasion*, among other novels, are characterized by a very similar writing style that can be traced to the same author (Wales, 1989:435).

Writers' styles may vary greatly, ranging from the most powerful, formal, or majestic to the most casual or conversational ones, the particular choice of structures over other language options being a clear manifestation of their skill (Carter & Stockwell, 2008: 44). It is not always a conscious decision because it would take a lot of time for a writer to carefully consider every phonological, syntactic, semantic, and pragmatic option. Contrary to popular belief, however, a writer's mindset immediately shapes his writing style. Because poetry uses metre, shock, and appreciation, it deviates from normal life in a way that prevents him from enjoying prose and his subsequent acceptance speech. Sadly, he used allusions, alliteration, and other alluring literary devices to write his own tombstone (Leech, "Here rests renowned poet whose name was assumed to be 1969:43). *Never-ending. A Nightingale's Ode*

(1819) begins, "My soul." The poem "Daffodils" will be subjected to stylistic analysis on phonological, morphological, lexical, syntactic, semantic and figurative aspect. Each division will be covered in detail along with illustrations, cues, and references from Wordsworth's poem.

Problem of the statement

The employment of literary devices and linguistic levels in Worth's poem "Daffodils" from 1807 was not thoroughly examined. There are various kinds of these levels. The poem was examined through a variety of literary techniques and language levels in the study.

Research Objectives

1. To analyze the poem "daffodils" using different linguistic levels.
2. To learn about the various literary techniques the author employed in the poem "Daffodils."

Research Questions

1. How can the poem "daffodils" be analyzed using different linguistic Levels?
2. What type of literary devices are being used by Wordsworth in the poem "daffodils"?

1.5 Research Significance

This research will be very beneficial to the other students in their interpretation and analysis of the Poem "daffodils" and it will enable them to know a lot about Wordsworth's poetic approach.

1.6 Delimitations of the study:

The linguistic and literary devices employed in the poem "Daffodils" (Worth, 1807) are the main subject of this study, which examines it from phonological, graphological, morphological, and lexical perspectives. Thus, this analysis is limited to a single poem by a single poet.

Literature Review

The previous research studies pertaining to the chosen field of the current research study are included in the Literature Review section of the study. In order to have a careful reading and to have linear understanding regarding the research gap, the researcher tries to employ previous research works for the inspection in this area. Second, the literature review aids in the researcher's interpretation and analysis of the findings in the context of the current study. The investigator tracked down several papers pertaining to the stylistic evaluation of different poetry.

Janardhan (2020) explained in his paper linguistic patterns in the poems of Lakshmi Kannan that the language-sensitive poet Lakshmi Kannan utilizes topicalization as a Syntactic method to emphasize her innermost emotions. Janardhan (2020) added that she utilized the entirety of the English language to portray her turbulent feelings. To concretize her physical and spiritual experience, the language in all its forms and Splendor has been investigated and utilized. Her English is competent enough to adequately convey her mental preoccupations. The experimental language patterns Contribute to current Indian English poetry in the goal of developing a new vernacular in Order to establish a unique identity and standing.

Hashmi (2019) conducted a stylistic investigation of Frost's poem "Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening." The focus of the research is on the utilization of linguistic elements in the poem. These include the phonetic, phonological, graphitic, grammatical, and Lexical/semantic levels. This study focuses on two aspects. The first step is to identify Language characteristics. Moreover, further step is to establish how the language Characteristics contribute to the theme's construction. The contribution of this research is its analysis. The researcher evaluated each word on a corresponding, phonation, Graphene, lexico-syntactic, and syntactical level. In phonetics, researchers investigate Euphonic, constant barrage, consonance, assonance, rhyming, wordplay arrangement, and tone instrumentation. In graphitic, the scholar examined Frost's writing style. In lexico-syntactic, scholars examine the selection of words used. In Poetry denotation, academics investigate figures of speech. The final level of grammatical analysis focuses on the use of pronouns, nouns, verbs, and adjectives. Abdul (2014) another significant piece of work is the stylistic analysis of Robert Frost's poem "The Onset." The onset poem's style is the focus of this analysis. There are several layers of significance to the beginning that can be unlocked using different Techniques. To clarify the challenges, the poetry is interpreted using language, picture and music. The study will aid pupils in comprehending the fundamental ideas of good vs Evil, pessimism versus optimism, and life versus death. "How you say something is what brings all the joy. Robert Frost's words are a perfect illustration of the importance of style in a stylistic analysis. Alan Warner defined style as a writing strategy that uses words to convey one's thoughts and feelings. The readers' reactions may differ depending on how the same message is expressed. The speech's brilliance stems from both its extraordinary linguistic achievement and the ethos of equality and liberty it declared. The second element focuses on authorship and the use of vivid English, including the use of parallelism, figures of speech, contrast, and metaphor. The conclusion is covered in the third section. The poet has committed grammatical errors that qualify as grammatical deviations. The poem contains punctuation such as commas, Periods, colons, and apostrophes.

The use of quotation marks as punctuation in the poem reveals the poet's inner conflict. The use of question marks by the poet suggests she is confused. The poem also contains literary devices such as alliteration, metaphor, and simile. However, there is no chorus or repeated phrase.

Putri (2020) provides a stylistic analysis of the poem "Women Work" by Angelou. The purpose of stylistic analysis was to comprehend the meaning of a Angelou by observing the language that she employed. According to the findings the poem contains a variety of language levels. These levels encompass phonemic, idiomatic, and semantic levels. The poet expressed her desire for black liberation at the phonological level through the repetition of rhyming couplets within lines of text, as well as through consonance, rhyming, and harmonic progression. In the second, third, and ninth stanzas, the emphasis on equality and fairness as a condition for the liberation she anticipated is emphasized through the use of notable commas. Angelou's use of the pronouns "I" and "you" as the most frequent terms in the poem reveals her awareness of the socioeconomic divide she encountered while growing up in the United States. In reality, the use of figurative language effectively conveyed the experiences of black Afro-Americans in regard to freedom, freedom of expression, hard work, and racial prejudice. This research study lays the groundwork for the current study's conclusion that stylistics can be used to analyze literary work in order to create a more insightful acknowledgement for it.

Riaz (2016) analyzed two poems of well-known poets i.e., Heaney and E.E Cummings from the perspective of Stylistics. Riaz (2016) used stylistic approach for the analysis of the poems and in this analysis, the scholar considered lexical, syntactic, phonological, and semantic patterns of the target language. This analysis is useful for grasping the poems' overarching themes and how they relate to the present day in light of the poet's recollections. The study's overarching goal is to identify the specific poetic devices employed by the poet to evoke stronger feelings in the readers.

Cummings and Heaney literary and philosophical constructions can be better understood through this research work. The poems are broken down into its component and parts and stylistically analyzed in terms of its lexical, syntactic, phonological, morphological, and semantic patterns. The purpose of this investigation is to reveal the deviations made by the poet and the poetic devices the poet has used to strengthen his argument. It can be concluded that the poems' use of various stylistic devices in these poems greatly aid in conveying his intended meanings and messages to the readers.

Maratabali (2018) stylistically analyzed E.E Cummings poem She Beign Brand. The Selected poem's style is the focus of this analysis. There are several layers of significance to the beginning that can be unlocked using different techniques. To clarify the challenges, the poetry is interpreted using language, picture, and music. The study will aid pupils in comprehending the fundamental ideas of good vs evil, pessimism versus optimism, and life versus death. Cumming's statements give a great explanation of why style is important in a stylistic analysis. Style is a method of writing that uses words to convey one's thoughts and feelings. The readers' reactions may differ depending on how the same message is expressed. The speech's brilliance stems from both its extraordinary linguistic achievement and the ethos of equality and liberty it declared. The second element focuses on authorship and the use of vivid English, including the use of parallelism, figures of speech, contrast, and metaphor.

William Wordsworth's poem "Daffodils", also recognized by the name "I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud", is a poem that is thronged with stylistic analyses within the canon of English literature. It is a classic poem penned during the romantic period, namely in 1807, which has enamored the hearts of numerous individuals with its scenic imagery. Various stylistic features have been explored within this poem to clarify the nuances of this poem as well as the effects it produces on the reader. Among the most significant features of *Daffodils* is the application of simile as well as metaphor within this poem. Scholars, such as Abrams (1999), point to the The comparison by Wordsworth of the speaker to "a lonely cloud" and daffodils to "golden" starts gives an instant sense of scale to the poem. Another feature of the poem under examination is its use of enjamb. This

was particularly stressed by Smith (2005), who believed that Wordsworth was successful in creating a natural flow in his poem through his deliberate use of line endings (Smith, 2005, p. 112).

In addition, Wordsworth's lexical choices have been the subject of inquiry by researchers, with Johnson (2010) being one of them. The most interesting part is that besides, really lovely and positive words, there are also some rather neutral and cold words, as “inward eye” and “bliss.” Johnson (2010, p. 45) believes that these words, by their very nature, create a sensory experience for the reader. So, in a way, the author and the reader are sharing the same emotional experience through the exquisite word choice of the daffodils. They get to live the moment when they simultaneously feel the beauty and power of the flowers being described.

Research Methodology

A methodical and structured approach to theoretical examination of all the instruments, processes, and techniques needed to do research in the designated topic of study is known as research methodology. This part is very crucial to the current investigation because it outlines the research techniques that will be applied. Through the methods chapter, readers can evaluate the validity and reliability of the current study.

Theoretical Framework

The present study follows the framework of stylistics as proposed by Leech and Short (1996) and applied by Imran (2021) on poem “A Dream within a Dream”. This framework has been approved by the researcher for its availability and its interesting nature regarding dealing with stylistic and literary devices. Theoretical framework is a specific structure by which the research is conducted. Leech and Short (1996) agree on the notion that interpretation could be performed starting from both levels i.e., either from linguistic description or spontaneous interpretation. Regarding the current study, it should be noticed that there are personal and literary qualities so, when doing the analysis there should be a suitable technique that can be applied for the analysis of the selected author’s style. For Stylistic analysis qualitative method will be used to analyze and dig out different types of figurative techniques in poem “Daffodils. The present study incorporates a stylistic examination of the selected poem in order to examine the author's language choice

Nature of the Study

The researcher used a qualitative method because the poem was only being analyzed verbatim. The original text of "Daffodils" by Worth (1807) was cautiously examined, analyzed, and evaluated to function as the basis for this study. Babbie (2014) claims that the first one is qualitative research that uses non statistical methods and approaches the subject indirectly, by way of analysis. In the case of qualitative research, it is said it brings great help in understanding human behavior through interpreting it by the people who are thus the natives of the given culture. Moreover, Creswell (2006) states that the qualitative research has different philosophical schools as its source of inspiration and that it studies a person's experience from different perspectives like the cultural one, the expressive one, the attitudinal one, the moral one, the difficulties of everyday life, and the imaginary one. This work was supported by extensive reading, examination, and assessment of (Worth, 1807) poem “Daffodils”.

Data Collection Method

Data was obtained through the use of qualitative methods. The text of Wordsworth’s poem “Daffodils” itself served as the primary source of data, with additional pertinent sources including several books, papers, and websites.

Data Analysis

The poem “Daffodils” by worth (1819) has undergone a stylistic study by the researcher. Phonological,

graph logical, lexical, and morphological analyses of the poem “daffodils” were conducted by the researcher. Next, the traits from each level were chosen by the researcher. The researcher explored consonance, assonance, and alliteration at the phonological level. The researcher executed a graphological examination of the punctuation. At the morphological level the researcher examined compounding and affixation and nouns, verbs, adverbs, adjectives, and prepositions at the lexical level.

The poem taken for analysis is “daffodils” by Wordsworth. The stylistic features for studying are phonological aspect, lexical aspect, morphological aspect, graphological aspect, syntactic aspect, semantic aspect, and different literary aspects.

Analysis of Linguistic Devices in the poem “Daffodils”:

Graph logical Analysis

According to Gomez (2015), the study of linguistic graphics is included in the field of graphology, a branch of linguistic analysis. Graphology is the study of physical characteristics and handwriting patterns with the goal of identifying the author. Language texts’ punctuation is handled by graphology. Linguistic texts with purposeful graphology may impact and elevate the reader more. Moreover, poetry in particular knows no bounds. The author can accomplish any intended impression or interpretation when creating a poem by choosing to utilize a certain graphology. Graphological analysis of the poem “Daffodils” is as follows:

i. Font and Typography:

In this analysis, we consider the standard formatting of the text. The font appears to be uniform, with no variations in style or size, which maintains a sense of consistency throughout the poem. This uniformity may suggest a focus on the content of the words themselves rather than the visual presentation.

ii. Line Length and Breaks:

There are four stanzas in the poem, each with different line lengths. The differing line lengths produce a rhythm and motion, as if the poet simulating the unwinding of his thoughts when he slides the daffodils he saw.

iii. Stanzas and Versification:

The poem is subdivided into quatrains (four-line stanzas) with an ABAB rhyme scheme in the first and third stanzas and a CDCD rhyme scheme in the second and fourth stanzas. The musical quality of the poem is further enhanced by the use of a structured rhyme scheme.

iv. Use of White Space:

Upon reading the poem, one notices the poet’s deliberate use of white space to great effect in separating the stanzas, granting each stanza its own space and time, therefore, the reader can take a break and ponder the meaning before moving on to the next section. Branded as “Daffodils,” the poem by William Wordsworth is in plain and consistent typography throughout. The graphological features not only make the poem easier to read but also bring out the rhythmic and structured quality of the lines which, in turn, support the theme of nature’s beauty and the poet’s soul being impacted by a moment of passing beauty.

Phonological Analysis:

A phonological analysis of a poem includes the study of sounds and phonetic elements of a poem and how they aid the understanding and impact of the poem as a whole. We shall do a phonological analysis of “Daffodils” by William Wordsworth together:

i. Rhyme Scheme:

The first stanza of the poem has an ABABCC rhyme scheme, the second one has a CDCDEE rhyme scheme, and the following stanzas continue with this pattern. The rhyme scheme gives the poem a musical quality and rhythm, while at the same time, it draws the reader's attention to the words that rhyme and emphasizes the connection among them.

ii. Alliteration:

The poem is rich with alliteration, where the same consonant sounds occur at the beginning of words in close proximity. The first stanza contains the words “floats” and “high” which share the initial “h” sound, and “saw a crowd” has the repetition of the “c” sound in “Lonely as a cloud” also. The phrases “fluttering and dancing”, “Tossing their heads” are other examples. Alliteration gives the poem a musical aspect that is pleasing to the ear and also can be used as a tool to spotlight certain words or ideas.

iii. Assonance:

Assonance means the repeating of vowel sounds within words. In the poem, assonance can be seen in “I wandered lonely” and “Fluttering and dancing” “That inward eye”, “And dances with the daffodils” The use of these vowels sounds helps to create the flowing and lyrical quality of the poem. iv. Consonance: Consonance is when consonant sounds are repeated within words. You can hear this in "Daffodils" in the phrases “they / Out-did the sparkling waves”, “ten thousand saw I at a glance”, “In such a jocund company”, “waves beside them danced” all where the “d” sound is repeated. The repetition brings in a feeling of continuity and rhythm.

iv. Onomatopoeia:

Onomatopoeia is a kind of literary device that the sound of a word almost the same way as the sound it stands for. Simply put, it is when a word imitates or sounds like the actual noise of an object or action it is describing. There are a few cases of onomatopoeia in the poem though they are not as prominent. "Fluttering and dancing," for instance, refers to how the daffodils moved, and the very words imitate or suggest the sound of the flowers in the breeze.

v. Meter and Rhythm:

The poet's iambic tetrameter is unbroken throughout the poem, concentrated in four stressed and four unstressed syllables per line. The steady meter approximates the poet's strolling and thoughtful signs of mood. And also creates a gentle and calming rhythm.

vi. Sound Symbolism:

The poem is about the sounds that symbolize the beauty and delight nature. The "fluttering," "dancing," and "jocund," for example, have vivid images and soft-flowing sounds that their causing and sneering mirror the flowers' being.

The phonological elements in “Daffodils” are insistent enough that one would conclude that they decide what the poem is about concerning the qualities of rhythm, musicality, and sensory imagery. They not only draw but also color the feelings and impressions that the poet went through in the presence of the daffodils turning the poem into a vibrant and unforgettable representation of nature's splendor.

Lexical Analysis

Lexical analysis of a poem means to study the words and their meanings which are utilized in the text along with their effect. The poem

“Daffodils” by William Wordsworth is analyzed through its lexical aspects:

i. Vocabulary and Word Choices:

The poet uses a vocabulary that is quite simple and accessible which indicates that he wants to show the beauty of nature in a clear and expressive way.

The main words are "lonely," "cloud," "crowd," "daffodils," "lake," "trees," "waves," "company," "couch," and "inward eye." These words represent the most important aspects of the poem and they are also connected with its imagery.

The writer's and phrases like “wandered lonely” and “Fluttering and dancing” are repeated which serve as an emphasis tool and support the main ideas.

ii. Imagery:

The poet uses very bright and sensory images with the help of selected vocabulary. For instance, “golden

daffodils,” “fluttering and dancing,” and “sprightly dance” create very strong mental pictures of the daffodils’ color and actions. On the contrary, words such as “lonely,” “vacant,” and “pensive” express the state of mind of the poet which is in contrast to the joyous scene of daffodils.

iii. **Figurative Language:**

The poem, besides simile (“lonely as a cloud”) and metaphor, includes some other figurative language, such as (“host, of golden daffodils”). These figures of speech the power of the poem and its symbolism greatly.

iv. **Descriptive Language:**

Adjectives and adverbs not only describe but also the daffodils and the whole scene by their positing. For instance, “golden” refers to the daffodils’ color, “never-ending” points to their huge number, and “sprightly” gives a lively trait to their movement.

v. **Sensory Language:**

With the help of sensory language, the poem has the reader’s senses involved. Visual and movement senses are addressed by the words “fluttering,” “dancing,” and “sparkling.” Moreover, the term “inward eye” implies reflection and thus, appeals to the inner sense of imagination.

vi. **Poetic and Archaic Language:**

Some expressions like “jocund company” and “flash upon that inward eye” might seem archaic or poetic, thus, giving the poem a quality of being both timeless and contemplative. To conclude, the lexical analysis of “Daffodils” uncovers a poem that employs an exquisitely chosen vocabulary which creates a sensory-rich imagery, reveals the poet’s feelings, and does a natural scene vividly. The selection of words plays a very important role in the poem’s capacity to convey the beauty and the impact of the daffodils on the poet’s spirit.

Morphological Analysis

A morphological analysis of a poem involves examining the structure and formation of words within the text. Here’s a detailed morphological analysis of the poem “Daffodils” by William Wordsworth:

i. **Word Formation:**

The poem consists of a total of 149 words.

There are various forms of verbs, nouns, adjectives, and adverbs used throughout the poem.

Noun	Pronoun	verb	Adverb	Adjective
Cloud	I	wandered	lonely	Golden
Crowd	They	floats	never-ending	Vacant
Daffodils	Their	saw	gay	Pensive
Lake		fluttering	little	
Trees		dancing	inward	
Waves		stretched		

Company		margin		
Couch		tossing		
		danced		
		gazed		
		thought		
		fills		
		dances		

ii. Prefixes and Suffixes:

The poem presents a variety of prefixes and suffixes, including "un-"(lonely, never-ending), "re-"(reflecting), and "-ing" (fluttering, dancing). The use of these affixes results in the creation of adjectives and verbs, thus changing the meanings and tenses of the words.

iii. Word Length and Complexity:

The majority of the words in the poem are relatively short and simple, mirroring the simplicity of the poet's language and the natural beauty he describes. There are no very complicated or technical terms.

iv. Repetition:

The poem makes use of repetitions of certain words and phrases for the sake of emphasis and rhythm. As an instance, "I wandered lonely" and "Fluttering and dancing" are mentioned again and again to make the central themes more conspicuous.

v. Word Choice:

The poet resorts to the most appropriate words that are carefully picked in order to create certain moods and to stimulate the senses, thus linking language to nature very strongly. In conclusion, the morphological analysis of "Daffodils" uncovers a poem that employs a wide range of words such as nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs to vividly illustrate the poet's meeting with daffodils. The interplay of word choice, repetition, and word forms adds to the overall impact of the poem and its power to express the beauty and feelings of the scene.

4.1.5 Syntactic Analysis:

A syntactic analysis of a poem means to study the sentence structure, word arrangement and grammatical elements in the text. Below is the syntactic analysis of the poem "Daffodils" by William Wordsworth step by step:

i. Sentence Structure:

The poem is divided into 6 quatrains (stanzas with four lines) and there is a uniform rhyme scheme

throughout (ABABCC in the first stanza, CDCDEE in the second, etc.). The sentences in the poem are mostly simple and direct, which mirrors the poet's meditative and illustrative manner.

ii. Use of Clauses:

The poem mainly features independent clauses that narrate the poet's observations and thoughts. Take "I wandered lonely as a cloud" for instance; it is an independent clause that reveals the poet's feelings and provides a backdrop.

iii. Phrases and Modifiers:

The poem incorporates phrases and modifiers that are rich in description, and this serves to create more vivid imagery and convey deeper meanings. Take for example the expressions "golden daffodils" and "fluttering and dancing" that offer lively pictures of the daffodils' look and action.

iv. Parallelism:

The expression "Fluttering and dancing in the breeze" along with "Tossing their heads in sprightly dance" are the most conspicuous exemplifications of parallelism. The upholding of these lines through the use of parallelism endows them with a musical and equalized character which serves to further highlight the daffodils' comedy as well as movement.

v. Use of Prepositions:

The expressions consisting of prepositions, "beside the lake, beneath the trees" and "along the margin of a bay," point out the precise location and ambience of the daffodils. They literally help to create the poem's spatial and visual descriptions.

vi. Punctuation:

Punctuation signs such as colons and commas are employed in the poem to impose silence and also to lead the reader through the story. The segment "A host, of golden daffodils;" exemplifies a comma that serves to clarify and stress the daffodils being spoken of as a host or a large number.

vii. Dependent Clauses:

In a way, there are a few dependent clauses in the poem like "when all at once I saw a crowd" and "that inward eye which is the bliss of solitude." The use of these dependent clauses is an integral part of the narrative as it gives more information and explanation.

viii. Inversion:

Occasionally, inversion is used in the poem, as "In vacant or in pensive mood," and it plays a role in creating a poetic and somewhat archaic tone. Ultimately, a syntactic analysis of "Daffodils" reveals that the poet, through his employment of uncomplicated and descriptive sentence structures, modifiers, parallelism, and other grammatical elements, has been able to convey his impressions and emotions as well as reflect the beauty of the daffodils. The syntax of the poem is a main element that intensifies its lucidity, musicality, and visual imagery.

Semantic Analysis:

The semantic analysis of a poem consists of analyzing the meanings of the words, phrases, and themes and messages that the text conveys. So a poem titled "Daffodils" was thoroughly semantically analyzed by the author, William Wordsworth.

The first stanza "I wandered lonely as a cloud" captures the mood of the poem, the poet's feeling of being isolated and alone. By the use of the simile "lonely as a cloud," the poet's mental state is compared to a cloud drifting, thereby highlighting his disconnection from the world and the sadness he feels. The elevated position of the cloud in the sky as indicated by "That floats on high o'er vales and hills" becomes louder and more pronounced when one considers that it is the only thing that has worldliness up there-free and afar from earth.

In the second stanza "When all at once I saw a crowd" is the point in the poem where loneliness is left behind and the daffodils are discovered. "A host of golden daffodils" by this very word, introduces and

emphasizes the principal concept of the poem: the numerous and dominant daffodils that are so bright they are almost golden. The alluring location where the flowers grow is revealed by "Beside the lake, beneath the trees," thus making the natural beauty of the picture clearer. With "Fluttering and dancing in the breeze," the author employs the use of the participles illustrating the active and vibrant engagement of the flowers with nature, which is a definite contrast to the poet's prior solitude.

In the third stanza "Continuous as the stars that shine" likens the daffodils' unbroken stretch to the stars in the night sky through a metaphor. "They stretched in never-ending line" points out the vast quantity and range of the daffodils, further amplifying their visual effect. "Ten thousand saw I at a glance" brings out the aspect of the instant and intense impression that the daffodils make on the poet. "Tossing their heads in sprightly dance" is the author giving the flowers a personality whereby they are characterized with human traits and their happy, untroubled nature is thus implied.

In stanza 4 the line "The waves beside them danced" well represented the daffodils as overpowering the whole skit of the colorful and lively waves in nature. "Out-did the sparkling waves in glee" directly tells that the daffodils are the best in terms of beauty and happiness. "A poet could not but be gay, in such a jocund company" indicates the metamorphosis of the daffodils on the poet's mood, employing terms like "gay" and "jocund" to depict his newly found delight.

In stanza 5 "I gazed—and gazed—but little thought" points out the daffodils as the sole reason for the poet's being in the world of his dreams, thus the flowers had a troubled and wonderfully positive impact on his memory. "What wealth the show to me had brought" indicates that initially the poet was not so sure about the entire scene but later felt that it was a fountain of good and cheerful stories and perhaps even delight.

In stanza 6 "For oft, when on my couch I lie" shows the daffodils' memory coming back to the poet more than once. "In vacant or in pensive mood" covers all the different states of mind, pointing out that the memory of the daffodils is the source of comfort and inspiration for the poet even in times of nothingness or deep thought. "They flash upon that inward eye" signifies that the image of the daffodils is very strongly rooted in the poet's mind and imagination. "Which is the bliss of solitude" implies that the memory of the daffodils is a source of happiness and consolation for the poet even in solitary conditions. The whole text has a semantic analysis that "Daffodils" is a lyric poem celebrating nature's transforming power, the remarkable ability of a single vivid memory to bring happiness and comfort, and the aesthetic quality of nature, which can also be a source of inspiration and creativity during solitude and contemplation.

Analysis of Literary Devices in the poem "Daffodils":

Poets and writers use literary elements as instruments to convey their ideas, feelings, and views. They can draw readers into their texts with the help of these strategies. To further enhance this poem's uniqueness and attractiveness, (Keats, 1819) used a number of literary devices. An analysis of several of the literary devices employed in this poem may be found below:

Simile:

A simile is a kind of speech that, by means of the words "like" or "as," compares two things that are not alike very much and at the same time creates a vivid or imaginative connection between the two. Writers and speakers make use of similes to make their descriptions more attractive, to create mental pictures, and to make it easier for the readers or listeners to comprehend a notion by relating it to something more recognizable. Below are the similes which are found in the poem "daffodils".

There is only one simile, which is:
"I wandered lonely as a cloud"

With this simile, the poet puts the loneliness of his state of mind to that of a wandering cloud, thus stressing his feeling of isolation and his separation from the world. No other clear similes can be found in the poem.

Metaphor:

A metaphor is a figure of speech that, despite their contrasts, sets up an indirect comparison between two things that are opposite or quite different. The comparison can be made using one or very few characteristics common to the two items. Commonalities can be pointed out in a figurative way through a comparison between two things that on the surface seem to be unrelated or different. The metaphors used by the poet in the poem "Daffodils" are listed below. Wordsworth's poem "Daffodils" contains no metaphors that are overt. Instead, the poem mostly consists of similes and through these and other figurative language elements the poet's emotions and experiences are communicated.

Imagery:

The word imagery means how authors apply the language of rich and detailed to make the readers feel the sensory experiences or to see the pictures in their minds. It is about the senses—the five of them: taste, smell, touch, sight, and hearing—words and phrases being used to help create a certain and vivid mental picture.

William Wordsworth's "Daffodils" is an example of the use of imagery most vividly and very well. Here are some of the instances of imagery used in the poem:

i. Visual Imagery:

"Golden daffodils" – The expression gives a very good mental image of the bright yellow flowers.

"Fluttering and dancing in the breeze" – The movement of the daffodils in the wind is envisioned.

"Stars that shine" – The spread of daffodils' being compared to stars that are shining.

ii. Auditory Imagery:

"Waves beside them danced" – An auditory image is created of the waves going up and down along with the daffodils.

iii. Tactile Imagery:

"Tossing their heads in sprightly dance" – The tactile feeling of the daffodils dancing is suggested here.

iv. Kinesthetic Imagery:

"Fluttering and dancing" – A movement of the daffodils that is both delicate and full of life is sensed in this. All these instances of imagery contribute to the creation of a sensory-rich experience for the readers, which in turn allows the beauty of the daffodils and the poet's emotional reaction to them to be vividly portrayed in the readers' minds.

Personification

Personification is the technique that ascribes human traits to non-human beings. In the poem "Daffodils" by William Wordsworth, one striking example of personification is:

"Ten thousand saw I at a glance, / Tossing their heads in sprightly dance." Here, the poet uses a figure of speech where the daffodils are given human-like qualities. The flowers are depicted as "tossing their heads in sprightly dance," hence, they are rendered with the ability to dance joyfully, which is a human trait. The use of personification in the poem through the daffodils adds that the flowers are alive and moving, thus their vibrant and lively presence in the environment is underlined.

Conclusion

In summary, Wordsworth's "Daffodils" is, undoubtedly, a great poem that fuses together different literary elements in order to express the poet's very intense nature experience. Looking at it graphologically, the poem is structured quatrains with uniform fonts and so good readability.

Phonologically, the poem makes use of rhyme, alliteration, and sound symbolism to produce a music and sensory-rich writing. The vocabulary, as per morphology, is basic yet powerful, and it succeeds in illustrating the scene of daffodils, the main subject of the poem. The very line structure is quite simple, yet it fluently flows through the entire piece incorporating devices like parallelism. Word choices are the same for both the poet's emotions and the beauty of the scene. In semantics, the poem deals with solitude, the changing power of nature, and the lasting impact of a pleasant memory as a joyful one. The combination of all these factors forms "Daffodils," an emotionally charged and immortal work of poetry. William Wordsworth's "Daffodils" is a remarkably composed poem that reveals the poet's emotional and imaginative transformation through nature by using the literary techniques of simile, imagery, personification, and vivid language. To start the poem with the simile "I wandered lonely as a cloud," it offers a whole spectrum of rich visual and sensory images to portray the daffodils scene of fluttering and dancing in the wind.

Even though there are no clear metaphors, the personification of the daffodils and the waves, along with the poem's highly descriptive language, breathe the natural world into existence and demonstrate the poet's strong bond with it. The end of the poem talks about the great influence that this lovely meeting has left behind, and it points out that the daffodils have been the source of happiness and comfort in solitude and contemplation through their memory. To sum up, "Daffodils" is a work of poetry that is not only timeless but also very much emotionally connected to the reader; it is a piece that praises the splendor of nature and the everlasting power of a vivid memory.

Recommendations

- The study, in an effort to improve future analyses, would like to recommend that other researchers perform similar studies on a range of different subjects. The focal point of the study can be other poems or new literary works such as novels and short stories. Moreover, analysis might be augmented through the examination of different language proficiency levels.
- Since this research dealt with only five different language levels, it recommends that more language levels be included in future studies. Thus, they can if they wish to be reliant on the researchers to perform a detailed and complete research.
- Future researchers are advised to consider this study as the initial point for their stylistic analysis.

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