



HAPPINESS REPRESENTED IN THE POEM “*FORESIGHT*” BY WILLIAM WORDSWORTH

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ABSTRACT

The research was aimed at describing happiness represented in the poem “Foresight” by William Wordsworth. The happiness on the poem was analysed through characters, figurative languages, and imageries that built the poem. The research was conducted by means of descriptive qualitative research method with objective approach. The data of the research were words and phrases obtained from lyrics on the poem. The data were then collected and analysed. The techniques of analysing data applied were reducing, presenting and drawing conclusion. The results of the research show that there are three figurative on the poem “Foresight” by William Wordsworth, such as metaphor, simile, and personification. Meanwhile, the imageries acquired from the poem “Foresight” by William Wordsworth are kinaesthetic imagery, visual imagery, auditory imagery, and tactical imagery. Furthermore, the poem “Foresight” by William Wordsworth represents happiness in the form of the beauty nature such as flowers and strawberry gardens.

Keywords: Poems, Language, Figurative Language, Imagery, Happiness

INTRODUCTION

A literary work is created upon the imagination factors of the writer. It is commonly referred to reality whether it is the phenomena experienced from the writer’s own doing, from social phenomena happened by the writer’s surrounding, or none of those having no relations to the occurrence undergone by the writer in real life, in this case it can be considered as fiction or prediction. In various imaginative depictions regarding a literary work, there are also various life representations and interpretations that are represented in the form of storylines (in novels or short stories) or implied in the content of the text (in poems, poetry, rhymes, etc.). Faruk (in Putra, 2012: 19), reveals that representation as part of a literary work is a combination of fictitious and imaginative powers. These two forces are able to directly perceive the building of the social world which is outside and beyond the world of direct experiences, objects and movements. Literary works can represent objects and movements that are different from those contained in the world of direct experience. However, in terms of the structuration of objects and



movements, literature can represent its similarities through structuring in the world of society.

Fiction in literary works is in the form of essays or experiences that can be vocalized to writing using interesting languages. According to (Melati, Warisma, & Ismayani, 2019) literary work is a work telling about various life problems with imagination and containing beauty in it but has structured thoughts. One depiction of the theme of life that can be studied in a literary work is the aspect of feelings. Such feelings can be in the form of sadness, anger, or happiness.

The research discussed about happiness represented in a poem by William Wordsworth entitled "Foresight" through the intrinsic aspects embodied in the poem itself, such as character, figurative language, and imagery.

In analysing the aspect of happiness represented in the poem "Foresight" by William Wordsworth, the element of character plays an important role in carrying out the storyline and the images contained in the poem. Psychologically, the character is expressed by (Endraswara, 2008: 179) that the character is a figure that is subjected to and at the same time is about psychological action. All sorts of feelings will be present through the characters.

The experiences and feelings of a character can be represented in a poem through figurative language, an element that distinguishes a poem from other literary works. In order to understand the intentions, messages, implied events or feelings perceived by the writer in a poem, it is necessary to study the figurative languages used in the poem itself, whether spoken through characters or direct narrative without intermediary figures. As referred to Abrams (1999: 202), figurative language is used to develop feelings in meaning. With the figurative language used by the poet, the readers of a poem can experience an imagination. This imagination is an image that the readers acquire when understanding or only by reading a poem.

Image or imagery are illustrations, impressions, shadows, or some objects that comes to mind when we imagine or remember something. Imagery usually appears accidentally when we read a poem. In analysing the aspects of feelings contained in a poem, imagery as revealed by Waluyo (1995:78) is that imaging is limited by the meaning of words or wordings that can express sensory experiences such as sight, hearing and feeling.

Poems by William Wordsworth have been previously researched by Sanjana (2016) with the research title "Wordsworth's Treatment of Nature in His Poem Three Years She Grew in Sun and Shower" that describes conflicts and ongoing conflicts between nature and human. Subsequently, there is a previous research by Arbie (2015) entitled "Unity of Thoughts and Feelings in 20 Romantic Poems by William Wordsworth" which states that Wordsworth specifically argues that Romantic poets are able to express serious matters through the union of thoughts and feelings. Third, a previous research entitled "The World is too Much with us (William Wordsworth): A Semiotic Analysis" by Sari (2010) where the author finds that Wordsworth, through his literary works, pours out as if drawing human attitudes that are too selfish, so they ignore their relationship with the universe



which is their source of life. Compared to the three previous studies, this research has similarity in the form of analysing William Wordsworth's work. Thus, compared also to the three previous studies that those researchers have conducted, this research differs in the analysis of the formal object of poetry and the object of the problem.

The formal object and problems referred to in this research conducted by the writer are regarding the happiness expressed by William Wordsworth and how this happiness is described by him in the poem "Foresight".

METHOD

The research method used in the research was descriptive qualitative method for the reason that the data studied was a description of words, phrases and sentences. The approach applied in the research was objective approach in order to analyse the description of happiness using intrinsic elements, namely figurative language and imagery. The data in the research were in the form of words, phrases or sentences which are the lines in a poem entitled "Foresight" by William Wordsworth. These data were collected for analysis by reduction, then presented based on the identifications of the problem before, eventually, the conclusion came to be drawn.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The poem "Foresight" by William Wordsworth is a four (4) stanzas poem and describes the happiness experienced by the character I and his interactions with the other characters, namely Anne, Charles, and the nature. Happiness is described through figurative language and imagery.

Figurative Language

The figurative languages used by William Wordsworth in order to describe the happiness are personification, simile, and metaphor.

STANZA	LYRIC	FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE	MEANING
That is work of waste and ruin-- Do as Charles and I are doing! Strawberry-blossoms, one and all, We must spare them--here are many:	That is work of waste and ruin-- Do as Charles and I are doing! (B1, L1-2)	Metaphor	Compares the character Charles to the character I that represent fright and happiness.
	We must spare them--here are many: Look at it--the flower is small,	Simile	Represents the feeling perceived by the characters Charles and I who



<p>Look at it--the flower is small, Small and low, though fair as any:</p>	<p>Small and low, though fair as any. (B1, L4-6)</p>		<p>are happy yet also pitiful.</p>
<p>Do not touch it! summers two I am older, Anne, than you.</p>	<p>Do not touch it! summers two I am older, Anne, than you.(B1, L7-L8)</p>	<p>Personification</p>	<p>Describes the character Anne through a season, which is summer.</p>
<p>Pull the primrose, sister Anne! Pull as many as you can. --Here are daisies, take your fill; Pansies, and the cuckoo-flower: Of the lofty daffodil Make your bed, or make your bower; Fill your lap, and fill your bosom; Only spare the strawberry-blossom!</p>	<p>Pull the primrose, sister Anne! Pull as many as you can. --Here are daisies, take your fill; (BII, L1-L3)</p>	<p>Simile</p>	<p>Describes meanings as much as possible until there is no possibility of it to be obtained, which in the poem through picking up primrose flowers as many as possible so that they will not impair the strawberry plants.</p>
	<p>Pansies, and the cuckoo-flower: Of the lofty daffodil (BII, L4-L5)</p>	<p>Personification</p>	<p>The characters indulge in being pleased by the whistlings of the birds and the sounds of other animals through the personification of cuckoo-flower.</p>
	<p>Make your bed, or make your bower; Fill your lap, and fill your bosom; Only spare the strawberry-blossom! (BII, L6-L8)</p>	<p>Personification</p>	<p>The word "strawberry" explains the joy or happiness of what have been carried out by the characters Charles, Anne and I.</p>



<p>Primroses, the Spring may love them-- Summer knows but little of them: Violets, a barren kind, Withered on the ground must lie; Daisies leave no fruit behind When the pretty flowerets die; Pluck them, and another year As many will be blowing here.</p>	<p>Primroses, the Spring may love them-- Summer knows but little of them Violets, a barren kind, Withered on the ground must lie; (BIII, L1-L4)</p>	Personification	Represents the moods personified by a season of spring, short-term happiness, that is the blossoming period of the flowers in the entire spring.
	<p>Daisies leave no fruit behind When the pretty flowerets die; (BIII, L5-L6)</p>	Personification	Represents the happiness of the characters Charles, Anne, and I that are never lost through Daisy flowers that are never wilted.
	<p>Pluck them, and another year As many will be blowing here. (BIII, L7-L8)</p>	Simile	Represents the love of nature where every dead and parasitic flower or plant have to be cleared out so that the new ones can grow.
<p>God has given a kindlier power To the favoured strawberry-flower. Hither soon as spring is fled You and Charles and I will walk;</p>	<p>God has given a kindlier power To the favoured strawberry-flower. Hither soon as spring is fled You and Charles and I will walk; (B IV, L1-L4)</p>	Simile	Represents God's gift to Anne that is like a strawberry plant that must be grateful for and cared for during spring, so that after spring is gone, the fruit will still exist.



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Lurking berries, ripe and red, Then will hang on every stalk, Each within its leafy bower; And for that promise spare the flower!	Lurking berries, ripe and red, Then will hang on every stalk, Each within its leafy bower; And for that promise spare the flower! (BIV, L5-L8)	Metaphor	Represents the happiness promised to be hung by its density and readiness to be picked or harvested whenever needed.
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The figurative languages contained in the poem "Foresight" by William Wordsworth are mostly written through the beauty of nature and plants, as if they are beautiful places that have been visited or dreamed of.

Imagery

The imageries contained in William Wordsworth's poem "Foresight", after the analysis has been conducted, are namely kinesthetic imagery, visual imagery, auditory imagery and tactile imagery.

The kinesthetic imagery is among those appear on the following lyrics.

*That is work of **waste** and **ruin**—
 Do as Charles and I are doing!
 Strawberry-blossoms, one and all,* (BI, L1-L2)

The words **waste** and **ruin** convey a moving image where the characters in the poem are working on something but the result is futile and messy. In this case it is Anne who does not perform what Charles and I do.

Another kinesthetic imagery is described on Stanza IV Lyrics 6-7.

*Make your bed, or make your bower;
 Fill your lap, and **fill your bosom**;* (BII, L6-L7)

The above lines show kinesthetic imagery where whatever the character Anne does when cleaning the garden, whether it's tidying up her resting place, building a hut, or filling baskets in her lap, the most important matter is nothing but she always leaves and takes care of the strawberry plants.

Kinesthetic imagery can also be observed on Stanza IV Lyrics 4-5 clearly.

*You and Charles and I will **walk**;*



Lurking berries, ripe and red

(BIV, L4-L5)

In these lines, the reader seems to be walking along with the characters Anne, Charles and I and there are also strawberries that are ripe and red in colour, which seem to be moving, luring out, and hanging from one another.

The next figurative language that can be observed is *visual imagery*. This imagery appears on Stanza II, adjacent of the auditory imagery.

--Here are daisies, take your fill;
Pansies, and the *cuckoo*-flower:

(BII, L3-L4)

In the above lines, the reader seems to see the Daisy flowers given by the character I to Anne and to take it. There are also pansies and cuckoo flowers. When connected with personification figurative language, the cuckoo flowers can provide auditory imagery where the flowers give an image of the sounds of birds and other animals that are felt in the imagination of the author through the characters.

The next imagery contained in the poem "Foresight" by William Wordsworth is tactical imagery.

*Primroses, the **Spring** may love them—
Summer knows but little of them:*

(BIII, L1-L2)

At the beginning of the third stanza, there is the word "Spring" which literally means spring, a season. There is also the word Summer which means summer season itself. The tactile sensation here relates to what the readers feels physically when encountering these two words in the poem. Spring means warm, where plants bloom after winter, while summer means heat where the sun and hot weather are endured all day long.

Happiness

The poem "Foresight" by William Wordsworth provides a representation of happiness through natural elements, from flowers, seasons, to strawberries. Happiness is represented by the characters in carrying out their lives in the poem.

*God has given a kindlier **power**
To the favoured strawberry-flower:*

(B4, L1-L2)

The word **power** means strength which in the above line also means a gift given by the God. This gift in this poem is described through a fruitful strawberry plant. The strawberry plant is a representation of the character's happiness in the poem "Foresight".



Happiness is also represented on Stanza IV Lyrics 4-7.

*You and Charles and I will walk;
Lurking berries, **ripe and red**,
Then will **hang on** every stalk,
Each within its leafy bower;*

(B,4 L6-L7)

The representation of happiness is also represented still by the strawberry plant. In the above lines, the strawberry plants are described as fruitful, ripe and red. The fruits hang on the ends of the leaves. This depiction really gives an understanding of the happiness that is obtained by the characters in the poem.

In line 8 of the 4th stanza, it is also represented that the same happiness will come back if the characters do their works properly. In this case, the character I asks Anne to imitate his and Charles' work. The happiness that will come back is described through the word **promise**.

*And for that **promise** spare the flower!*

(Bait,4 L8)

CONCLUSION

The poem "Foresight" by William Wordsworth abounds with figurative language and imagery. As for the figurative languages, after the research has been conducted, contained in this poem are namely simile, metaphor, and personification. These three figurative languages help build the representation of happiness conveyed by William Wordsworth in the poem. In addition to figurative languages, there are also four imageries in the poem "Foresight", namely visual imagery through the visualization of the beauty of flowers and strawberry plants, auditory imagery through cuckoo flowers that have the meaning of the whistles of birds, kinesthetic imagery through the activities or works carried out by the three characters, and tactical imagery through the seasons of spring and summer as told by the character I. Happiness is represented in the poem "Foresight" by William Wordsworth through the beauty of natural elements. The characters in the poem also imply the reader to always preserve the surrounding natural environment as a form of gratitude for the grace given by God.

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