

Chapter V

Conclusion

William Wordsworth expresses the women in his work nicely.

Figuratively, most of the image reflected in metaphor. There are 16 lines of his poems which reflect the image of woman by metaphor, seven lines in *She was a Phantom of Delight*; five lines of *The Solitary Reaper*, and four lines in *To a Highland Girl*. Other kinds of figurative language which express the images of woman in Wordsworth's poems are three simile, one hyperbole and one personification in *She was a Phantom of Delight* only.

In the other side, the visual imagery dominates in the scope of imagery in this analysis. There are 14 lines contain visual imagery, eight lines in *She was a Phantom of Delight* (P1); two lines hold *The Solitary Reaper* (P2); and four lines belong to *To a Highland Girl* (P3). The auditory imagery is only expressed in P2 by three lines. Similarly, one line of P2 shows the tactile imagery and two lines of P1 contain the kinesthetic imagery. The last, there are five lines of P1 and a line of P3 that reflect the woman in organic imagery. Therefore, this study does not find the olfactory and gustatory imagery which present the woman.

According to Ezra Pound in Hanita (2003), as a theorist of the poetic imagism, who believes that poetry should present images as objectively as possible, with the correlation with the data that have been analyzed. *She was a Phantom of Delight* shows the inner beauty, mystery, independent and great and grace of woman, *The Solitary Reaper* represents how strong the woman in the

loneliness and independent, and *To a Highland Girl* explains the beauty, independent and great and grace of woman.

Finally, there will be true honor if this study can be one of the references in literary learning process and further research which concern English literature, particularly poem, sharply relates with the woman's images in Wordsworth's works.

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