

AN ANALYSIS OF STYLE VARIATION IN DAFFODILS

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ABSTRACT

Present observation is primarily based totally on stylistic evaluation of “ Daffodiles ” written with the aid of using a well-known romantic poet, William Wordsworth. This evaluation is made at the graphological, phonological, morphological and semantic stage to research what the poet desires to carry with the aid of using the recollection of a totally small, but essential treatment for humans in the shape of talented recollections of adorable past. Stylistic strategies and techniques are used to illuminate the hidden splendor of the poet’s mind. Since stylistics is the study of various devices used in language that offers expressive or literary medium to any writing so, in view, this figurative accessories , it is appropriate to determine the meaning of these lovely lines. This evaluation is beneficial in the simple idea that Nature can carry peace of thoughts to a dejected soul. This stylistic gadgets used on this poem are the putting of the poem in conjunction with the figures of speech. Through this evaluation the research wants to discover how the social and cultural history of a poet exercises its impact at the utilization of literary devices. It was explore after the analysis that there are quite a few literary devices that (have created a stronge impact on the reader.)

Keywords: Literature , Poetry , Stylistic , Analysis , William Wordsworth , Daffodils

1. Introduction

1.1. Defining Style

Style is any particular system via of means of which we do something, a way or a manner of doing something is a style. Generally speaking, the manner of entire presentation is style. The character of any person depicts a few precise style. The mind of someone is also reflected in his style. It describes the manner someone speaks, walks, talks or writes. Basically, the word “ Style ” is generated from the Latin word “ elocution ”. Style is an important aspect of any literary work. It gives the author a unique recognition. Ideas and things discussed by many other writers, use stylistic ingenuity and majestic medium to present the same idea and things in new colors, meanings and dimensions which are the basic things that make a writer unique.

1.2. Defining Stylistics

Stylistics is the study of different styles in writing or speech. It tells us how appropriately the words of a language are used in any piece of writing. (Khader). Widdowson (1975) define stylistics as “ the study of literary discourse from a linguistic perspective ”. He (1975) states that the link between literary criticism and linguistics is stylistics. Style means different things to different people. According to Carter (1989), Style generally depends on language level. Because of these layers, each text and font are different from the others, and thus each genre is different. Haynes (1989) considers the study of style to be the study of distinctions. By comparing what was said and what could have been said. Style can also be called diversity. Style refers to how things are expressed in different context. Because of the multi-purpose style, it can be used according to the academic field. Adejare (1992) clarifies this by stating that style is an ambiguous term. Lohr (1997), on the other hand, describes style as an aspect of language concerned with the selection of dictation, phrases, sentences, and material that are coherent and harmonious with the

subject. Carter (1988) shares the view that stylistics is a bridge between linguistics and literature. Stylistics is the study of devices used in language, such as rhetorical terms and syntactic devices used to create expressive writing styles.

Stylistic analysis of any piece of writing is different from literary text as stylistic analysis is much more based on facts and is, therefore, objective in its nature. Our sole purpose of doing stylistic analysis is to identify how the impact of words and feelings couched in figurative devices makes us feel when we read them. The poem “ Daffodils” is written by world’s renowned Romantic poet William Wordsworth. The research will present here how such an analysis might be structured, how meaning can be related to linguistics elements and how it can provide an objective account of analysis.

1.3. Stylistic analysis Levels

To analyze any text the following levels of stylistics are considered important:

- 1) **Phonetic Level:** Examining the sounds of a language comes under the level of phonetics. We study the characteristics and how the sounds are utilized at phonetic level.
- 2) **Phonological degree:** Studying the sound machine of any given language and formal policies of pronunciation is referred to as phonological degree.\
- 3) **Graphological degree:** It is the study of a language’s writing machine (graphology) ; the policies of spellings, use of punctuation, capitalization, font style, paragraphing and line spacing .
- 4) **Grammatical degree:** In this degree each the syntactic and morphological degree are analyzed. The goal is to investigate the inner shape of sentences in a language and in what series they feature in it. Clauses, terms, phrases, noun, verbs, in a sentence of any language want to be prominent and placed via evaluation to discover the foregrounding and the deviation.
- 5) **The lexical degree:** It is the study of the manner wherein man or woman phrases and terms come collectively in special pattern

in the linguistic context. The author’s stylistic evaluation can be made with preliminary feelings and mind in approximate terms of the poem. In fact, this evaluation will assist the researcher studying whether or not his preliminary interpretation of the poem became proper or wrong, as now and again the deeper idea in actual evaluation offers you a special perception that one may not have in the beginning. This is why stylistic is beneficial approach of rendering texts of various genres.

2.Introduction of the Poet

William Wordsworth was born in Cockermouth, Cumbria, England on 7 April, 1770. His mom died while he was eight. This aspect shapes a whole lot of his late works. William Wordsworth may be very widely recognized for his poetry rich with Nature and love for Nature. According to him, one may be happy higher within the lap of nature because it strengthens one’s internal soul via its purity. Man receive actual satisfaction, expertise and satisfaction via nature as nature is the honest pal of guy, it suggests its love for Him whilst all and sundry else disregards him. He composed this lovely poem whilst he changed during his visit to that location close to the lake with his sister Dorothy and a friend. The lovely imagery of dancing daffodils made him experience and like part of that whole scene wherein he observed himself wandering like a cloud and playing with the splendor of that valley and daffodils. Nature has constantly been an inspiring fountain of Wordsworth’s poetry. There is a deep description of widespread land, gushing rivers, majestic mountains, colorful plants and chirping birds in his Nature poetry that is marked by splendor, colours and imagination. His Nature poem additionally inform us of his robust emotions of happiness and mind whilst he visualizes the natural the natural surroundings. One can in reality take a look at critical factors of Wordsworth’s poetry ; romanticism and nature, in this very poem "Daffodils". In

his preface to *Lyrics Ballads*, Wordsworth has described poetry as the spontaneous overflow of powerful emotions springing up from feelings recollected in tranquility ;

He wrote *Daffodils* after he feel stimulated by means of the splendour of these dancing plants spreading all alongside the lake. He recalls his emotions at length long after that delight and writes some other stanzas to explain the affection which is nonetheless there in his imagination. The poem tells that the impact and the splendour of nature in the shape of *Daffodils* have been so robust that even after a few years simply the reminiscence of this scenic beauty changed into greater than sufficient delight to lighten his temper and gave him as much comfort and joy as he felt by myself between him in his personal room. He describes the clean and delightful image of mountains, vales, clouds, lake, daffodils, shining waves, dancing plants that display the concord and nature. In fact, it's by far the appropriate usage of language and through the imagery of Wordsworth has created rhythm and concord on this poem in the shape of "spontaneous overflow of powerful emotions".

2.1. Introduction of the poem

The first version of the poem *Daffodils* came in 1807 however, to the second version that emerged in 1815, the addition of fourth stanza took the reminiscence to a deeper level than before approximately the reminiscence of these daffodils emerged in 1815. According to Lodge (2009) the poem follows a quatrain-couplet rhyme scheme in 4 stanza of six lines. The rhyming scheme is ABABCC. Iambic tetrameter is utilized in every line of the poem. *Daffodils* is a easy however lovely poem, one of the most lovable and maximum well-known poem of Wordsworth that reminds us of the acquainted topics of Wordsworth's poetry this is nature and reminiscence. The imagery, symbolism, personification, simile and preference of phrases have given this poem a selected musicality and rhythm. The plot of this poem may be very easy. The poet is describing how he observed a lovely scene even as wandering aimlessly in a valley. The background information of the poem tells us that Wordsworth's sister Dorothy changed into with him however on this poem he has used the pronoun "I". He does now no longer like to say the presence of all of us else whilst he desires to revel in that photograph or surroundings all by himself. That scene exercised such an effect on him that when some years he recalled that scene and wrote a further stanza this is the very last stanza of the poem. After a few years, the reminiscence of lovely dancing plants made him experience satisfied and furnished him with agency in his loneliness. The figurative language has brought to the splendour of the poet's thought. He personified the cloud with a person wandering aimlessly. On some other region he personified *Daffodils* as dancing human beings tossing their heads in exhilaration and it presents harmony between the poet and nature. It is Wordsworth's very well-known technique to make reader experience a part of all that's taking place withinside the poem. The poet instils in reader, the poet so regularly describes himself as experiencing being the character lover poet.

2.2. Them of the poem

The usual topic of this poem is to apprehend the splendour of nature and its value. Nature is comforting in its elements, one need to now no longer be terrified of wandering in this lap of nature simply and one need not to worry to be lost. Nature itself is a fantastic healer. If we spare sometime and pay attention carefully, nature whispers divine secrets and techniques to us, the secrets of love, purity and sincerity. It revitalizes our internal souls; no dejection is fell within the domain of nature. In quick nature is soul cleansing. William Wordsworth's poetry gives mainly interesting variety of strategies that offer a vast concept to readers to apprehend what is there in the musical stress and strain and what the poet needs to reveal with the aid of using such variety of strategies. According to Scott Hess, Earlham College, " William Wordsworth's " I wandered lonely as a cloud" gives a quick, memorable textual content in the male canonical Romanticism of the imagination". [3]. Wordsworth has used the word "I" and repeated it

once more in the poem: he has in no way used the person despite the fact that his sister changed while accompanying him while he felt skilled at the stunning scene. By the use of the pronoun "I" Wordsworth gets ride of all social contexts a he desires to enjoy the gift of Daffodils as his solitary bliss. The poet takes place to come across the daffodils in a valley, wherein he's wandering aimlessly. His aimless wandering suggests that he's indifferent to any social context. The simile of the narrator as a cloud shows the experience of detachment from the panorama and it appears because the poet is actually floating loose from his surroundings like a cloud floats right here and there. Another reference of poet's detachment is while he's by myself in his room and he recalls the daffodils while he's in a horrific or unhappy temper. Even indoors, the poet stays indifferent towards any social context or relationship as he's by myself there and simply the reminiscence of daffodils is sufficient to lighten his temper and make him experience satisfied and fresh.

3.Methodology

In this segment the researcher will offer a stylistic evaluation of the poem 'Daffodils' as composed by Wordsworth. The lexico-syntactic choices, phonological, semantic and graphological tiers of evaluation are the idea in this evaluation. The researcher's preliminary interpretation of 'Daffodils' passed off completely on account of searching on the phrases in the poem. The researcher did now no longer suppose specifically approximately the grammatical and graphological factors which have deviation at the start of evaluation of this poem. The researcher commenced with an exam of the lexical functions thinking about it in a very good vicinity initially an extra linguistic evaluation for Daffodils.

3.1. Lexical functions

First of all, the researcher will not forget the open elegance phrases on this poem. Open elegance phrases bring the bulk which are helpful for comparison with in a language to closed elegance (grammatical) phrases consisting of determiners (e.g this, that, the) and preposition (e.g. in, at, on). Closed elegance phrases may be referred to as sentence 'connectors' and that they be a part of collectively open elegance phrases in significant construction in sentences. Below the given desk suggests how the open elegance phrases dispersed throughout the poem. Open elegance phrases encompass all of the nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs withinside the poem.

This poem is composed particularly of noun, pronoun and verbs . An accurate variety of adjectives also are used on this poem. The nouns are usually concrete-this is, they seek advice from physical objects, however some are summary nouns as properly like 'thought, pleasure, mood, company, glee'.

3.2. Graphological level

This poem includes 4 stanzas of six strains each. Six strains stanza is referred as Ststes. Most of the strains are withinside the shape of whole sentences however no complete forestall is there on the stop of every line. There is a complete forestall on the shape of the closing line of each stanza of the entire poem. The poet has used commas, semi colons and colon to supply pauses because the entire stanza is withinside the shape of a unmarried whole sentences having a couple of sub ordinate clauses. There is foregrounding because the poet has now no longer written the whole spelling of phrases like 'over' is written as 'o' er' and 'often' as 'oft'. Every line of the poem has begun out with the capital letter this is additionally an details of foregrounding. The rhyming scheme of the poem is as 'ABABCC'. The strain sample is as followed:

I wan/ dered lone/ ly as/ a cloud/

x...../ x...../ x...../ x...../

Name of the foot used on this poem is 'iambic tetrameter' as there are 4 toes in a line hence, the poem follows quatrain couplet rhyming scheme

3.3. Graphological parallelism

If we speak approximately in graphological term of the poem, graphological parallelism may be discovered right here. Each stanza has six strains and the whole stanza is withinside the shape of a whole however longer sentence. The poet has used commas, semi colon, colon and apostrophe to make it a protracted sentence. The complete forestall withinside the stanzas is on the stop of each closing line of every stanza.

3.4. Deviation

Deviation is a sort of foregrounding that describes unexpected irregularity (Short & Candlin, 1989). According to researcher the poet has deviated from the ordinary norms of poetry. The poet has used double hyphen (-) in an unmarried line withinside the 0.33 stanza. The verb "gazed" is extensively utilized two times with the addition of conjunction "and" additionally. The hyphen (-) and the conjunctions (connectors) "and" and "however" are used collectively in the equal sentence "I gazed - and gazed - however little thought".

Here researcher couldn't recognize why the poet has used double hyphen with the addition of conjunction too in a unmarried line. If the poet desired to position emphasis at the continuity of his gaze for a long term he had used that verb "gazed and gazed" two times with the conjunction "and" however the use of hyphen right here is the instance of deviation at the poet's element as it's now no longer not unusual place exercise in poetry. In the identical stanza, in the closing line, "What wealth the display to me had brought"? The poet has used complete forestall despite the fact that in accordance to the researcher's evaluation it ought to be an exclamatory sentence with a signal of exclamation on the end.

3.5. Phonological level

Alliteration: The poet has used alliteration at numerous locations withinside the poem like in line 1 "lonely as a cloud". In line 2 „excessive o'er vales and hills.' We can see an instance of alliteration in line three as properly like 'whilst all at once', w and o have the identical consonant sound in this phrase. In line 5 'beside the lake, below the trees'. In these words, the ambitious letters are the instance of alliteration (assonance and consonance) in these kind of lines.

3.6. Poetic gadgets

William Wordsworth is well-known for the usage of poetic devices or figurative language. The following are the figures of speech used with the aid of using William Wordsworth on this poem.

3.7. Consonance

The poet has used alliteration at numerous locations in the poem like in line 1 'lonely as a cloud'. In line 2 'excessive o'er vales and hills.' We can see instance of alliteration in line three as properly like 'whilst all at once', w and o have the identical consonant sound on this phrase. In line 5 'beside the lake, below the trees', the ambitious letters are the instance of alliteration in these kinds of lines.

3.8. Simile

The poet has used the simile of “as a cloud”. He has as compared himself to a wandering cloud this is far from the landscape. It makes us experience because the poet is actually floating unfastened like a cloud from his environment.

3.9. Personification

William Wordsworth has extensively utilized this concern of speech in this poem Daffodils. He has compared the cloud as lonely human in the first actual line of the poem. At any other place, the poet has as compared the daffodils to a crowd of people. Comparison of Daffodils with dancing human is any other instance of a personification from this poem.

3.10. Metonymy

Metonymy is the aspect of speech wherein a critical issue or related element of an item is used to symbolize the complete photo of that enjoy or item. This constantly represents an evaluation of a thing as complete and at the same time, a part of it, with no sense of being different wholes. The evaluation of the primary 3 stanzas to the fourth and very last stanza of the poem is the instance of metonymy.

"For oft whilst on my sofa I lie

In vacant or in pensive mood,
They flash upon the inward eye
Which is the bliss of solitude;
And then my coronary heart with pride fills,
And dances with the daffodils."

The poet wrote this stanza of the poem after some years from its e-book of the primary model that created from 3 stanzas. First 3 stanzas are withinside the beyond shape of verb whether or not this closing stanza is in the shape of the gifted verbs. The poet is evaluating the gifted scenario with the delight of the beyond with the aid of citing the Daffodils.

3.11. Imagery

Imagery is the poet’s use of language in one of these manners that appeals to our senses. The poet creates a scene in one of these manners that it appears we can see that image, sense it, odor it. It is author’s descriptive language use to feature splendor and intensity to his paintings and piece of writing. In this poem, the poet has personified daffodils as human beings „I noticed a crowd“, „fluttering and dancing.“ The poet has created the imagery of dancing daffodils and glowing waves in one of these ways that the reader reveals himself the a part of that very experience.

3.12. Onomatopoeia

It is the impact this is produced while the phrases used to describe the sound as comparable sounds or noise like bees “buzz”, the “gushing” river etc. In this poem the word „fluttering“ is an instance of onomatopoeia as its miles describing the same sound to the noise it describes. When the pigeons fly they produce this noise so you may without problems discover and relate it to the sound that this word describes. The feathers of this chook produce this sound while it begins off evolved flying.

3.13 Findings

This poem Daffodils is completely easy however lovable and much well-known poem within the majestic landscape of Wordsworthian landscape of poetry. It reminds us the familiar topics of Wordsworth’s poetry which might be reminiscence and nature. This time the poet has used an easy musicality to create eloquence in this poem. The plot of the poem could be very easy. It depicts the poet’s wandering and the end result of this wandering emerges in the shape of a lovely cluster of dancing daffodils besides the lake.

The reminiscence of that entire photo pleases and comforts him while he's alone, gloomy and while restlessness attempts to occupy him. The manner the poet has characterised the prevalence of reminiscence of the daffodils offers a sturdy feeling of inner delight while one remembers the reminiscence of any cherished man or woman or any cherished item. The opposite personification of its early stanzas has the primary brilliance of this poem. Thus the style of this poem creates a strong impact on the readers. This is also validated by Crystal and Davy (1969) who stated that style is a major weapon of the writer to influence readers. The speaker is in comparison to a herbal item that could be a cloud and it's the instance of metaphor here as "I wandered lonely as a cloud / that floats on high..." The daffodils are constantly personified as human beings, which are dancing and tossing and transferring their heads in happiness. "A crowd" and "a host" also are the examples of personification. This approach creates an essential solidarity between the poet and nature, making it one in every of Wordsworth's maximum primary and powerful methods to instil the identical feeling in the reader because the poet himself is experiencing. This view is also supported by Lawal (1997) who is of the view that use of perfect stylistic devices harmonize the reader with the writing and they relate themselves to it. The poet has used an amazing variety of adjective to describe human and nature associated nouns that create concord among guy and nature.

4. Conclusion

To make the reader sense a part of all experience, the author has to select the phrases in his writings in one of these manners that bring which means accurately and preserve the rhythm and concord of thoughts too. The desire of phrases allows the reader to recognize the message the poet is making an attempt to bring. Here on this poem the selection of phrases through Wordsworth has made us sense like we're there, witnessing Daffodils tossing their heads and dancing happily. We can see 10000 plant life in a row alongside the bay with the gleaming waves. The imagery and the metaphors have made this poem a easy however an exceptional poem.

5. Pedagogical implications

The principal reason for this paintings turned into discovering how the poet included the language used in this poem. Another goal is to analyze a few particular traits which have made this poem superb and has given its identity. Stylistic devices hired through ways and means of the poet in this poem have given it this identity. In short, this paintings can be involved with the usage of language via way of means of the poet and its last impact on reader's mind. The imagery and language utilization has superior powerful switch of message of the poet on this poem.

6. Limitations of the study

The researcher couldn't justify the stylistic evaluation of the super paintings of the super poet Wordsworth. The researcher couldn't examine whether or not this poem has any anaphoric or cataphoric expression or not. She couldn't examine why Wordsworth made modifications in the phrases in the 2d model of the poem, what made him achieve this and what impact should the formerly used phrases have?

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