STYLISTIC ANALYSIS OF WORDSWORTH'S POEM "TO A BUTTERFLY"

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ABSTRACT

In this article, stylistics techniques and methods are used for the stylistic analysis of Wordsworth's poem TO A BUTTERFLY. The analysis is made under the aspects of graph logical, syntactical, semantical and phonological patterns. This analysis is helpful in understanding the basic concepts of poem. That is the memories of childhood of Wordsworth. Butterfly reminds him of the happy days of childhood in his father's house.

Keywords: Stylistic analysis, graph logical, semantical and phonological levels, Childhood of Wordsworth.

INTRODUCTION

The word stylistics is derived from style. It refers to the study of appropriate use of words and language in a writing .It is the linguistic study of style in language. As a discipline, it links literary criticism to linguistics. Haynes believes that study of style is the study of distinctions, looking at what was said against what might have been said. Style pertains to manner of expression which is different in many contexts. Style is variety. Appearance of everything is style. George-Louis Lecheries Buffon "The style is man himself" appearance of everything is style. The word "Style" is derived from a Latin word "Stylus "which means "pointed thing". Style is choosing right word at right time and right place. It refers to the oral and written style of language. Leech and Short are of the view that style is an uncontroversial term. Through style writers conveys their message to readers. Style is the "dress of thought" Phillip Dormer Stanhope, Earl of Chesterfield defines style. "Style is the dress of thoughts, and let them be ever so just, if your style is homely, coarse, and vulgar, they will appear to as much disadvantage". Style is involved in spoken and written, literary and nonliterary types of language.

Stylistics is a branch of applied linguistics concerned with the study of style in texts, especially (but not exclusively) in literary work. Stylistics is concerned with the examination of grammar, lexis, semantics as well as phonological properties and discursive devices. Saumya Sharma, "Language Wise" states, "Stylistics, traditionally known as the study of literary texts using formal tools."According to Kate Wales in A Dictionary of Stylistics, 2nd ed. (Pearson, 2001) "The goal of most stylistics is not simply to describe the formal features of texts for their own sake, but in order to show their functional significance for the interpretation of the text, or in

order to relate literary effects to linguistics cause where these are felt to be relevant." The levels of stylistics analysis are identified as:

1**:** Graphology
2: Phonology
3: Grammar.
4: Lexis

Wordsworth originally as a poet, is to be sought in his poetry of nature. From his early key hood to his old age, Nature was a chief source of his inspiration. Almost all the poems were saturated with his love and faith in nature. **'**De Quincy 'says "Wordsworth has his passion for nature fixed in his blood" Wordsworth spiritualized and intellectualized nature. Wordsworth was richly blessed with a powerful imagination. Whenever he saw an object which he has seen in his childhood, the memories of those happy days come to his mind. His poem like "The Butterfly" gives us graphic picture of beautiful scenes from poet's experience.

This poem is an enchanting piece of writing by Wordsworth. The poem is based on the childhood memories of the poet; he used to run after the butterfly in his childhood to catch it. So right from the beginning of poem, he implores the butterfly to stay near him so he could recall his past days. This poem is about the memory but feelings the poet gets upon seeing this butterfly. The poet begs the butterfly to stay a while and not to fly away. There is a touch of loneliness and sense of loss of pleasant time. The time that has passed away the poet longs to recall and regain.

The language used in the poem is simple, the structure and lexical choices do not betray the agony of loss expressed in the poem. The first line traces the link between the poet and the butterfly and the rest of the poem celebrates the memory with the help of words. This poem is dedicated to her sister Dorothy Mae Ann Wordsworth.

Relationship of past memories with the style of the poem

The research article will provide a stylistic analysis of the poem "TO A BUTTERFLY" of Wordsworth. The graph logical, grammatical, lexical, phonological levels of analysis are going to form the basis of the analysis with relation to the past memories of the poet. This poem is partly written in the narrative form. We can see in the sixteenth line of the poem. "I followed on from brake to bush". There is absence of sentence markers in the poem. The word written in capital letter is "STAY".

Phonological feature is present in the form of alliteration, as parallel sounds are repeated again and again.

"STAY near me—do not take thy flight!
A little longer as longer stay in sight!"
" Thou bring'st, gay creature as thou art!
A solemn image to my heart,"
"Oh pleasant, pleasant were the days,
The time, when, in our chilidish plays,"

The lexical item is used in the poem i.e. heart. Simple language is used in the poem. Words have strengthened the poem. Dorothy Mae Ann Wordsworth is the real name of the sister of Wordsworth but here in the poem he has used the name Emilie. Open class words are described in the poem. Open class words are those which contain meaning.

NOUNS	VERB	ADJECTIVES	ADVERBS
Emmeline	Converse	Pleasant	Little longer
Wings	Sight	Solemn	
God	Float	Childish	
Hunter	Depart		
Bush	Revive		
Brush	Rush		
Butterfly	Leaps		
	Brake		
	Feared		
	Off		
7	10	3	1

DISTRIBUTION OF NOUNS WITHIN TWO BASIC SEMANTIC CLASSES

NOUNS RELATED TO NATURE	NOUNS RELATED TO THEMES
Butterfly	Emmeline
Flight	Infancy
Stay	Sight
Create	Family
	Father
	Childish

The mixture in the poem of nouns belonging to these two different semantic classes could be said to account for what we perceive as an interconnection between nature and man. Verbs in the poem also contribute to our understanding of it as an address to another person. The tense used in this poem is present tense. The opening lines of the poem show the nature of the actions. He is relating the past memories with the Butterfly by saying, "Stay near me"**:** Close class words described in the poem are four. These words act to attach or link together.

* In
* to
* and
* on

Implication of the teaching strategies:

The ultimate aim of this work is to explore ways in which language use has been integrated in the poem. It is also aimed at analyzing some of the specific characteristics that give the poem its identity. This refers to the recurrent features of stylistics employed by the writer.

FINDINGS

After the analysis of the, it is found how past memory is deeply related to theme of the poem that is the description of the beauty and charm of nature.

CONCLUSION

The poem "To A Butterfly is written by William Wordsworth, having eighteen lines. Rhyming scheme is present in the poem. According to Leech, the rules are made to be broken and if the poem has the same rhyme till the end than it becomes deadly. The poem is not monotonous or deadly. Even a new reader can easily understand this that rhyme is changing at some places. The change in the rhythmic pattern causes the effectiveness in the poem. The stress on the words attracts the reader's attention. He relates the nature "butterfly" with the past memories of his childhood. Here he describes the grievous thoughts with the beauty of the nature. The choice of the words by the writer or the poet plays a very significant role in meaning making. It helps the reader to understand the message of the poet in trying to pass on. Stylistics, by this analysis has shown that there is a distinction between poetic and non poetic language as a means of defining literature.

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