Stylistic Analysis Of William Wordsworth Poem “Three Years She Grew In Sun And Shower”

Abstract

The aim of this paper is to analyze William Wordsworth poem “Three years she grew in sun and shower”. This stylistic analysis focused on four levels of languages which are phonological level, graphological level, lexical level and grammatical level covering the sounds, rhyming scheme, literary devices and use of grammar. The phonological features employed in the poem were alliteration, assonance, metaphor, simile, personification, imagery and free repetition. The graphological features were use of capitalization and use of punctuation. This analysis found that Wordsworth positioned nature as essential part of life. As nature has power to educate better than all the wise. Nature was placed as a character in this poem nature is communicating with Lucy. In order to find the tools, tone, and all the other features of the poem the researcher apply the stylistic analysis method offered by Leech and Short in their works named “A linguistic guide to English poetry” in Longman (1969). This research is helpful to analyze the structure and style of Wordsworth’s poetry and his themes, views and treatment of nature.

Keywords: Wordsworth, positioned nature, analysis, linguistic

1-Introduction:

The term stylistics is taken from the word styles. Stylistics is a branch that characterizes various styles. It refers to the investigation of the appropriate utilization of words or language in a sentence or article. Widdoson (1975) characterizes stylistics as the study of the literary discourse from a semantic direction. He added that stylistic science is the connection between literature and linguistics. Furthermore it doesn’t have its very own different part. He additionally says that the morphological design of morphology includes both literary and linguistic criticism.

The style relates it to the first, or structure, and technique for mystical composition. Style has various implications to various individuals. Carter (1989) accepts that style frequently relies upon language levels. Because of these levels, every content is not the same as the other,
so every type is extraordinary. Hynes (1989) accepts that elaborate examination is the investigation of differentiation seeing what is said versus what can be said. Style is likewise called variety. Style refers to a type of articulation that varies in different settings. The style which is multipurpose field is characterized by the individual’s field of work.

In stanza 1 according to the poet, Lucy was raised by nature as a guide for three years. Lucy thoroughly enjoyed being in the lap of nature. After three years of sun and shower in nature, nature compares Lucy to the most beautiful flower in the world. Lucy is very attractive to nature like a beautiful flower. So nature decides to adopt and raise Lucy. Nature wants to raise Lucy in her way. Nature wants Lucy to be as cultured and disciplined as she is.

In stanza 2 nature cares for Lucy wherever she goes, in mountainous areas, plains, on earth or in the sky. She goes everywhere with her to take care of her. Nature always guides her in her work and activates her energies. Nature always inspires her to have noble thoughts.

In stanza 3 According to the poet, nature will always guide Lucy to keep her on the right path. Lucy will also be happy as a young deer jumping and playing in the grass. She will also enjoy the company of nature and her objects. She will calm down in the calm atmosphere of nature. She will feel the scent of flowers.

In stanza 4 according to the poet, nature will teach Lucy important lessons about life. She will teach her the qualities of nature. Lucy will learn the value of the freedom of the free movement of clouds. She will learn softness and flexibility from willows. She will also learn to live gracefully through terrible storms. In fact, she will learn from nature to be calm and peaceful in all situations in life. Then nature will teach her according to her own teaching style.

In stanza 5 according to the poet, the twinkling stars of midnight will definitely draw Lucy to them. After hearing her sweet voices, she will be drawn into small rivers. Nature believes that Lucy's face will shine after hearing the murmur of small rivers. Her personality will be charming and elegant.

In stanza 6 according to the poet, Lucy will grow with nature and become an elegant figure. She will become a beautiful lady. Her heart will be filled with extreme joy and happiness. Nature will teach you the way of it. She will fill her heart with noble and joyful thoughts of her under the education of nature. Lucy will have a beautiful and elegant personality.

In stanza 7 according to poet nature turned Lucy into an elegant lady, but she did not know that Lucy would die too soon. Lucy died at a very young age. Lucy left nature alone. Nature is also very sad to think that Lucy will never return. For this reason, the poet also mourns the death of Lucy.

On 7, 1770 Wordsworth was born in cocker mouth, Cambria in England. William Wordsworth was born on April 7, 1770, in Cocker mouth, Cambria, England. Wordsworth mother died when he was eighty years old. This experience molded a lot of his later work. William Wordsworth is known for his poem about nature and his adoration for nature.

As for him, man can be more fulfilled in the organization of nature, since its purity reinforces the inward soul of the individual. Since nature is a true companion of man, man gets genuine fulfillment, information and delight from nature, and shows his adoration for him when everybody couldn't care less about him.
“Three years she grew in sun and shower” by Wordsworth is mourn for Lucy's premature death. Lucy's poems are expounded on an ideal lady who is now and then represented as nature, for whom the speaker feels incredible love. In 1798 it was written in joint effort of S.T. Coleridge. It was distributed by Coleridge in the collection Lyrical Ballads in 1800. William Wordsworth's poem has since a long time ago helped the sad soul. His style was not the tone of the common writer of the tormented soul.

"Three years she grew in sun and shower" Wordsworth wrote about character of Lucy, who represents her daughter Catherine. She dies in 1812 at three years old. She was very young and she was the reason of Wordsworth smile. She makes everyone laugh. She is suffering from seizures and polio because of these diseases she died.

Wordsworth is very heart broken at her death but he is still hopeful. He writes this poem in the memory of Catherine it was hard for him to use the name of Catherine so he uses the name Lucy. “Three years she grew in sun and shower” shows that the poem is about Catherine and he wrote this poem in her memory.

Lucy's Poems are a progression of five poems made by Wordsworth between 1798 and 1801. Everything except one, in a combine effort with Wordsworth and Samuel Taylor, were first distributed in 1800 in the second version of Lyrical Ballads. Coleridge was William Wordsworth's first major episode and the turning point of early romantic development in English. Wordsworth tried to compose unremarkable sections in English, mixed with theoretical standards of excellence, death, love and nature.

Wordsworth wrote this poem when he was living in Germany. In spite of the fact that they are exclusively inspired by an assortment of subjects, as an arrangement they center on the desire and ascent of the writer by the organization of his companion Coleridge, who made a trip with him to Germany yet lives independently in the college town of Gottingen. Wordsworth wrote this poem with her sister Dorothy who always travels abroad with Wordsworth.

Wordsworth wrote about the poet’s uncountable love for a young girl named Lucy, who died very young at the age of 18. The possibility of the artist's passing in the arrangement fills it with a melancholic and elegant tone. Regardless of whether Lucy depended on a genuine lady or was the result of the writer's creative mind has for some time been a subject of discussion among researchers. Wordsworth, who is frequently hesitant with poems, never revealed details of her origin and identity.

The poems of Lucy are made up of “a slumber did my spirit seal;” “three years she grew in sun and shower;” “I travelled, among unknown men;” “she dwelt, among the untrodden ways;” and “strange fits, of passion that I know;” In spite of the fact that introduced as an arrangement in current collections, Wordsworth didn't attempt to publish a poem.

1.1 Problem statement:

In this section the researcher has described the style of William Words Worth in the poem “Three years she grew in sun and shower”
In this poem Words Worth has used unique style to discuss literary devices and conveyed the message to readers. In order to analyze the structure of sentences and phrases used in the poem “Three years she grew in sun and shower”. The researcher has breakdown the phrases and sentences of the poem “Three years she grew in sun and shower”. William Words Worth while using unique style has been successful to maintain the sequence and selection of words to make readers more attentive and interesting in the poem the usage of noun and adjectives to make the poem more expressive are evidently used in the poem “Three years she grew in sun and shower”

1.2 **Significance:**

The researcher predict the work to have both theoretical and practical value:

1. Theoretically, the research findings are expected to provide some positive contributions to stylistic studies coming to the fore, especially in the stylistic element and syntax models. This study is useful in stylistic learning, it can be used as additional material in stylistic teaching. Especially for those who want to know more about the general and stylistic element, especially some examples of the stylistic element, and those who have come to the fore in syntax patterns, this work will inspire those who want to do similar research with the progress of science in general.

2. In practice, the study is expected to provide constructive feedback for the English writer and students, especially those interested in stylistic work.

1.3 **Research question**

1. What are the stylistic features of William Wordsworth’s writing?

2. How nature is personified by Wordsworth in “Three years she grew in sun and shower”?

1.4 **Research objective**

1. To describe stylistics element appearing in “three years she grew in sun and shower” by Wordsworth.

2. To explain the foregrounded on syntax patterns appearing in “three years she grew in sun and shower” by Wordsworth.

1.1 **Limitation**

This work pays attention on the analysis of the stylistic element in "The three years that grew up in the sun and in the shower" by William Wordsworth and is carried out using the steps involved in stylistic analysis such as syntactic and lexical level, figurative language, graphological level, phonological level, morphological level and Syntax patterns appear in the poem.

2- **Literature review**

According to Widdoson (1975) “The study of literary discourse from a linguistic orientation”. Carter (1998) said that "style generally depends on linguistic levels. Due to these levels every text and writing are different from the others, hence every genre is different".
According to Haynes (1998), “the style is the study of distinctions; looking at what was said against what might have been said. Style can also be called as variety. In various contexts, style refers to the manner of expression. Due to the multipurpose field of style, it is used according to one's field of study”. According to Adejare (1992), "Style is an ambiguous term. Short and leech (1981) said "It is the selection of the words from a grand linguistic vocabulary”.

Freeman (1971) said that "Stylistics is a sub discipline which started in the second half of the 20th century". Short and Cadlin said “stylistic is the linguistic approach to text”. In 1988 Carter said "Stylistics is a bridge (link) discipline between linguistics and literature"

Ogidefa (2008) characterizes style as "reed". The word reed as indicated by ogedefa is a device which is valuable to create and improve composing. In software engineering, pointer alludes to pen molded gadget utilized on a showed screen to enter orders or transcribed content. Style is an instrument of composing and articulation. In etymology style is utilized to clarify the decision made by a language accessible to its clients this alludes to the asset of the language that the clients can choose from dependent on his motivation of correspondence, setting or classification. As per the Sharndama and Mohammed (2013, p. 62) authors on style contrast an extraordinary arrangement in their comprehension of the topic, and that one wellspring of understanding has been the inquiry to what or to whom do we ascribed style?.

With regards to etymology Style according to semantic perspective is utilized to depict the way or decision that language makes accessible to its artists this implies that there exits characteristic etymological shows that clients of language select which can be distinguished in all types of writings spoken or composed, specialized or non-specialized, proficient or advocated and so on (Huang, 2011, p. 58).

The term stylistics is the portrayal and investigation of the fluctuation of semantic structures in the genuine use of language. The ideas of 'style' and 'elaborate variety' in language lay on the overall presumption that inside the language framework, a similar substance can be encoded in more than one semantic structure (SegumOmosule, 2013, p. 57).

Stylistics plays a role like a bridge between linguistics and literary criticism (Ahmad, 2012, p. 29).

Stylistics is more significant in the significance of function that the chosen style fulfills (Huang, 2011, p. 14).

Stylistics focuses at the content and examines its huge language structures for understanding, it comes near viable analysis. Indeed, even in the reader reaction hypothesis analysis or gathering hypothesis stylistics has a task to carry out. Stylistics, indeed vastly affects pretty much every sort of basic methodology. As per different word references, the expression "stylistics" signifies "the study of abstract style" or the "specialty of shaping great style recorded as a hard copy".

Verdonk (2002) defines stylistic as "the examination of particular articulation in language and the portrayal of its motivation and impact"
With its objectivity, bits of knowledge from etymology and helpful wording, stylistics makes our translation substantial and upgrades our happiness regarding writing. Since stylistics has become an indivisible piece of contemporary analysis, no genuine understudy can essentially disregard it. This is one reason why abstract pundits don't generally isolate expressive investigation from a more extensive hypothesis of writing.

The creation of circumstances and coming about moral assessment are the author's motivation and this reason can't be altogether isolated from the style and the fine surface of the methods the phonetic and the scientific examples are combined like shading and organization in a work of art (Stock and Carter 2008)

Wales has recorded the most widely recognized highlights of the term style which are as per the following:

1-Style implies the method of articulating one's thoughts recorded as a hard copy and talking, placing it likewise, there is an extraordinary style for each individual in doing things, for example, in messing around or thinking in as an exceptional method of an answer for a specific issue, also there are conversational styles that one can joke about and the other can be more real, just as the style can be lucky or unlucky.

Krismarini, C.R (2020). Stylistics is a linguistic field that deals with the style of written or spoken language. The science of style in the study of literature describes the use of language features that can construct a particular interpretation. Show how language works to express one’s opinion in writing. Carter (1989) accepts that style frequently relies upon language levels. Because of these levels, every content is not the same as the other, so every type is extraordinary. Hynes (1989) accepts that elaborate examination is the investigation of differentiation seeing what is said versus what can be said. Style is likewise called variety. Style refers to a type of articulation that varies in different settings. The style which is multipurpose field is characterized by the individual’s field of work.

The idea of style has a few implications inside and outside the literary text. It is a subject that we normally utilize the term style without knowing its importance. Leech (1969) style is how something is spoken, composed or interpreted. Expresses the utilization of words, sentence construction, and talking style. Generally the style is identified with the character of individual.

The style mirrors one’s thoughts and characterizes the manner in which and individual talks and composes. It gets from “Elocutio” which signifies “style” in Latin and “lexis” in Greek. Elocution refers to the verbal and composed style of the language. Leech and Short (1981) accept that the word style has an unquestionable significance. It is a method of utilizing language for a particular reason in a particular setting. Birch (1989) accepts that both language and style can’t go beyond the constraint of the incomparability of words. You immovably accept that it contains extraordinary implications that recognize it from 278 dialects.

Leech and Short (1981) additionally expressed that the words were chosen from an enormous phonetic jargon. Style is remembered for both composed and verbal, scholarly and non-artistic language types, yet is especially applicable to the composed type of the literary text.
Leech and Short (1981) further clarify that this style is the dress of thoughts. It is the writer’s method of communicating the message to the readers. How you make your content reasonable relies upon the creator to whom the implications are passed on. Genre or stylistic variations can likewise be broke down in phonetic terms, for example sentence types, phonological apparatuses, lexical variations, morphological variations, rhetorical terms, semantic terms and surprisingly semiotic terms and articulations.

3- Research Methodology

This research is based on the stylistic analysis of "three years she grew in sun and shower" by Wordsworth. The research is analytical in nature. Researcher analyzes poetry in terms of both rhetorical figures and lexical, stylistic analysis methods presented by the researcher Leech and Short "A linguistic guide to English poetry."

A stylistic approach was applied in this research. It has to do with the style of language in non-literary or literary text. Leech describes that "Style is the way something speaks, writes, or interprets. It refers to the use of words, sentences, constructs, and style of speech." When analyzing the literary text, according to Verdonk (2002), there are four levels of language phonological, graphological, lexical and syntactic levels. At the phonological level, assonance, consonance and alliteration are analyzed. At the graphological level, the comma is observed and the use of metaphor and symbolism at the word level is analyzed.

In addition, there are verb tenses at the syntactic level and the repetition of words is observed. The data for this research are taken from written literary texts, and Wordsworth’s poems titled "Three years she grew in the Sun and the shower". Collected data is analyzed at four language levels; phonological, graphological, lexical and syntactic level. Thus, the interpretation of the poem emerge from the findings at language levels.

The data from this research are features of the language in the “three years she grew in sun and shower” by Wordsworth. The way to collect the data was to read the entire poem and then identify the linguistic features found at each level to answer the initial research question. In addition, the researcher discovered the interpretation of the poem with its linguistic features.

3.1 Theoretical Framework:

Looking at the theories reviewed above, it seems that this research focuses on the science of style. The above theories are guidelines for working in the analysis of poetry. There are two points that need to be analyzed as the main focus of the work. The style theory helps the researcher to reveal the features of the language used in poetry, after discovering the features of the language in poems, it is revealed through the interpretation of each poem and the features of the language analyzed. What are the stylistic elements that emerged in “three years she grew in sun and shower” by Wordsworth is the first research problem? Stylistic theory is needed to analyze poems.

At the lexical level, the use of the rhetorical figure and the repetition of words help to find the interpretation of the study. The use of capital letters and punctuation marks at the graphological level is observed, as poems affect the interpretation of poems. Phonological Level at the synthetic level, the explicit tenses in poetry are studied to find their effects on the
interpretations of the poem. Therefore, the theory of the four language levels contributes to the acquisition of the linguistic characteristics of the poem. What stands out in the syntax patterns that appear in a poetry: "Three years she grew in the sun and shower" is based on four language levels. The result includes graphology. Lexical phonology and syntax. These linguistic features are used to reveal the interpretation of the poem. Poetry theory is used to validate the analysis to answer the second problem.

4- Data Analysis

Introduction of poem “Three years she grew in sun and shower”

Wordsworth personified nature in “three years she grew in sun and shower”. He focuses on the impact and schooling of nature and the effect that nature have on human life. Nature has ability to educate better as compared to all the insightful. Nature’s instructive examination should be tried on nature itself by Lucy herself. Nature thinks it is the loveliest thing in the world. Nature drives her to make a “lady of her own” so Lucy lived in close relationship with the objects of nature, rocks, earth, mysteries, sky, mountains, clouds, trees, and storms. But before turning to an ideal lady, she was kidnapped by the brutal hands of death.

The poem starts with nature which is personified and nature sees Lucy when she was three years old. Nature is considered as the most precious thing on earth and nature promises to give its beauty to Lucy and will make her “A lady of her own” and nature uncovers being the lady of nature on various territories. Then nature promises to make Lucy a part of it. Lucy will became a part of rocks, earth, sky, mountains, springs, fogs, tree, and storms. Furthermore Lucy will appreciate and get nature. They will be in constant communication.

Nature reports in the last stanza that she is done she fulfilled her promise and she let Lucy to grow into a beautiful and mature girl. The poet said “How soon my Lucy’s race was run!” when she died Lucy left her beautiful memory for poet. Nature, plays a very fascinating role in this poem. She is lovely and liberal, at the end of the day directs the conditions of the death of Lucy.

It is also notable that Wordsworth did not speak until the final stanza. In the first six stanzas he portrays nature’s announcements and promises. The reader at last realizes what happened to Lucy and why the poet wrote this poem (of pain)

Nature:

The poet said that if a child is given permission to play in the company of nature he or she will be superior individual throughout everyday life. “Three years she grew in sun and shower” is about a young girl Lucy and the loss of beloved ones as his Lucy belongs to nature her return towards the nature is her death.

This Child I to myself will take;
She shall be mine, and I will make
A lady of my own

“Approach into the light of things, let nature be your teacher.”No conversation of Wordsworth would be finished without referencing nature. Nature and its association with mankind see that is regularly centered on a poem in by far most of Wordsworth’s poetry and turned into the foundation of the Romantic Movement basically as a result of it. For Wordsworth
nature is a kind of religion in which he believes deeply. Nature plays two major roles in Wordsworth’s poetry.

Nature is very beautiful and peaceful but sometimes nature makes Wordsworth very melancholic and sad. This is because Wordsworth cares for the humanity, many of them lives in cities separate from nature, even if he enjoys their connect to nature. 2. Nature is also a source of hope for Wordsworth. Shaping the experiences of past Wordsworth knows that nature is a gift for him and spending time with nature is a gift for his future self.

Memory:

“Three Years She Grew in Sun and Shower” is written for Lucy, Wordsworth uses the name Lucy because through this name he wrote about his daughter Catherine. Lucy represents Catherine. She was 18 years old when she died. She died in 1812. She was a very lovely child and she was the reason behind his smile she makes him laugh.

The force of the human brain is very important for Wordsworth. A lot of his poems begin in a negative or discouraged mind set and afterward step by step become more positive. But the use of memory is sustaining connections.

When Wordsworth starts to remember his own mortality, it is a great relief for him. He believes that after his death he can live with the memory of his friends, family and relatives who just passed before him but they will always live in his memory.

A stylistic analysis of “Three years she grew in sun and shower”

Phonological level

In this level we study sounds. In this level we study the formal rules or pronunciation of the sound system of the given language.

Rhyming scheme:

“Three years she grew in sun and shower” contains 7 stanzas. Every stanza is made up of 6 lines. This poem “Three years she grew in sun and shower” has an AABCCB rhyme scheme. The language used in this poem is very simple. This poem is consists of 42 lines. The 42 lines poem has following rhyme scheme.

AABCCB DDEAAE FFGHHG IIDJJD KLMNNM OOPQR P SS DTUD

There are rhyming words in this poem. These are the following

> Shower/flower
> Take/make
> Sown/own
> Be/me
> Plain/restrain
> Bower/power
> Fawn/lawn
> Springs/things
>Balm/calm
>lend/bend
>storm/form
>Dear/ear
>Place/face
>Round/sound
>Delight/light
>Swell/dell
>Give/live
>Done/run
>Me/be
>Scene/been

**Alliteration**

Alliteration means the repetition of consonant sounds. In this poem “Three years she grew in sun and shower” the poet used alliteration at many places like in line 1 she, sun and shower. In line two “lovelier flower”. In line 5 “she shall be”. In line 14 “wild with”. In line 24 “By silent sympathy” The repeated "s" sound. In line 29 “And beauty born”. In line 33 “bosom swell”. In line 37 “work was”. In line 38 “race was run”. In line 40 “this heath this calm” .In the above lines the highlighted letters are the examples of alliteration.

**Assonance**

In “Three years she grew in sun and shower” “This child I to myself will take” is assonance. The rapid flow of long voices of “I” sound in “child”, “I” and “myself” made it strange to utter the verse reflecting the strangeness of nature that claims to be Lucy herself.

**Metaphor:**

Metaphor is a comparison of two different things that does not use the words “like” or “as”. “A lovelier flower” in line 2 stanza one and “on earth was never sown” in line 3 is metaphor. Poet personified nature and nature declares that Lucy is the precious and one of the beautiful and lovelier flower on earth.

**Simile:**
A simile is a contrast between two dissimilar things the words, “like” and “as”. In line 13 “sportive as the fawn” is simile. Lucy spirit is depicted through this picture of her hoping openly as a fawn would.

Personification:

Personification means giving human characteristics to non-human objects or things. In the poem “Three years she grew in sun and shower” poet personified nature and a voice is given to nature like in stanza one nature speaks like human beings.

The personification of the nature “then nature said” is uses to give a human characteristic to nature. Other examples are “she shall be mine” “and I will make a lady of my own” “this child I to myself will take”. Here “I” represents nature.

Irony:

In irony we study the words which are used in a way that their known meaning is different from the actual meaning. In this poem “Three years she grew in sun and shower” to make Lucy the most beautiful creature on earth nature takes Lucy under its protection. She portrays again and again as a necessary being to let her die prematurely.

Antitheses:

In antitheses we study different words, phrases, sentences and ideas that are used for giving stress. For example in the second stanza there is a pattern of antitheses between “law and impulse”, “earth and heaven”, “glade and bower”, “kindle and restrain”.

Imagery:

Imagination is the poet's use of language in a way that appeals to our senses. The poet creates a scene such that we can see, feel and smell that image. It is the descriptive language that the poet uses to add beauty and depth to his work and writing. The poet personified nature as human in this poem “such thoughts to Lucy I will give” “While she and I together live”. The poet created images that nature is talking with Lucy and the two lived together.

Free repetition:

in free repetition we study the words that are repeated throughout the poem. For example “and” is repeated eleven time and “shall” and the word “she” and “her” are also repeated many times. The poet uses the free repetition in the poem to give a musical effect and to highlight his views and points which he has in his mind.

3- Stylistic Analysis at the Graphological Level:

In this level we study the use of capitalization, use of punctuation and rules of the spellings.
The poem is consist of 42 lines and seven six line stanzas. The poem is lyrical ballad.

Use of capitalization:
In this poem “Three years she grew in sun and shower” each line of the seven stanzas starts with capital letters. There are some words between the lines and stanzas which are also capital. For example in stanza 1 line 2 “Then Nature said “A lovelier flower”. Here the “N” of nature is capital because poet is giving importance to nature. Similarly in stanza 1 line 4 “This Child I to myself will take”. The “C” of the child is capital which shows the importance of this word in this poem and the child is very close to the poet that’s why its capital.

In stanza 2 line 3 “The Girl, in rock and plain” the character of this poem represents poet’s daughter Catherine here in line 3 the “g” of the girl is capital because the girl is very close and important for poet. Similarly many other words such as “Storm, Maiden’s, and Nature” are capital because of the importance of these words in this poem. And first letter of the word Lucy is capital at many places in the poem because it is the name of the character in the poem.

**Use of punctuation:**

In this poem “Three years she grew I sun and shower” poet has used many punctuation marks to give his views. There is use of semi-colon, full stop, inverted comas, and sign of exclamation, colon and hyphen.

“And vital feelings of delight
Shall rear her form to stately height,
Her virgin bosom swell;
Such thoughts to Lucy I will give
While she and I together live
Here in this happy dell.”

In the above mentioned lines there are inverted commas, at the end of the second line there is a comma and in the end of the third line there is a semi colon and at the end of the last line there is a full stop and inverted comas closed at the end of the line.

**Stylistic analysis at lexical level:**

In lexical level we examine how the sentences and separate words are put together in different patterns in different linguistic context.

At lexical level we study the lexical choices that poet use in the poem.

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Stylistic analysis at Grammatical level:

In grammatical level we study grammar, clauses, parts of speech and phrases used in an article. The grammatical level helps us to understand the complexity of time, place and things done. We study what happened in the past and will happen.

Syntactic level:

The poem is consist of very simple grammatical structure the poet has used auxiliary verbs, and prepositions. There is no grammatical rules in “three years she grew in sun and shower” and the structure of the poem is free. According to the structure of the poem William Wordsworth wrote various points of the view on the subject of the poem “Three years she grew in sun and shower” and his all ideas are in flow and all the ideas smoothly flow, but also that ideas are closely related. In this poem “three years she grew in sun and shower” we can see present tense, past tense, noun, pronoun, adjectives and determiners.

> The > floating > clouds > their > state > shall > lend

In the above line “the” is indefinite article the word “floating” is verb “cloud” is noun “their” is determiner “state” noun “shall” helping verb and “lend” is verb

The stars of midnight shall be dear.

In the above line “the” is indefinite article “stars” noun “of” preposition “midnight” noun “shall” is helping verb and “dear” is “dear” noun.

Moreover the poet has used first person pronoun “I” and 3rd person pronoun at many place in the poem

Morphological level:

Examine the smallest grammatical units of the language and convert them into words. How words are formed, for example, what are their grammatical forms, gender, number, plural etc. Examine how the system works and why word forms change. There are two types of morphemes bound morpheme and free morpheme. In this poem “three years she grew in sun and shower” poet uses both type of morphemes suffix, affix.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Free morphemes</th>
<th>Words with bound morphemes</th>
<th>Bound morpheme</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flower</td>
<td>Lovelier</td>
<td>Love – lier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earth</td>
<td>Overseeing</td>
<td>Oversee – ing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power</td>
<td>Kindle</td>
<td>Kind – le</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>girl</td>
<td>Sportive</td>
<td>Sport – ive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wild</td>
<td>Breathing</td>
<td>Breath – ing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In the above table we can see the poet has used so many suffixes, prefixes, bound and free morphemes.

5- Conclusion:

Stylistic analysis, paying attention to different linguistic levels, has been found to provide a better understanding of the literary text. On a phonological level, Wordsworth uses alliteration, assonance, and consonant repetition in the same words to emphasize that these words are very prominent. At the graphological level, the comma is required in the last line of stanza 1. In lexical level we can see noun, pronoun, adjective, determiners, etc. At the syntactic level, we can see sentence structure and tenses switching. In summary, the above finding reveals that the meaning of the poem is related to nature and that William Wordsworth's daughter is close to nature and her daughter to him.

The words William Wordsworth has chosen in this poem are very unique and simple so that the reader can easily understand the message the poet is trying to give. In this poem “Three years she grew in sun and shower” the words poet has chosen are so simple and unique that we feel that we there and we are observing the communication between natures with Lucy. Wordsworth has used images and metaphors in this poem which makes this poem very simple and unique.

6- References


