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STYLISTIC ANALYSIS OF LORD BYRON'S POEM: SHE WALKS IN BEAUTY

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Abstract
The purpose of this study is to investigate the hidden meaning of the poem. Every piece of literature has two meanings i.e. surface meaning and hidden meaning. The aim of this research is to find out the hidden meaning of the poem. Through the meaning, the poem can be discussed in a much better way. For this reason, the researcher focusses on the stylistic analysis of the poem. The reason of this study is to discover the hidden meaning that are used in the poem. This research also aimed at identifying the language features used in the poem. The researcher applied qualitative method and the source of data is secondary. The data of this research is taken from various books, journals and online websites. The poem was analysed at 4 different levels: phonological level, graphological level, grammatical level and semantic level. At phonological level, the researcher finds out the segmental and suprasegmental sound features like assonance, consonance, alliteration, rhyme scheme and tone of the poem that highlight important words. At graphological level, the researcher finds out the contractions and punctuation marks that are used to separate phrases and lines in the poem. At grammatical level, tenses, sentence types and parts of speech are identified. At semantic level, various literal and rhetorical devices are identified that carry poem's meaning. These four language features are linked to each other to deliver the meaning of the poem. From these four language features, semantic features contribute the most in constructing the meaning.

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study:

Innovative writing is one of the genres in literary works. The examples of creative writing are novels, short stories, poems etc. Innovative writing represents the writer's point of view. For reading and analysing literary works, it is important to get a better knowledge about the work. Literary works may be studied from its style. Each and every author have a specific style of writing to deliver particular meaning to the reader. According to Wales, style refers to the perceived individual manner of expression in writing or speaking (2011, p.327). Although, style in linguistics is the writer's way of thinking and computing the words in literary works. Style in linguistics explains that the language of poetry has its own traits and features for instance it has a specific sound pattern, it has special vocabulary, and it has specific graphology. Style is referring to what kind of language an author is using in his/her work.

Style is a writer's individual mode of expression, a way of putting his conceptions into words. It involves a long list of choices at paradigmatic and syntagmatic axes: choice of lexical items, use of figure of speech, phrasal and syntactic structures and the shape of paragraphs. These choices make the writer's individual as clearly differentiable as he is in the quality of his voice, in his behaviour and way of walking. Style is distinctive manner of conducting oneself.

Style does not "exist on paper at all; it is the way the mind of an author expresses in words". The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Current English considers style sum of "collective characteristics of the writing or diction or way of presenting things or artistic expressions or decorative method proper to a person or school or period or subject matter exhibiting these characteristics".

Stylistics is a way of textual interpretation wherein primacy of place is assigned to language. The cause why language is so crucial to stylisticians is due to the fact the various forms, patterns and levels that make up linguistics anatomy are an important mark of the function of the text. The preferred object of study in stylistics is literature. The traditional connection between stylistics and literature brings with it two important caveats, though. Now the question arises in the mind that why should we do stylistics? The answer is to do stylistics is to explore the language and more specifically to explore creativity in language use. Doing stylistics thereby enriches our way of thinking about language and as observed exploring language offers a substantial purchase on our understanding of literary text.

According to Widdowson, stylistics deals with literary discourse and discussion that from a linguistic orientation (1975). Stylistics define as the evaluation of unique declaration in language and the explanation of its motive and outcomes (Verdonk, 2002, p. 4). So, in brief stylistics is the study of style scientifically. According to Leech, style leads the way to the shape and structure, design, and positioning of words to make sentences (1989). Stylistics deal with the linguistic features of a text; therefore, stylistics deals and concerns with the grammar, lexis, phonology and semantics. Literary stylistics concentrates on the unique features of literary works such as poems, novels and prose.

According to Simpson's language theory (2004), there are four levels of language features that can be studied or examine in stylistic study. Those are phonological, graphological, grammatical, and semantic level. Phonology is the study of speech sound of language; the way in which words are pronounced. Graphology is the study of the overall layout of the poem and the pattern of writing. Graphology deals with the unique features that are present in the poem. Grammar deals with the formation of words that how they are combined to form sentences. Semantics deals with various figurative language that play a vital role in the meaning of the words and sentences.

1.1. Levels of stylistic analysis:

1.1.1. Phonological level:

Ofuya (2007) said that "phonology is the study of the organization of the sound patterns in a very language". Phonological devices include rhyme, assonance, consonance, alliteration. At this level researcher analyse all these devices.

1.1.2. Graphological level:

Leech (2014) believed that "graphology goes beyond the orthography. It refers to a whole system of writing; punctuations, spacing as well as paragraphing". At this level researcher looks for quotation marks, full stops, writing style, meter, diction, and contraction.

1.1.3. Grammatical level:

This section will deal with how word and phrases are combined to form a sentence. At this level researcher analyse tenses, parts of speech, and lexical words.

1.1.4. Semantic level:

It is the last and complex level of stylistic analysis. At this level researcher analyse the literary devices and rhetorical devices to find out the real meaning from the text.

1.2. About the Poet:

George Noel Gardon, commonly known as Lord Byron. He was a great romantic poet, peer and politician. On the death of his uncle, William, the poet inherited the family title and estate and become Lord Byron. He was the 6th lord of his family. In 1809, he became the member of the House of Lords as a politician. He was one of the prominent figures of

romanticism and belongs to the 2nd generation of romantic poets along with John Keats and P.B. Shelley. He believed in personal feelings and emotions. He was a celebrity both for his writing and lifestyle. Genre of his poetry was romantic. All of his poetry is full of emotions. As a romantic he took heavy interest in beauty and emotions. He was also a well-known womaniser and had many love affairs with many girls. He had several love affairs, including with Lady Caroline Lamb, who quoted him: "He is mad, bad and dangerous to known". He married to Miss. Milbank she left him after 1 year of marriage because of his affairs with others. After separation, he left England and never returns. After that, he lived in various parts of Europe like Italy Switzerland etc.

1.3. About the Poem:

She Walks in Beauty is one of the most famous work of Lord Byron. It was written in 1814 and published in 1815 in Hebrew melodies. It is said that Lord Byron inspired from one of his life events and wrote this poem. On 11th June 1814 London, he attended a party here he meets with a girl named Anne Beatrix Wilmot, when Byron saw her, he is so much attracted toward her beauty and day after a party Byron compose this poem. In this poem he focused on physical beauty and also on internal virtues. He uses rhyming couplets in this poem and describes the beautiful appearance of Anne who was in night dress. In this poem speaker praises his ideal women and he focus on her physical and inner beauty.

1.4. Problem Statement:

According to my supervisor's observation most of the thesis that done on stylistic analysis at Master level are not that much better. According to some researchers, stylistic analysis could serve as the best way to know about the text. Two problems will discuss in this study. These are what are the language features and characteristics used in Lord Byron's "She Walks in Beauty" and how these features interpret the meaning of the poem that will be help in major theme and the foregrounding of theme.

1.5. Objectives:

i. To trace the language characteristics that are used in poem "She walks in Beauty".
ii. To understand the use of language features and characteristic to show the meaning of the poem.

1.6. Research Questions:

This paper will try to answer the following questions:

i. What are the language features that are used in the poem?
ii. How do these features add meaning to the poem?

1.7. Limitation of the study:

This study limits itself to the stylistic analysis only. This work only done from stylistics point of view and the stylistic analysis of the poem is conducted under 4 levels. This study and analysis will further provide an insight in the future studies regarding this field.

1.8. Significance of the study:

This study may help the students of literature and linguistics who want to better understand about the analysis. For literature students it is important because they will know the deep meaning of the poem and for linguistics students it is important because they will know how to analyse a piece of literature stylistically.

2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW

Stylistics refers to the study of style, it may be the style of a person or a style of a writer. According to Leech (2014) "Style is a way in which something is spoken, written or performed". Writers uses different style according to their own perception to be looked different and unique from other writers. Style is a kind of expression which varies from context to context. According to Short and Leech (1981), "Stylistics is the study of style, it describes that what is said and how is used to make of language".

Stylistics makes out explanation valid and enrich our grip on literature. Nowadays, stylistics has become an inseparable part of modern-day criticism; no one can overlook it and no one can separate it from domain of literature. In stylistics the analyst closely examines the text and analyse its meaning. It can be said that stylistic analysis is close to practical critical analysis.

Wales (1989) says that every individual has his own approach and technique of doing a work.

Foregrounding is an important feature of literary works which refers to giving unusual distinction to a characteristic and properties of a text.

There are various studies from other researchers that provide wide range of scope to the current study. All those studies will assist the researcher to expand the ideas and comprehensive understanding of the current study.

Now this study and current study both share some of the parallelism, which is the examination of language features. However, this study only focusses on language features only on two levels i.e. semantic level and phonological level, but the current study will analyse data and language features on four levels; phonological level, graphological level, grammatical level, semantic level.

The fifth study entitled Stylistic Analysis of the poem "Hope is the Thing with Features" by Ali H, Bhatti and Shah (2016). This study focuses on the 2 things first is the analysis of features at 4 different levels i.e. Phonological, graphological, grammatical and sematic level. Second is how the theme of the poem is foregrounded. At graphological level, the researchers analysed the form of stanzas, type of poem, and unusual capitalization. At grammatical level, researchers analysed the use of dashes and punctuations. At lexical levels, open and close class words are classified as well as the parts of speech (noun, pronoun, verb, adverbs, adjectives). At phonological level, the researchers analysed the rhyme scheme and alliteration.

Another study titled Stylistic analysis of William Blake's poem "A Poison Tree" by Huda, Amber and Mahmood (2014). The aim of the study was to describe the poem by stylistic point of view. The analyzation is made under the aspects of graphological, syntactical, semantic and phonological patterns. This analysis is helpful in understanding the basic concept of the poem. The analysis is done on the following levels; phonological, graphological, morphological, lexico-syntax level. At phonological level, rhyming elements such as rhyming scheme and pattern of rhymers analysed as well as the alliteration, consonance, assonance and onomatopoeia. At morphological level, affixes and coinages are analysed. At lexical and syntactic level researchers analyse the various devices like Ellipsis, parenthesis, anastrophe, asyndeton, anaphora and epizeuxis. At graphological level, researchers analysed the foregrounding title of the poem, paragraphing, punctuations, and contracted forms.

The seventh study entitled Stylistic analysis of "Ode to Nightingale" by John Keats by Hafsa (2017). In this study, main stylistic levels were discussed, and stylistic devices are explained to analyse the poem. The researcher analyses the poem at 5 different levels i.e. phonological level, graphological level, lexical level, grammatical level, pragmatic level. At phonological level researcher analyse the rhyme scheme and other sound devices like assonance, consonance and assonance. At graphological level style of the poem and punctuations were analysed. At lexical level, word frequency and parts of speech were analysed. At semantic and pragmatic level, literary devices were analysed such as mythical allusion, personification. Apart from that there is also some touch of sensuousness, the researcher finds out the elements of sensuousness in Keats's poetry.

Theoretical Framework:

Theory will assist the researcher to answer the issue and problem, several theories have been applied previously. As the point of view of the present study is stylistics; therefore, stylistics hypothesis will be used to help the researcher to find out the language characteristics in the poem "She Walks in Beauty".

The analyzation of these language features will be done at 4 levels; those are phonetic level, graphology, grammar and semantic level. At phonological level, the researcher will use the theory to trace the sound devices which are used in the poem such as rhyme scheme, assonance, tone, onomotopia, consonance, alliteration. In graphological level, the hypothesis will be applied to find out the punctuation, style and diction of the poem, contraction, meter and division of the poem. At grammatical level, the theories will cover the tenses used in the poem, parts of speech, lexical words and open and close class word. In the semantic level, the researcher uses hypothesis to trace the literary devices and rhetorical devices that are used in the poem. These were the theories and hypothesis that will help and assist researcher to trace language characteristics used in the poem "She Walks in Beauty". After that researcher uses language characteristics that used in the poem to reply and provide solution to the second problem which is to give away the meaning and interpretation of the poem, identification of themes, and foregrounding of the theme as well as the deviation in the poem.

Research Methodology

The main objective of the study is to analyse the language features used in the poem. The point of view and proposal that the researcher employ here in this study is stylistics. The current study is about the stylistic analysis of the poem "She walks in beauty".

3.1. Data collection**:**

Firstly**,** the researcher chooses a literary work as a data. The researcher opted for a poem "She walks in beauty". Secondly, after deciding the poem, the researcher decided to analyse the poem from stylistic point of view. The researcher read some of the articles on the stylistics analysis of different poems and got the idea about how to do the analysis. After that, the researcher pick out the language features that would be analysed. The researcher decided to analyse the poem at four different levels.

3.2. Data analysis**:**

The researcher analysed the language features in the poem at four different levels. At phonological level, the researcher analysed alliteration, consonance, assonance, assimilation, stress, rhyme and tone of the poem. At graphological level, the researcher analysed the rhyme scheme, division of the poem, form of the poem, meter, diction, contraction, writing style and punctuations. At grammatical level the researcher analysed the tenses, sentence types, parts of speeches and lexical features. (open and close class words). At semantic level, the researcher analysed literary devices and rhetorical devices. After that, the researcher finds out the main theme of the poem, how the theme is foregrounded and also analysed the deviations in the poem. The whole analysis is done by keeping in mind the specific features of these levels.

3.3. Type of study**:**

In the present study the researcher used descriptive approach. The type of study is descriptive because it focuses on explaining the language features in its context by interpreting the data. Moreover, this study is qualitative in nature because it provides deep understanding of the poem by revealing its meaning.

3.4. Research instruments**:**

The main instrument of the present study is researcher himself because the method used in this study is qualitative. According to Croker's theory, the researcher uses qualitative approach because the researcher himself directly collects data by doing observations and second because other research instruments such as observation does not speak itself; the researcher has to interpret it. (Heigham and Croker, 2009).

4.0 Data Analysis

In this section, the researcher will illustrate the analysis and discussion of the poem "She Walks in Beauty". The first analysis is the language features of the poem "She Walks in Beauty" and the second analysis is how the theme is foregrounded and is there any deviations in a poem or not.

This section will deal with the language features that are used in the poem "She Walks in Beauty" and these language features will be analysed based on the Simpson's theory which is already introduced in the introduction section. The language features are analysed at four different levels i.e. phonology, graphology, grammar and semantic.

At phonological level, researcher will analyse the characteristics of the sounds used in the poem. The researcher will analyse sound system in a given language, examine and study the sound patterns. The poem is built and set up from different words and these words are organized particularly to design a regular pattern. It involves the individual sounds of a language (phonemes) such as vowels and consonants. In this poem the researcher finds consonance, assonance and alliteration. The analysis is presented below. At the beginning, the researcher finds out the alliterations that are used in the poem. Alliteration is the occurrence of the same sound at the beginning of words in the same line and across the sequences of the line. So, we can conclude that alliteration takes place when the same opening sound is repeated in the same line of poetry. Alliterations that take place in the poem "She Walks in Beauty" are given below.

Table. 4.2 (A): Alliterations occurs in the poem "She Walks in Beauty"

No.	Alliteration	Examples

1	/c/, /s/	Of **c**loudless **c**limes and **s**tarry **s**kies; (Line 2)
2	/a/, /b/	**A**nd **a**ll that's **b**est of dark and **b**right (Line 3)
3	/a/	Meet in her **a**spect **a**nd her eyes; (Line 4)
4	/t/	Thus mellowed to **t**hat **t**ender light (Line 5)
5	/d/	Which heaven to gaudy **d**ay **d**enies. (Line 6)
6	/h/	**H**ad **h**alf impaired the nameless grace (Line 8)
7	/w/	**W**hich **w**aves in every raven tress, (Line 9)
8	/s/	Where thoughts **s**erenely **s**weet express, (Line 11)
9	/d/	How Pure, how **d**ear their **d**welling-place. (Line 12)
10	/s/	**S**o **s**oft, **s**o calm, yet eloquent, (Line 14)

In the poem "She Walks in Beauty", the researcher finds that there are ten alliterations occurs. Among these /s/ is most frequent which occurs three times, after that /a/ and /d/ are occurring two times and /b/, /c/, /d/, /h/ occurs one time each. The main reason to use alliteration in a piece of writing is that to make its sound clear and pleasing. The writer uses alliteration to grab the attention of the readers. Alliteration provide melody to the words. So the writer here uses alliteration to add an effect and make the words easy to read.

Assonance is the repetition of similar vowel sounds, especially in the line of poetry. Assonance is often used in the poem. In the first line of the poem, long /i/ sound repeat in "like" and "night". In line 2, again long /i/ sound repeat in "climes" and "skies". In the first stanza, these two assonance are used. In the second stanza, five assonances are used. In line 7, /a/ sound is repeated in "shade" and "ray". The assonance of /a/ sound is prominent in line 8 and 9:

Had half impaired the n**a**meless gr**a**ce
Which w**a**ves in every r**a**ven tress,

In these two lines /a/ sound is repeated in "nameless" and "grace" in line 8 and in "waves" & "raven" in line 9.

In line 11, assonance of /e/ sound occurs in "where" and "serenely sweet". In line 13 and 14 the assonance of /o/ sound occurs in "on" and "o'er" and in "so" and "eloquent". In the line 15, assonance of /i/ sound occurs in "smiles" and "win".

Table. 4.2(B): Assonance in the poem "She Walks in Beauty"

No.	Assonance	Line	Example
1	/i/	1	She walks in beauty, l**i**ke the n**i**ght
2	/i/	2	Of cloudless cl**i**mes and starry sk**i**es;
3	/a/	7	One sh**a**de the more, one r**a**y the less,
4	/a/	8	H**a**d h**a**lf imp**a**ired the n**a**meless grace
5	/a/	9	Which w**a**ves in every r**a**ven tress;
6	/o/	10	**O**r s**o**ftly lightens **o**'er her face;

7	/e/	11	Where thoughts serenely sweet express
8	/o/	13	And on that cheek, and o'er that brow,
9	/o/	14	So soft, so calm, yet eloquent,
10	/i/	15	The smiles that win, the tints that glow,

In this poem four different vowel sounds are used in different lines in which the sound /a/, /o/ and /i/ are most.

The main aim of the assonance in poetry is to make rhyme and rhythm. It help in which syllable should be stressed and which is unstressed. It also has a particular effect on readers. It produce the effect of euphony (comfort in pronunciation) or cacophony (sense of discomfort in pronunciation).

The third and last segmental feature that is analysed in the poem is consonance. Consonance is the repetition of consonant sounds in the line of poetry. Consonance can appear at any stage of the word i.e. in the beginning, middle, end. In the first stanza, the /t/ sound is used most. Like in 1st line "beauty" and "Night". In line 3, "best" and "bright". In line 2, consonance /c/ occurs in "cloudless" and "climes". In line 5, /d/ sound repeats in "mellowed" and "tender". In line 6 again /d/ sound repeat in "gaudy day" and "denies". In line 9, /v/ sound is repeated in "waves" and "raven". In line 14, /s/ and /l/ sounds are repeated in "so soft" and "so" and "calm" and "eloquent". In line 15, again /l/ sound repeats in "smiles" and "glow".

Table. 4.2(C): Consonance in the poem "She Walks in Beauty"

No.	Consonance	Line	Example
1	/k/ and /t/	1	She walks in beauty, like the night
2	/l/ and /s/	2	Of cloudless climes and starry skies;
3	/t/, /s/, /b/	3	And all that's best of dark and bright
4	/d/, /t/	5	Thus mellowed to that tender light
5	/d/, /n/	6	Which heaven to gaudy day denies.
6	/h/	8	Had half impaired the nameless grace
7	/w/, /v/, /s/	9	Which waves in every raven tress,
8	/s/, /f/, /l/	10	O'er softly lightens o'er her face;
9	/s/	11	Where thoughts serenely sweet express
10	/h/, /w/, /r/ /d/	12	How pure, how dear their dwelling place.
11	/s/	14	So soft, so calm, yet eloquent,
12	/l/, /t/, /w/	15	The smiles that win, the tints that glow,
13	/t/, /d/, /s/	16	But tell of days in goodness spent,
14	/l/	17	A mind at peace with all below
15	/t/	18	A heart whose love is innocent!

In this poem, there are 12 different consonance sounds are used which are /k/, /t/, /l/, /s/, /b/, /d/, /h/, /n/, /w/, /v/, /f/ and /r/ in which /s/ and /t/ consonance are used most.

Tone of the poem is soft and romantic. The poet expresses the beauty of the girl in a very calm and polite manner. The tone of the poem helps the poet to express the admiration and attraction towards the girl.

These features include rhyme, meter and syllables.

In poetry, metre or meter is the basic rhythmic structure of a verse or line in verse. (Wikipedia)

Meter is the regular occurance of stressed and unstressed syllables in poetry. Now the type of a meter that is used in the poem is Iambic tetrameter.

Iambic: a foot of poetry that follow the pattern of an unstressed syllable followed by a stressed syllable

.

Tetrameter: a line which has four feet and eight syllables.
"She walks in Beauty" is written in iambic tetrameter and each line have 4 feet and 8 syllables. An unstressed syllable is followed by a stressed syllable.

Example:
To indicate the metrical pattern of a poem, mark
i. unstressed syllables with the symbol (–)
ii. Stressed syllable with the symbol (/)
Graphology refers to the writing system. At this level, we will analyse the shape of the poem, style and pattern of writing and handwriting study.

i. **Division of the poem**:
- This poem consists of 18 lines and divided into 3 stanzas.
- Each stanza consists of 6 lines.
- The rhyme scheme of each stanza is ABABAB, CDCDCD, EFEFEF.

The poem starts with an informal vocabulary, but then progress to be more formal in the later stanzas. Look at the first line of the poem "She walks in beauty, like the night" which is easy and understand by everyone. But if we look at the "Thus mellowed to that tender light" then this line is complicated and consist of complex vocabulary. Through these words poet give us description that go into details about her beauty. So, the poet uses both complex and simple vocabulary and the diction is understandable.
In the poem "She walks in beauty" the researcher identify that the poet has used apostrophe. The use of apostrophe show the ordering and positioning of words superscribe a non-existent person or a abstract idea. The contraction that occurs in the poem are given below.

Table. 4.3 (A): Contractions found in "She walks in beauty"

No.	Contraction	Representation	Line	Example
1	that's	that is	3	And all **that's** best of dark and bright
2	o'er	Over	10	Or softly lightens **o'er** her face;
3	o'er	Over	13	And on that cheek, and **o'er** that blow,

A mark used in writing to separate sentences and their elements to clarify its meaning and make it clear and easy. In this poem researcher finds out some of the punctuation marks in various lines. In line 1, comma is used which indicate a pause between sentence and separate items. In line 2, semicolon is used which indicate a pause between two clauses. In line 4, colon is used which indicate emphasizing the idea in the preceding clause. In line 6, full stop is used which indicate end of a sentence. In the last line of the poem exclamation point is used which indicate an exclamation and strong feelings.

Table. 4.3 (B): Punctuations used in "She Walks in Beauty"

No.	Punctuations	Line	Example
1	Comma	1	She walks in beauty, like the night
2	Semicolon	2	Of cloudless climes and starry skies;
3	Apostrophe	3	And all that's best of dark and bright
4	Colon	4	Meet in her aspect and her eyes:
5	Full stop	6	Which heaven to gaudy day denies.
6	Comma	7	One shade the more, one ray the less,
7	Comma	9	Which waves in every raven tress,
8	Apostrophe & Semi colon	10	Or softly lightens o'er her face;
9	Comma & full stop	12	How pure, how dear their dwelling place.
10	Apostrophe & comma	13	And on that cheek, and o'er that brow,

11	Comma	14	So soft, so calm, yet eloquent,
12	Comma	15	The smiles that win, the tints that glow,
13	Comma	16	But tell of days in goodness spent,
14	Exclamation mark	18	A heart whose love is innocent!

There are total 19 punctuation marks used in which most used mark is a comma (,) which is used 13 times. Semi colon (;) and full stop (.) used 2 times each while colon (:) and an exclamation point (!) used one time each.

The style of writing can be defined as the way in which an author or a writer writes. It is a technique that an individual writer uses in his writing. The writing style of a Lord Byron in this poem is very simple and understandable. He uses both simple and complex vocabulary in the first lines of the poem we can see a simple language, but in the middle section we can see complex vocabulary but his vocabulary is understandable. He also uses some of the figurative language in his poem. Apart from that he uses some of the punctuation marks which are discussed above in detail.

Grammar focuses on the internal structure of the sentences, tenses and parts of speeches. The researcher will find out which tense is used in the poem and which parts of speeches are there in the poem.

"Tenses give the sign of the location of a situation the time" (Yule, p. 54). Tense shows the time about something that happened or will happen or is happening right now. It plays a crucial rule in language. It describes the time of the action that whether something in the past, in the future or in the present. The researcher finds that the poet has only used 2 tenses in the whole poem i.e. Present indefinite tense and past perfect tense.

Table. 4.4(A): Tenses used in "She Walks in Beauty"

No.	Tense	Example
1	Present indefinite tense	She **walks** in beauty, like the night Of cloudless climes and starry skies; (Line 1 and 2)
2	Past perfect tense	One shade the more, one ray the less **Had** half impaired the nameless grace (Line 7 and 8)

In this poem, the researcher find out that there are only 2 tenses used past perfect tense used only one time in the 7th and 8th line while present indefinite tense dominate the whole poem and used in every line except 13th and 14th, 17th and 18th line which has no tense because these lines have no verbs and for sentence it is necessary to have a verb, those who have no verbs are called phrases.

In this poem, the researcher finds out that all the sentences are declarative.

Declarative sentences are those sentences which express feelings, makes a statement and describe something. In other words, it declares something. If we closely look at the each and every sentence of the poem, it makes a statement about the beautiful girl and describes her beauty both internal and external beauty. So from these descriptions we can obtain that every sentence of the poem is declarative because it describes the beautiful and ideal girl of Lord Byron and makes statements about her.

Parts of speech can be defined as a category to which a word is assigned by its function. In traditional grammar, a part of speech is a category of words that have similar grammatical characteristics.

By analysing poem line by line the researcher finds out that there are total eight parts of speech are used which are nouns, pronouns, articles, adjectives, adverbs, verbs, prepositions and conjunctions.

Table. 4.4(B): Parts of speech in "She Walks in Beauty"

No.	Parts of speech	Frequency	Examples
1	Noun	28	Beauty, night, climes, skies, aspect, eyes, light, heaven, day, shade, ray, grace, waves, raven tress, face, thought, dwelling place, cheek, brow, smiles, tint, glow, days, goodness, heart, love
2	Pronoun	11	She, her, her, that, which, which, her, there, that, that, whose,
3	Articles	8	The, the, the, the, the, a, a
4	Verbs	12	Walks, meet, mellowed, denies, impaired, lightens, express, win, tell, spent, is, had,
5	Adjectives	24	Like, cloudless, starry, all, best, dark, bright, tender, gaudy, one, more, one, less, nameless, every, serenely, sweet, pure, dear, soft, calm, eloquent, all, innocent
6	Adverbs	9	Thus, half, softly, where, how, how, so, so, yet
7	Preposition	15	In. of, of, in, to, to, in, o'er, of, in, at, o'er, in, with, below
8	Conjunctions	11	And, and, that's, and, and, or, and, that, and, that, but,

Table. 4.4(C): Classification of nouns in "She walks in Beauty"

No.	Noun	Frequency	Examples
1	Common	20	Night, skies, climes, eye, light, day, shade, ray, waves, place, thoughts, face, brow, cheek, tints, smile, glow, day, mind, heart
2	Proper	1	Heaven,
3	Abstract	6	Beauty, aspect, grace, goodness, peace, love
4	Compound	1	Raven tress

Table. 4.4(D): Classification of Pronouns:

No.	Pronoun	Frequency	Examples
1	Demonstrative	3	That, that, that,
2	Interrogative	3	Which, which, whose
3	Personal	4	She, her, her, her

At this level, researcher will analyse the poem and find out that which types of words are used in poem i.e. content words or functional words.

Content words are those words which give meaning and information about something. Content words are usually noun, verb, adjective, adverb. They are also called open class word because we can add more words to it.

Functional words are those words which are used to stitch the words together, they are necessary for grammar. Functional words are pronoun, articles, conjunctions and preposition. They are also called close class words because we cannot add more words to it.

Table. 4.4(E): List of Open class words:

No.	Category	Frequency
1	Nouns	28
2	Verbs	12
3	Adjectives	24
4	Adverbs	9
	Total	**73**

Table. 4.4 (F) List of Close class words

No.	Category	Frequency
1	Articles	8
2	Pronouns	11
3	Prepositions	15
4	Conjunctions	11
	Total	**45**

From the above analysis at grammatical level and lexical level, it can be said that Lord Byron dominantly used present tense in his poem and used most of the nouns and adjectives in his poem apart from that at lexical level researcher divided the words in open and close class in which open class emerge as a dominant category.

Semantics is the study of meaning of words that is used to understand the language. Semantics is the branch of linguistics which deals with the study of meaning, changes in meaning and the principles that govern the relation between words and their meanings. At this level, the researcher will analyse the literary devices that are present in the poem and find out the hidden meaning from it. At this level the researcher will study the language internally. Literary devices are the various techniques used by the poet in his writing to express his ideas and thoughts in a colourful manner. They can be used to keep readers curious. Literary devices refer to the structure used by the writer in his/her work to convey message in a simple and clear manner to the readers. A writer uses a literary device to paint a picture in the mind of his/her reader. They are the great way to make reader in gaining a deep understanding of what is being said in the work. They are the excellent way to make readers connect with the characteristics of a story so that they can get a better understanding.

The researcher analyses the literary devices that are present in the poem "She walks in beauty" and are discussed below.

A comparison between two things by using "as" or "like". It is a literary device which compares one thing with another thing of a different kind. It explains how things are like other things.

There is only one simile in the poem "She walks in beauty" in the first two lines.

She walks in beauty, **like** the night
Of cloudless climes and starry skies;

Here the poet compares the beauty of a girl with the clear night full of stars. He compares the movement of a girl with a movement of skies. In the above example the word like used as a simile between girl and night. The poet explains that the night are cloudless and full of stars which indicates that the face of the girl which is very beautiful and bright.

A poet uses simile to give or represent exact image of his mind or the picture that lies in his mind.

a. **Metaphor**:

Metaphor is the comparison between two things that are not alike, but do have something common. It makes a comparison which helps to explain an idea. When a writer points a picture by saying that something is something else, he/she uses a metaphor. In the poem "She walks in Beauty" poet uses two metaphors.

First metaphor appears in line 9 and 10.

Which waves in every **raven tress,**
Or softly lightens o'er her face
Here in these lines the poet depicts and present the dark hairs of the unnamed girl. Raven tress represents the dark hairs of the girl which increase her beauty.
Second metaphor appears in line 11 and 12.
Where thoughts serenely sweet express
How pure how dear their **dwelling place**.
Here the poet compares the girl's mind to dwelling place which is used to depict the woman's mind, which is seen as a sort of home for her thoughts. Metaphor compares the mind to a home.

b. **Personification**:

Personification is a literal device, in which human qualities are given to non-human or inanimate objects. In the poem "She walks in beauty" personification is used in 6th line.
Which **heaven** to gaudy day denies.
In the above line heaven is personified and is given the human quality to deny something. In this line the poet explains the phenomena that the beauty of a girl is too much and she is that much beautiful that even heaven can't deny her beauty.

c. **Metonymy**:

Metonymy is a literal device in which a word is replaced by something that is very close to the original meaning. It is a change of names between things that are closely related to one another.
In the poem, metonymy appears in line six.
Which **heaven** to gaudy day denies.
In the above line, heaven is used as a substitution for God. The poet explains that his ideal girl is so beautiful that even God is unable to deny her beauty. So in this line he uses heaven as a substitution for God.

d. **Imagery**:

It is a literal device that appeal to our senses and helps writer to create a mental picture in minds of the readers. The writer uses imagery in order to help readers imagine the scene exactly what is being described. In this poem, imagery is appeared is many lines for example:
In line 2,
Of cloudless climes and **starry skies;**
The poet uses imagery to help the reader to imagine the scene of clear night, which is full of shiny stars and cloudless having no clouds. The poet wants to convey the idea that the night is very clear and shiny.
In line 10,
Or softly lightens **o'er her face**;
The poet uses imagery to paint the image of her beauty in the minds of readers. Here he describes her beauty that can't be narrate in words according to the poet. He says that her hairs are falling on her face and she is looking like an angel which shows how beautiful she is.
Line 12 of the poem,

How pure, how dear their dwelling place.
Here in the above mentioned line of the poetry the poet expressing her inner beauty and helps reader to imagine how beautiful she is not only from outside (physically) but also from inside (inner beauty).
Essentially, the poet uses imagery in the poem to talk about women beauty and wants his readers to create a picture of that beautiful girl in their mind.
In line 6,
Which **heaven** to gaudy day denies.
In the above lines, Byron uses religious imagery. By giving the reference of heaven he is giving religious imagery and convey the reader message that the girl's beauty impresses him so much that he considers it as something worthy of worship.
Most of the poem is imagery, its aim is to describe women's beauty by creating mental pictures in mind. This poem paints the mental picture of the girl in minds of the readers. The overall poem is creates a mental image of the unnamed beautiful girl, whose beauty is the combination of bright and dark shades. Beyond just her physical appearance, poet also paints the image of her inner beauty by describing her pure and innocent.

e. **Symbolism**:

Symbolism refers to the usage of various signs to represent ideas of mind, qualities and thoughts. A writer uses symbols to express something indirectly. Using symbolism, helps writer or poet to describe something in a more poetic and more fashionable way.
In this poem, the poet uses symbolism in the 3rd line,

And all that's best of **dark** and **bright**
Here Byron uses the symbols of dark and bright to represent the beauty of her. Byron uses the symbols to give the idea that her beauty is consists of bright face and dark hairs if one of these shades become less or high it will affect the beauty of that girl. Her beauty is perfect just because of dark and bright combination.

f. **Anastrophe**:
It is a literal device in which normal order of subject, verb and object are changed.
Anastrophe is appeared in 10th line:
Or softly lightens o'er her face.
Normal order is: Her face lightens over softly.

Table 4.5 (A) Literary devices in "She walks in beauty"

No.	Device	Line	Examples
1	Simile	1	She walks in beauty, **like** the night
2	Metaphor	9,12	Which waves in every **raven tress** How pure, how dear their **dwelling place**.
3	Personification	6	Which **heaven** to gaudy day denies.
4	Metonymy	6	Which **heaven** to gaudy day denies.
5	Imagery	2, 10,12	Of **cloudless climes** and **starry skies**; Or **softly lightens o'er her face** How pure, how dear their **dwelling place**.
6	Symbolism	3	And all that's best of **dark** and **bright**
7	Anastrophe	10	**Or softly lightens o'er her face**

Rhetorical devices:
It is a technique that writer uses to convey his ideas and enriches the arguments in his poetry. It is also called poetic devices. Some of the rhetorical devices that are used in the poem are discussed below.

a. **Sibilance**:
It is a special type of reposition. In sibilance words are repeated such as /s/, /sh/, and /z/. It creates special sound. In the poem, "she walks in beauty" sibilance is used three times.
/s/ sound in line 2: "of cloudle**ss** clime**s** and **s**tarry **s**kie**s**;"
/s/ sound in line 11: "where thought**s** **s**erenely **s**weet expre**ss**"
/s/ sound in line 14: "**s**o **s**oft, **s**o calm, yet eloquent"

b. **Anti-thesis**:
A thing that is opposite of something else is known as anti-thesis. In this poem anti-thesis appeared two times.
Line 3 of poem: "and all that's best of **dark** and **bright**"
Line 7 of poem: "one shade the **more**, one ray the **less**,"
From the above two examples we can clearly say that two opposite things have appear in the same line of a poem.

c. **Enjambment**:
Enjambment is the continuation of a sentence without a pause at the end of a line. It is a phenomena in which sentence or phrase does not stop at the end of the line.
In this poem, the researcher analyses that enjambment is occurs five times which shows how Byron is over whelmed by the girl's beauty. Examples:
Line 1: she walks in beauty, like the **night**
Line 3: and all that's best of dark and **bright**
Line 5: thus mellowed to that tender **light**
Line 8: had half impaired the nameless **grace**
Line 11: where thoughts serenely sweet **express**
If we look at the above five examples we can see that all the five sentences ending without the punctuation mark which shows that it continues in the next line.

d. **Caesura**:
It is a break between the words within a metrical foot. A pause near the middle of the line of poetry. In this poem, caesura occurs six times which are given below.
Line 1: she walks in beauty**,** like the night
Line 7: one shade the more**,** one ray the less

Line 12: how pure, how dear their dwelling place.
Line 13: and on that cheek, and o'er that brow
Line 14: so soft, so calm, yet eloquent
Line 15: the smiles that win, the tints that glow
If we look the above lines, there is pause in the middle of each and every line which qualify caesura.

e. **Diacope**:

Diacope is the repetition of words separated by small number of words. Like repetition of words in a same line between the other words.
In this poem, diacope occurs three times, examples are given below.
Line 4: "Her" in "meet in **her** aspect and **her** eyes"
Line 12: "How" in "**how** pure, **how** dear their dwelling place"
Line 14: "So" in "**so** soft, **so** calm, yet eloquent"
Writer often uses this to show strong feelings and emotions to grab the attention.

f. **Parallelism**:

It is a stylistic arrangement in which similar syntactic pattern repeats. It allows readers to rely on grammatical repetition. In this poem, parallelism is used 2 times. Examples are given below.
Line 7: "one & the" in "**one** shade **the** more, **one** ray **the** less"
Line 15: "the & that" in "**the** smiles **that** win, **the** tints **that** glow"
Parallelism is very important because lack of parallel structure can disturb the whole structure of the poem specially its rhyme.

g. **End-stopped line**:

End stopped line refers to the occurrence of pause at the end of the line. It is a line in a poetry in which sentence or phrase comes to the end at the final position of the line.
Examples:
Line 2: of cloudless climes and starry skies;
Line 4: meet in her aspect and her yes:
Line 7: one shade the more, one ray the less,
Line 9: which waves in every raven tress,
Line 10: or softly lightens o'er her face;
Line 12: how pure, how dear their dwelling place.
Line 13: and on that cheek, and o'er that brow,
Line 14: so soft, so calm, yet eloquent,
Line 15: the smiles that wins, the tints that glow,
Line 17: a mind at peace with all below,
Line 18: a heart whose love is innocent!
if we look at the above sentences and phrases all of them are ending with a mark which is known as end stopped mark.

Table. 4.5 (B) Rhetorical devices in the poem "She walks in Beauty"

Foregrounding is the part of scene that is nearest to and in front of the viewer. Foregrounding is the important part of the picture. "Foregrounding is the action of emphasizing something by mean of linguistic devices" (Oxford dictionary).
Now, throughout the poem Byron is praising the beauty of the girl and describes her in a very unique manner. So, the question arises that could Byron physically attracted towards her or he loves her? Is he worshiping her beauty? The answer is the womanizer in him, is attracted towards her and he is physically attracted to her. The researcher said it because of poet's past, in the past he has many affairs with many ladies. The details about his affairs are discussed early in the poet's introduction.
In the last stanza, poet describes the expressions of her inner goodness. Her beauty is the index of her peace of mind and innocent love. When the poet describes her cheeks and brows in line 13, he wants to demonstrate the idea that the inner beauty or the beauty of mind are reflected in physical beauty. They were obsessed with the idea that it is the spirit that gives shape to the beauty. The poet says that she is relaxed and have calm thoughts because she lived a good life in the past and he has no regrets that's why she is beautiful and her face glows. He also adds that her physical beauty is the combination of dark and bright shades if one of the shades is increase or decrease it will spoil her beauty.
Deviation means doing something out of rules. It refers to something that is different from what people consider to be normal. It is also known as divergence. In this poem, metrical deviation is occurred in line 4 and 6, this poem is written in iambic tetrameter means each line has four feet and have eight syllables. And an unstressed syllable is followed by an stress syllable. However, the poet two times deviates. The first in line four of the poem and second in the last line of the first stanza i.e. sixth line of the poem.

If we look at the fourth line of the poem, "meet in her aspect and her eyes"
Here the first foot is trochee and the rest of the line is iambs. (trochee is a foot consist of stressed syllable followed by unstressed syllable).

(-) Represent unstressed syllable
(/) Represent stressed syllable

/	-	-	/	-	/	-	/
meet	in	her	asp	ect	and	her	eyes;

The second deviation occurs in the six line of the poem. Here is one extra syllable in shape of "to".

-	/	-	-	/	-	/	-	/
which	hea	ven	to	gau	dy	day	den	ies

So these were the two deviations that occurs in the poem, the first is the emergence of trochee in place of iamb and the second is the emergence of one extra syllable in 6th line. It is also known as metrical inversion.

5.0 Conclusion

This part will conclude the analysis that has been done. This study has attempted how stylistic analysis can be applied in interpreting the poem. This study the stylistics methods at four different levels recommended by Simpson. She walks in beauty is a poem in which poet describes his feelings for a girl and wrote it in a romantic way. This poem is fully fitting on the romantic poetry because in this poem Byron represent the love, nature and emotions which are the basics of the romantic poetry. We can say that "She walks in beauty" is a romantic poem that has a lot of characteristics of romantic age. The stylistic analysis of the current poem explores that poem in a very careful manner. Byron has used many literal devices to make it enjoyable, although he has used some of the complex vocabulary, but as a whole the vocabulary of the poem is easily understandable. Additionally, this poem is fully analysed by applying stylistic techniques and methods. This poem is analysed at four different levels. The analysis also shows where the deviations occur in the poem. Additionally, this poem seems about the beauty of the girl but when it analysed stylistically it also reveal the deep and hidden meaning of the poem that beauty is not just about physical appearance, but it is the combination of the both inner and outer beauty.

As the study shows at phonological level, the poet used a lot of alliterations and other sound devices. At graphological level, the poem is full of punctuations and comma is used most of the times. At grammatical level, the poet uses parts of speech in which noun and adjectives used the most. At semantic level, nine different literary devices and seven different rhetorical devices used.

"Beauty is not in the face; beauty is a light in the heart" – Kahlil Gibran.

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