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APPENDIX

Leech's Seven Types of Meaning in Words and Phrases Related to Flower and Color Elements Found in Emerson's Poem "The Rhodora"

Notes:

Dominant Elements Found in "The Rhodora"

F : Flower

C : Color

Seven Types of Meaning (Leech, 1981)

CC : Conceptual Meaning

CT : Connotative Meaning

SC : Social Meaning

AT : Affective Meaning

RF : Reflected Meaning

CL : Collocative Meaning

TM : Thematic Meaning

Data	Text	Elements		Meaning							Explanation	
		F	C	CC	CT	SC	AT	RF	CL	TM		
1. the fresh Rhodora	I found <u>the fresh Rhodora</u> in the woods, (Line 2)	✓		✓	✓					✓		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Word by word - The: being used before nouns concerning specific objects or persons that have already been discussed or are known (Hornby, 2005). - Fresh: flowers in their natural state instead of artificially preserved through a procedure like freezing (McIntosh, 2013). - Rhodora: a native shrub of Newfoundland that is extremely similar to Rhododendrons—a gorgeous, blooming shrub hardy enough to withstand the open air in their region. The blooms are mostly rose or purple, although there are also some yellow and white varieties. The name of the shrub Rhodora may come from Rhododendron, which etymologically originated in Greek and signifies a rose tree (Kent & Hunt, 1823); a northeastern North American azalea or Rhododendron canadense with spring-flowering pink petals (Merriam-Webster, n.d.). ▪ Line 1: The word ‘May’ is one of the three-month periods when the spring season occurs (Trenberth, 1983). - Spring is deemed as the transition from winter to summer characterized by rising temperatures (Wang et al., 2021), which could trigger plants to leaf out or blossom and even affect the life cycle of insects (Crimmins et al, 2019). - Among the American azaleas, Rhodora is one who blooms early according to Bowers (1938) and it appears before the leaves in April and May (Hume,

								<p>1931), which are the months of spring.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Line 2: The line begins with the pronoun 'I,' indicating that the poem is written in first-person point of view. The word 'woods' is synonymous with forest. Rhodora is classified as a deciduous azalea and azalea itself is a forest understory plant that favors adequate light and requires protection from direct sunlight and strong drying winds (Dunmire & McCausland, 1999). - According to Larsen-Freeman et al. (2016), the pronoun 'I' is a part of first-person pronouns and is singular. The pronoun 'I' comes in other forms like 'me' and 'my' as stated by Holtzman & Delgado (2023), which is evident in line 15 and 16. Using first-person pronoun in the poem implies that the poem is written by someone directly involved and is in charge of being a narrator (Burroway, 1992), which in this case is the poet himself. - Despite being a forest understory plant which need to be protected from winds, Rhodora is one of the very hardy azaleas which can adapt to cold (Hume, 1931) and can flourish in, "windswept, rocky, open situation" as stated by Dunmire & McCausland (1999). ▪ Rhodora in line 2 is indeed in fresh condition because it seems to just bloom and is capable of enduring the piercing sea-winds, which is mentioned in the first line of the poem, because of its hardy characteristic. ▪ The phrase 'the fresh Rhodora' is classified to have conceptual meaning, connotative meaning, and
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									<p>collocative meaning.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conceptual meaning Contrastive features: ‘the’ (+DETERMINER, -CONTENT, +ARTICLE), ‘fresh’ (+ADJECTIVE, +CONTENT, +CONDITION, -BAD), and ‘Rhodora’ (+NOUN, +CONTENT, +FLOWER, -HUMAN) Bracketing: {[the]}[(fresh)(Rhodora)]} - Connotative meaning <p>The first letter of the word ‘Rhodora’ is capitalized when it has not to be like that. Usually, the first letter has to be capitalized when it comes to an individual’s name</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Collocative meaning <p>The phrase ‘the fresh Rhodora’ is definitely associated with rhodora.</p>
2.	its leafless blooms	Spreading <u>its leafless blooms</u> in a damp nook, (Line 3)	✓	✓		✓		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Word by word - Its: relevant to or is associated with an object or a living thing (Hornby, 2005). - Leafless: having no leaves (Cambridge, n.d.) - Blooms: a flower (Longman, n.d.) ▪ Line 2: The pronoun ‘its,’ a possessive determiner (Larsen-Freeman et al., 2016), is used to replace Rhodora mentioned before, and the third line is a continuation of the second line, marked by the punctuation comma. ▪ Line 3: Rhodora has leaves and it is deciduous (Rand, 1871), quite hairy (Cox, 1997), and looks similar to the leaves of willow tree (Cox, 1990; Rhododendron Species Foundation and Botanical Garden, 2009). - In early May, the flower blooms before the leaves 	

<p>(Cox, 1990) or as the leaves about to open (Dunmire & McCausland, 1999).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Rhodora can grow in deep shade or wet soil (Dunmire & McCausland, 1999), is fine with moist sites and very suitable near a pond or stream (Cox, 1990). Hume (1931) stated that it can be found, “along the river banks, in damp woods and sphagnum swamps from Labrador and Newfoundland southward and westward through Quebec into New York and New Jersey.” - Rhodora in the poem is found in a damp corner [line 3], around a deserted area and slow-moving creek [line 4], and near a black-colored pool [line 5 & 6]. ▪ Line 4: The word ‘desert’ in line 4 is a noun that in old times meant a wild and seemingly neglected area without inhabitants (Merriam-Webster, n.d.). - In the poem, Rhodora exists amid wilderness and a water stream, and no one notices its charm. The area where Rhodora is found is far from the people, as told in the first line with the word ‘solitude.’ ▪ The phrase ‘its leafless blooms’ can be classified to have conceptual meaning and collocative meaning. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conceptual Meaning - Contrastive features: ‘its’ (+DETERMINER, -CONTENT, +PRONOUN), ‘leafless’ (+ADJECTIVE, +CONTENT, +PLANT, -HUMAN), and ‘blooms’ (+NOUN, +CONTENT, +FLOWER, -HUMAN) - Bracketing: {[its]}[(leafless)(blooms)]} - Collocative Meaning 																
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											<p>The possessive pronoun 'its' refers to rhodora and the one who has 'leafless blooms' is obviously a flower, which in this case is rhodora.</p>
<p>3. the purple petals</p>	<p><u>The purple petals</u> fallen in the pool (Line 5)</p>	<p>✓</p>	<p>Word by word</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The: to point to specific items or persons previously discussed (McIntosh, 2013) - Purple: a shade between red and blue (Cornog et al., 2008); the combination of red and blue which is used for the garments of emperors, monarchs, and aristocracy representing status (Paterson, 2004); 'purple' etymologically came from Old English referring to an emperor's attire, the Latin word <i>purpura</i>, and the Greek word <i>porphura</i> referring to invertebrates that produce maroon dyes. Since purple results from combining red and blue, if it is redder, it will appear warmer, more vibrant, and more powerful, whereas if it is bluer, it will give off a more chilly and tranquil sense (Adams, 2017). - Petals: thin usually bright-colored or white sections that make up the entire bloom (O'Neill & Summers, 2015). Line 2: The purple petals belong to Rhodora whose corolla varies from pale to deep rosy-purple or white (Cox, 1997) and it also comes from pink to purple (Peterson et al., 2020). Line 6: Rhodora's petals fall into the pool, which in the sixth line is described as having black-colored water. The presence of the petals affects the pool state positively, as can be seen from the use of the word 'gay' which in the past held the meaning radiant or attractive (Longman, n.d.). 								

											<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The phrase ‘the purple petals’ has conceptual meaning, connotative meaning, and collocative meaning. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conceptual Meaning Contrastive features: ‘the’ (+DETERMINER, -CONTENT, +ARTICLE), ‘purple’ (+ADJECTIVE, +CONTENT, +COLOR, -ITEM), and ‘petals’ (+NOUN, +CONTENT, +FLOWER, -HUMAN) Bracketing: {[the]}[(purple)(petals)]} - Connotative Meaning The color symbolism of purple may become an additional quality rhodora has since it is related to royalty and status. - Collocative Meaning ‘The purple petals’ is associated with rhodora because rhodora is a flower possessing that said feature.
											<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Word by word - Their: a third-person plural possessive determiner that indicates that something belongs or is related to the group of people, animals, or things subject to discussion. (O’Neill & Summers, 2015). - Beauty: a feature of being attractive, especially to gaze at; or someone or something that offers tremendous pleasure, especially when you observe it (McIntosh, 2013). Line 5: The word ‘their’ is used to show that the adjective ‘beauty’ is a quality owned by the purple petals in line 5 which are parts of Rhodora in line 2. Line 6: The beauty Rhodora has is capable of improving the condition of the pool with black
4.	their beauty	Made the black water with <u>their</u> <u>beauty</u> gay; (Line 6)	✓	✓	✓						

										<p>colored water.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The phrase ‘their beauty’ is classified as having conceptual meaning and collocative meaning. - Conceptual Meaning Contrastive features: ‘their’ (+DETERMINER, -CONTENT, +PRONOUN), ‘beauty’ (+ADJECTIVE, +CONTENT, -BAD) Bracketing: {[their]}[beauty]} - Collocative Meaning <p>The possessive pronoun ‘their’ tells that it is referring to rhodora, the one possessing the beautiful quality. It is certain that this phrase has association to rhodora.</p>
5.	the flower	And court <u>the flower</u> that cheapens his array. (Line 8)	✓	✓			✓		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Word by word - The: a definite article to address a certain person, item, or group as expressed about or brought up before (O’Neill & Summers, 2015). - Flower: the pigmented portion of a plant from which the seed or fruit grows. It often blooms at the end of a stem and lasts for a brief period (Hornby, 2005). ▪ Line 2: The phrase ‘the flower’ is used to address Rhodora in line 2 because Rhodora is a flower described throughout the poem. ▪ Line 5: From how ‘the purple petals,’ which is a part of Rhodora flower, fallen to the pool, it can be inferred that the flower is close to the pool. ▪ Line 8: The redbird, which in line 7 approached the pool where the flower is located, is pulling an act to impress ‘the flower’ whose existence seemed to be way more appealing than the bright red plumage the redbird has. 	

									<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The phrase ‘the flower’ can be classified as having conceptual meaning and collocative meaning. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conceptual Meaning Contrastive Features: ‘the’ (+DETERMINER, -CONTENT, +ARTICLE), and ‘flower’ (+NOUN, +CONTENT, +PLANT, -HUMAN) Bracketing: {[the]}[(flower)]} - Collocative Meaning <p>Rhodora itself is a flower, so it is obvious that the phrase ‘the flower’ is associated with rhodora.</p>
6.	Rhodora	<u>Rhodora!</u> if the sages ask thee why (Line 9)	✓	✓	✓	✓			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ‘Rhodora’ belongs to the genus Rhododendron, similar to Azalea (Bryant, 2001). Azalea in language of flowers has meanings other than definition from dictionary: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Azalea can be a symbol for fragility and temperance (Roux, 2020; Greenaway, 1978). - Azalea holds the meaning of “fragile and ephemeral passion” (Kirkby, 2011). ▪ Line 2: Rhodora in line 9 and Rhodora in line 2 are similar, even though in the second line, Rhodora’s characteristics and surroundings are described, while in the ninth line, Rhodora is called by someone who might be the poet, and it seems as if Rhodora itself can respond to the utterances. ▪ Line 9: ‘Rhodora’ is called by a person who could be the poet and told about the possibility of being asked by the sages, an individual who possesses wisdom and intelligence (Allen, 2007). ▪ Line 10: It is possible for the sages to question the Rhodora because they have the capability and is aware of the state Rhodora is in, which its qualities is not appreciated enough.

7.	thee	Rhodora! if the sages ask <u>thee</u> why (Line 9)	✓	✓	✓	✓				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The word ‘Rhodora’ in line 9 has conceptual meaning, connotative meaning, and collocative meaning. - Conceptual Meaning Contrastive features: ‘Rhodora’ (+NOUN, +CONTENT, +FLOWER, -HUMAN) Bracketing: {[Rhodora]} - Connotative Meaning The lines following the lines in which the word ‘Rhodora’ is in appear to involve rhodora to a kind of conversation and the first letter of rhodora is capitalized like the writing of human’s name. - Collocative Meaning It has association to rhodora because the word itself is rhodora.
									<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Thee: the singular second-person pronoun in accusative or dative form, used before the Early Modern English period (Van Dorst, 2019); the pronoun among the lower class and its equal (Malton, 2001). ▪ Line 9: The pronoun ‘thee’ replaced the noun Rhodora which in this line is positioned as an object with ‘the sages’ as the subject, so the accusative form of ‘thee’ is used (Huddleston & Pullum, 2002). In addition, the use of thee can also due to the one calling Rhodora is equal to Rhodora in status. ▪ Line 10: With their fair perception, the sages were about to ask Rhodora, the ‘thee’ in the line, regarding its existence, which did not get the attention it deserved. ▪ The meaning types of the word ‘thee’ are conceptual, social, and affective meanings. 	

												<p>- Conceptual Meaning Contrastive features: ‘thee’ (+DETERMINER, -CONTENT, +PRONOUN) Bracketing: {[thee]}</p> <p>- Social Meaning It has variation of time (used in Early Modern English) and variation of status (used for people of lower class or equals).</p> <p>- Affective Meaning It perceives rhodora as a companion and behaves to it respectfully.</p>
8.	this charm	<u>This charm is wasted on the earth and sky,</u> (Line 10)	✓	✓	✓				✓			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Word by word <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This: a determiner for an individual, thing, notion, and other that is being referred to (McIntosh, 2013). - Charm: a distinctive trait that one possesses that causes people to like them, be drawn to them, or be effortlessly affected by them, and is used to express consent (Longman, n.d.) ▪ Line 9: The determiner ‘this’ followed by the noun ‘charm’ points to Rhodora in the ninth line. The charm of Rhodora is already described in the previous lines, which are the second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, and eighth lines. - According to the previous line, Rhodora’s charms are fresh in quality, blossoming without leaf, enhance the environment around, and is mesmerizing to the point that a Northern Cardinal would like to attract it. ▪ Line 10: The charm of Rhodora is said to be depreciated anywhere and is already depicted in previous lines.

9.	dear	Tell them, <u>dear</u> , that if eyes were made for seeing, (Line 11)	✓	✓	✓						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The claim that Rhodora is wasted fits the description of its surroundings, as seen throughout the first to eighth lines, where Rhodora is located in a neglected environment and away from people. ▪ ‘This charm’ has the conceptual meaning and collocative meaning types. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conceptual Meaning Contrastive features: ‘this’ (+DETERMINER, -CONTENT, +ARTICLE) and ‘charm’ (+NOUN, +CONTENT, +TRAIT, -HUMAN) Bracketing: {[([this])](charm)}]} - Collocative Meaning The determiner ‘this’ points out to rhodora, so it is associated with rhodora because the charm being mentioned belongs to rhodora.
										<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Dear: an expression of affection to address a favored someone or something (Collins, n.d.) ▪ Line 9: The word 'dear' addresses Rhodora in line 9, which is involved in a dialogue that continues to line 11. Rhodora acted as the message's recipient throughout what appeared to be dialogue. ▪ Line 11: Rhodora, whose charm is underestimated as stated in line 10, is encouraged to tell anyone to be aware of its qualities. Using the term ‘dear’ to call Rhodora portrays how, despite the charming side of Rhodora, which was left unnoticed around the desolate habitat, it is still worth the love and affection. ▪ The meaning types of 'dear' are conceptual, social, and affective meanings. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conceptual Meaning Contrastive features: ‘dear’ (+NOUN, 	

										<p>+CONTENT, -BAD) Bracketing: {[(dear)]} - Social Meaning It has a variation of status (a term of endearment, used for a cherished connection). - Affective Meaning The word portrays a sentiment of loving something.</p>
10.	thou	Why <u>thou</u> wert there, O rival of the rose! (Line 13)	✓	✓	✓	✓				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Thou: the nominative form of the singular second-person pronoun and was still used in the Early Modern English era (Van Dorst, 2019); used to address companions and people of lower social status in the Middle English period (Wohangara, 2006). ▪ Line 9: The pronoun 'thou' is used to address Rhodora in line 9 because line 13 is the continuation of line 9, which seemed to be a dialogue involving Rhodora. ▪ Line 13: The word after 'thou' is the verb 'wert,' an old form of 'were,' which is the past tense of 'be' (Collins, n.d.). Following 'wert,' the word 'there' seemed to be an adverb of place explaining the location of something (Frank, 1972), in this case, Rhodora, which was replaced by the nominative pronoun 'thou' acting as a subject (Huddleston & Pullum, 2002) and was addressed as 'rival of the rose' at the end of the line. In this line, Rhodora is questioned because it exists in a place such as 'the woods' mentioned in line 2 and 'damp nook' mentioned in line 3, which is unfitting for Rhodora with the worth equal to the rose. ▪ The pronoun 'thou' is classified as having

												<p>conceptual, social, and affective meanings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conceptual Meaning Contrastive features: ‘thou’ (+DETERMINER, -CONTENT, +PRONOUN) Bracketing: {{{(thou)}} - Social Meaning <p>It has variation of time (used in Early Modern English) and variation of status (used for people of lower class or equals).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Affective Meaning <p>It treats rhodora with respect and regards it as alike.</p>
11.	rival of the rose	Why thou wert there, O <u>rival of the rose!</u> (Line 13)	✓	✓	✓	✓					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Word by word - Rival: anyone or anything that has similar outstanding characteristics as another (Allen, 2007). - Of: pertaining to, linked to, or associated with someone or something (Cornog et al., 2008). - The: a definite article used before a noun to denote an implied specific thing (Chambers, 2011). - Rose: a flower which generally has a nice scent and is in red, pink, white, or yellow (Longman, n.d.) ▪ Line 9: The phrase ‘rival of the rose’ is used in a similar way as ‘dear,’ which is to call for Rhodora in line 9. Because of the way the lines are constructed, line 13 is also a part of dialogue that begins from line 9. ▪ Line 13: Addressing Rhodora as a ‘rival of the rose’ implies that Rhodora is at a level worthy of being compared to the rose. Even though they differ in features, both have graceful appearances, which can go against one another. In addition, it may have 	

								<p>something to do with the word Rhododendron said to symbolize a rose tree (Kent & Hunt, 1823).</p> <p>- Based on the context of the previous lines, which appeared as a dialogue, the word 'there' in line 13 can be comprehended as the location of Rhodora described throughout the first to eighth lines. After questioning Rhodora's excellence, which was not getting any attention, the reason Rhodora was found in such places was asked. It is as attractive as a rose but is found among the trees, in the humid corners, and around the watery region, which could make it seem out of place.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 'Rival of the Rose' is classified to have conceptual meaning, connotative meaning, and collocative meaning. - Conceptual Meaning Contrastive features: 'rival' (+NOUN, +CONTENT, -ALLY), 'of' (+PREPOSITION, -CONTENT, -ARTICLE), 'the' (+DETERMINER, -CONTENT, +ARTICLE), and 'rose' (+NOUN, +CONTENT, +FLOWER, -HUMAN) Bracketing: {{{(rival)}}(of)}}(the)}}(rose)}}} - Connotative Meaning In florigraphy, rose generally symbolizes love, but there is a flower called rosebay or its other familiar name, rhododendron, whose meaning is beware or danger (Greenaway, 1978). A comparison of rhodora to rose could be done to lift the self-esteem of rhodora or the opposite of it, to make rhodora seem worse since the contrast between rhodora and rose becomes clearer. - Collocative Meaning
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										<p>It is associated with rhodora in a sense that it is used to address rhodora, which is mentioned in the nearest line, which is the ninth line.</p>
12.	you	<p>The self-same power that brought me there brought <u>you</u>. (Line 16)</p>	✓	✓	✓	✓				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ You: a second-person pronoun that changed from plural into singular because of the impact of French pronouns and was used to show politeness (Fanego, 1996); a polite form of second personal pronoun used to address someone of a higher status to oneself during Middle English until the pronoun became the standard in Modern English (Li, 2009). ▪ Line 2: From the first line, the focus of the poem is set on Rhodora, and in lines before line 16, the lines are presented like a dialogue between someone and Rhodora. Rhodora in the dialogue seemed to act as the recipient but also became the one being discussed in the dialogue. Therefore, the noun replaced by the pronoun 'you' in the sixteenth line is Rhodora, which appeared first in the second line. ▪ Line 9: Rhodora mentioned in the second line is the similar Rhodora mentioned in the ninth line, and because the ninth line is close by order to the sixteenth line, it is obvious that the word 'you' is a pronoun used to refer to Rhodora, which is discussed throughout the poem. ▪ Line 16: Unlike lines 9 to 13, which presented a dialogue aimed at Rhodora, line 16 shares the same sense with lines 14 and 15, which are responses to the previous dialogue in the form of the poet's monologue. In line 14, the poet stated that the notion regarding Rhodora had not yet come to his mind, and by admitting his lack in line 15, he reflected on what he knew so far related to Rhodora

in the last line.

- The phrase 'the self-same power' is probably referring to an internal drive pushing the poet to take action by connecting to the nature and that very power is the one that makes the encounter between the poet and rhodora possible.
 - The word 'there' in line 16 is the same as 'there' in line 13, which is to point out where Rhodora is placed, evident in lines 1 to 8. In a broad sense, it can be said that 'there' refers to the woods not so far from the sea, particularly the wet and moist areas close to the water stream.
 - For more details, the pronoun 'you' in line 16 replaced the noun Rhodora, which is fresh [line 1], has no leaves [line 2], its petals are purple-colored [line 5], vibrant on the black-watered pool [line 6], could impress the red-bird [line 8], has unnoticed charm [line 10], exists for the sake of allure [line 13], and is on a par with the rose [line 13].
- The meaning types of the word 'you' are conceptual, social, and affective meanings.
- Conceptual Meaning
 - Contrastive features: 'you' (+DETERMINER, -CONTENT, +PRONOUN)
 - Bracketing: {[(you)]}
 - Social Meaning
 - It has variation of time (used during Middle English to Modern English) and variation of status (used to express politeness).
 - Affective Meaning
 - The use of 'you' indicates that the behavior towards 'you' is done out of respect.

13.	the black water	<p>Made the <u>black</u> <u>water</u> with their beauty gay; (Line 6)</p>	✓	✓	✓				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Word by word <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The: as a word whose function is to suggest that a subsequent noun has already been determined by context or event (Cornog et al., 2008). - Black: a color similar to coal, the absence of light or reflecting the least portion of light, and is the opposite of white (Paterson, 2004); monochromatic due to its uptake of all incoming light (Collins, n.d.); comes from Old English <i>blæc</i>, Middle English <i>blak</i> and is associated with Old High German <i>blah</i>, Latin <i>flagrare</i> meaning 'to burn,' and Greek <i>phlegein</i>. It is technically not a color, but rather the effect of a color being moved to its darkest possible value (Adams, 2017). - Water: a fluid with no scent, color, or flavor that falls as rain, flows into lakes, rivers, and oceans, and serves purposes for drinking, cleaning, etc (Hornby, 2005). ▪ Line 5 to 6: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The definition of water states that water usually has no color, so a pool with black-colored water implies that the water is polluted, mainly caused by metal sulfides and organic contaminants (Cao et al., 2020). It is also important to note that the pool water became black due to no maintenance and is in a seemingly abandoned place, as indicated in line 4. - The beauty of Rhodora's falling purple petals in line 5 makes the black water pool 'gay,' which can be comprehended as turning the poor state of the pool into a better one with an adorning appearance. ▪ The type of meaning 'the black water' has is
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										<p>conceptual meaning and connotative meaning.</p> <p>- Conceptual Meaning</p> <p>Contrastive features: ‘the’ (+DETERMINER, -CONTENT, +ARTICLE), ‘black’ (+ADJECTIVE, +CONTENT, +COLOR, -ITEM), and ‘water’ (+NOUN, +CONTENT, +LIQUID, -HUMAN)</p> <p>Bracketing: {[the][black)(water)]}</p> <p>- Connotative Meaning</p> <p>The word ‘black’ signifies death, evil, and misery, but also brings good fortune in English folklore (Paterson, 2004). The black water, which is possibly as good as dead, may have the ability to make the surroundings in a better state.</p>
14.	the red-bird	<p>Here might <u>the red-</u> <u>bird</u> come his plumes to cool, (Line 7)</p>	✓	✓	✓				<p>Word by word</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The: functions to demonstrate that you are discussing a certain object or individual that has been known (Longman, n.d.) - Red-bird: the cardinal or other varieties of birds with red plumage, such as the scarlet tanager (Collins, n.d.). [Red]: a fierce color that cannot be produced using another color combination and reflects strong emotions. Its vividness and contrast grab the audience's attention. 'Red' has a profound link to the power of life, as it is the color of fire and blood (Adams, 2017). [Bird]: a creature with feathers and wings, usually able to fly (McIntosh, 2013). <p>Line 5: The word ‘here’ in the seventh line used to point the place mentioned in line 5, which is the pool.</p>	

								<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Line 7: The kind of redbird that wanders in the brushy understorey, forest margins, and riparian forests in the eastern US and extreme southeastern Canada is the Northern Cardinal (Dunne and Karlson, 2021). It shares a similar characteristic to the Male Scarlet and Summer Tanager species in having red plumage, even though they are distantly related (Ritchison, 1997). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The word ‘plumes’ in the seventh line, which is the plural form of the plume, means “a feather of a bird: such as a large conspicuous or showy feather, contour feather, plumage, and a cluster of distinctive feathers” (Merriam-Webster, n.d.). Northern Cardinal, both male and female, have red plumage but differ in appearance, as the plumage of female cardinal is dull-looking while the male's plumage is bright (Ritchison, 1997). - The word 'might' in the seventh line is a part of modals and is used to predict an occurrence (Larsen-Freeman et al., 2016), so this line talks about the probability of the redbird, which can be identified as a Northern Cardinal, coming near the pool to calm its feathers. ▪ Line 8: The word ‘court’ is a verb that is an action of a male bird attempting to impress a mate (Hornby, 2005). In this line, rather than a mate, the redbird courts the flower Rhodora, whose appearance surpasses the redbird's array. In literary terms, 'array' means beautiful attire (Hornby, 2005), and for a redbird, the attire is the plumage. ▪ ‘The red-bird’ has conceptual meaning and connotative meaning.
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