

## CHAPTER III

### ANALYSIS

**An Analysis of Gothic Elements and Relations of  
and Voyage to Ordinary Human being's life to portray truth**

This chapter will be the discussion of two important points of the analysis. Those are gothic elements, and the relations of the mariner to ordinary human being and the voyage to the ordinary human living.

In doing the analysis the writer will apply the technique of interpretation since she needs to interpret certain words to grasp the meaning of the poem. This technique will be useful, then to study the gothic elements that usually don't make sense. Furthermore this analysis is hopefully able to study the two themes of the poem, e.g. supernatural and moral.

#### III.1 Analysis of the Poem

The story is of an ancient mariner, who detains a wedding guest, and hold him with his "glittering eyes" while he tells a tale.

"it is an ancient mariner  
 and he stoppeth one of three  
 by thy long gray beard and glittering eye  
 now wherefore stopp'st thou me ?"

(P I, S 1:4)

Line 3 expresses the guest's surprise with the sailor's appearance, who is like a crazy person.

Coleridge in this stanza didn't invent rhyme scheme, rhythm, or meter, but he invented story. As we can see the rhyme is a b c b, and the rhythm of the first line is iambic tetrameter; as usual seen in English poetry.

"it is | an an | cient ma | riner"

Mariner's appearance with "gray beard loon" has made the wedding guest feels afraid. The word "loon" actually the name of the bird which has a sound like a crazy man's laugh. But he can't do anything, he just listens like "a three years's child", as if he is being kidnapped by him.

In clear bold and strokes the mariner speaks of the ship in which he had once sailed south, and how it made its way in good wind to the equator.

"the sun came up upon the left,  
 out of the sea came he  
 and he shone bright, and on the right

went down into the sea" (P I, S 7:1-4)

Coleridge describes the sun rises and the sun sets, as it describes the day.

The wedding guest, actually doesn't want to hear mariner's story but goes to the wedding party for he heard the loud basson. The wedding guest here beats his breast, it shows his anxious feeling to join the party. Once more, he has no choice for he should listen to mariner's story.

A storm came up and the ship was driven toward the South Pole "and now the Storm - Blast came, and he was tyrannous and strong" (P I, S 11 : 1-2). The storm is compared to human being, as it can move the ship. The ship still drove fast, "with sloping masts and dipping prow, as who pursued with yell and blow", as if the ship was followed by her enemy and tried to drove fast. The mists and snow came, the ship came to dangerous area. It is sailed to the sea where ice "as green as emerald" sent forth "a dismal sheen", and there were no signs of life since

"the ice was here, the ice was there,

the ice was all around" (P I, S 15:1-2)

This frozen world condition emphasizes the dead life

"it cracked and growled, and roared and how

led like noises in a swoond!" (P I, S 15:3-4)  
It is like going into a dream. The word "swoon"  
describes the loosing of consciousness.

Suddenly, in the middle of the emptiness, a huge  
sea bird, an albatross, came through the fog

"at lenght did a cross an Albatross  
thorough the fog it came,  
as if it had been a Christian Soul  
we hailed in the God's name" (P I, S 16:1-4)

Albatross is a symbol of a bird of goodluck for  
the sailor. The word Christian Soul describes that  
there's a life ( as a sign of life), like in the  
Bible, Noah's story where the bird comes as a sign of  
life.

The sailors welcomed the sight of this living  
thing with joy. The bird ate their food, and followed  
the ship. Almost at once the ship was able to break  
through the ice, a strong south wind sprang up, and  
the ship made its way north, "the ice did split with a  
thunder fit". The boat can't move for it's surrounded  
by ice, as the bird comes, the ice split so the ship  
can move, as if it is a miracle. The bird kept them  
company for nine days. No matter it's cloudy or misty,  
the bird perched on the boat's sails. Then for no  
reason at all, the mariner took his crossbow and shot

the albatross.

Coleridge doesn't tell us why Mariner has done it. It's an Evil thing to do. The word "Fiends" means devil. Evil is something irrational and can not be explained. Shooting Albatross with no reason is a random act since only animal may kill others, but human has a capacity to do evil thing. Before romantic period, people is used to believe that everything has an explanation. There must be a reason for someone who does something bad. His fellow - sailor cried out against him for having killed the bird that made the breeze blow.

"Ah Wretch ! said they, the bird to slay,

that made the breeze blow" (P II, S 23:5-6)

But when the fog and mist began to clear and the sun begin to shine, the sailors approved his deed, for, they now said, the Albatross had brought the fog and mist.

"Twas right, said they, such birds to slay,

that bring the fog and mist (P II, S 24:5-6)

Thus, by their condoning the mariner, they shared in his crime. In marvelous series of stanzas the poet recounts how the ship suddenly entered the Pacific Ocean.

"The fair breeze blew, the white foam flew,  
the furrow folled free  
We were the first that ever burst  
into that silent sea. (P II, S 25:1-4)

But then, the ship suddenly becalmed , " Down dropped the breeze the sails dropped down , " the wind stopped to blow and so did the ship". The situation has changed , " All in a hot and copper sky, the bloody sun, at noon, right up above the mast did stand, no bigger than the moon (P II, S 28 :1-4). The bloody sun shows anger, not as usual symbol which symbolizes enlightenment. Coleridge depicts it as the dark side of Nature. Day after day the ship can not move, " as idle as a painted ship upon a painted Ocean" (P II, S 28 :4). The very boards of the ship began to shrink. There was, " water,water, every where," in the ocean but there's no water in the ship. The ship is dry and getting to shrink.

"water, water everywhere,

Nor any drop to drink (P II, S 29:3-4)

These lines is one of the famous lines of the English

poetry. It's a beautiful expression of a paradox, one can't drink the sea water because of too much salt. The sea was covered with slimy things, and at night the water seemed to be a flame.

"The death fires danced at night  
the water, like a witch's oil,  
burnt green, and blue, white (P II, S 31:2-4)

These lines shows the supernatural setting, it evokes fearful feeling when we see it. In this situation, a spirit had followed them. The albatross is actually guided by the spirit in nature. The Mariner, for lack of water, could not speak, but in the eyes of crews him.

" Ah ! Well a-day ! What evil looks"  
(P II, S 34:1)

And they hung the Albatross around his neck as though it were a cross.

After a long weary time, they beheld "something" on the horizon.

" at first it seemed a little speck  
and then it seemed a mist  
it moved, and moved, and took at last  
(P III, S 36:1-3)

It seemed a ship came : The Mariner bits his arm suck the blood, and cried "A sail; A sail!" (P III, S 38:5)  
But he saw she tacks no more. I gave a new hope for

him.

" See! see! (I cried) she tacks no more

Hither to work us weal (P III, S 40:1-2)

Under the setting of the sun, there were the spectre woman and her Death mate, and no other things on the board.

She was the Nightmare life-in-Death,

"Her lips were red, her look were free,

Her locks were yellow as gold;

Her skin was as white as leprosy...

(P II, S 45:1-3)

Then Death and life-in-Death were playing dice for the shipcrew, and she won the life of the mariner, and she whistled three times.

"The game is done I've won ! I've won !

Quoth she and whistles thrice" (P III, S 46:3-4)

"Thrice" signifies three times, one for the past, present, and future. In this stanza we can find Romantic Image in a character,

"the sun's rim dips;the stars rush out

at one stride comes the dark;

with far-heard whisper, o'er the sea

off shot the spectre bark" (P III, S 47:1-4)

Coleridge in the poem shows about figure. This figure can be seen from "The Nightmare life in Death". The



negative aspect of the mother nature in the poem is Death. She dominates to what happens on the boat. Then the horned moon rose and one by one the mariner's shipmate dropped down dead,

"one after one, by the star dogged moon  
to quick for groan or sigh  
each turned his face with ghastly pang  
and cursed me with his eye" (P III, S 49:1-4)

Their face are ghastly pang, death-like, pale and sharp, sudden feeling of pain. They also show their anger with their cursed eyes. Everyone of their souls passed by him like the whizz of his crossbow. The mariner is all alone with the dead now, he must be haunted now. This is a critical moment for him.

The wedding guest interrupts the story, he is afraid of mariner, as if he talks to a dead person. The mariner continues the story, he is alone in a wide sea " alone, alone, all, all, alone,

alone on a wide wide sea!  
and never a saint took pity on  
my soul in agony" (P IV, S 54:1-4)

This stanza is one of the perfect expression in literature of the terror of utter loneliness. As he looked upon the rotting sea, he watched the slimy things crawling in it.

"and a thousand slimy things

lived on and so did I" (P IV, S 55:3-4)

The horror still followed him. When he looked upon the rooting deck, he saw the dead men lay. Seeing this condition he wanted to pray, but he couldn't although he had tried. His ear just 'as dry as dust' when a wicked whisper came. The dead men still stared at him. The cold sweat melted from their limbs, the curse is still on the eyes of the dead men.

"An orphan's curse would drag to hell

a spirit from on high" (P III, S 60:1-2)

For seven days and nights he dwelt in this horror. And then in the eight night the moon rose and cast a light like April Frost upon the sea

"Her beams bemocked the sultray main

like April hoar-froast spread (P III, S 62:1-2)

To the Mariner the moon seemed to be mocking the hot sea (sultray main) by making the surface look as though covered with frost. He watched the water-snakes playing in the water, their dress are blue, gree, and velvet, "they coiled and swam, every track was a flash of goldfen fire" (P IV, S 64 :3-4). Gold is a positive colour. It symbolizes positive aspect. Some saint took a pity on him then, for they suddenly seemed so beau-

tiful to him that

"A spring of love gushed from my heart

an I blessed them unaware" (P III, S 65:3-4)

At that moment he could pray for the first time again, and the Albatross fell from his neck into the sea. He was able to sleep. When he awoke, it was raining and , and wind rose once more. "Rained" signifies the changing condition, everything is turned to other way since "my lips were wet, my throat was cold" (P V, S 69:1).

He heard the sounds and saw strange sight "that were so thin and sear". There's "a hundred fire flag sheen" (P V, S 72 :2)., and the pale stars began to see. The sailors, their bodies directed by a group of angelic spirits, stood up and began to direct the ship on its way. "They groaned, they stirred, they all up rose", but "nor spoke, nor moved their eyes" (P V, S 76:1-2); and it is strange even in a dream that 'to have seen those dead men rise'. It seems that Angel comes down from heaven to take the dead bodies

"twas not those souls that fled in pain,

which to their corpses came again,

but a troop of spirit blest" (P V, S 79:3-5)

And the dead men start singing when the Angel comes "around, around flew each sweet sound" (P V, S 81 :1), now they seem to fill the sea and air with their sweet

jargoning.

The ship went with the supernatural speed north, it moves so fast that the Mariner got dizzy and fell down

"She made a sudden bound  
it flung the blood into my head,  
and I fell down in a swoond" (P V, S 88:2-4)

He hears two voices in the air, talking about him "Is this the man ? with his cruel bow he laid full low the harmless albatross ?" (P V, S 91 :1,3-9). The other voice said that it's not over, the Mariner has to pay more penance; he is going to suffer more

"Quoth he," The man hath penance done,  
and penance more will do" (P V, S 92:3-4)

They wonder why the ship drove so fast, without wave or wind. They were going when the Mariner awoke from his trance. The Mariner saw that the ship approached his native land. Turning his eyes back to the deck, he saw that the dead sailors were all lying prone again, and that above each dead men stood an angelic spirit. The weather turns to change now:

"Twas night, calm night, the moon was high,  
the dead men stood together" (P VI, S 98:3-4)

Soon heard the plash of oars, and the Pilot's boat appeared; in it were the Pilot, his boy, and a

holy Hermit. Hermit is a person who decide to live alone to get in touch with God. As their boat came up to the ship, the ship suddenly sank. They saved the Mariner. The sight of the man they had rescued terrified the Pilot and drove his boy out of his mind

"Dear Lord ! It hath a fiendish look,

the Pilot made reply,

I am a feared....." (P VII, S 123:1-3)

The Mariner pleaded with the hermit to shrieve him out of his sin, and told him his tale. His penance ever since has been to tell all who need to hear, his experience. And so he goes from place to place finding the man to whom he must teach the lesson that:

"He prayeth best, who loveth best,

All things both great and small,

For the dear God who loveth us,

He made and loveth all" (P VIII, S 140:1-4)

The Mariner, he has his tale told, he goes away. The wedding guest turns away from the wedding feast

"A sadder and a wiser man

He rose the morrow morn" (P VII, S 142:3-4)

### III.2 Gothic Elements

Coleridge in this poem emphasizes on gothic sense which covers a general subject of supernatural set-

tings and actions. Actually there is a great part of supernatural action and settings in this poem but the writer only takes some characters and events in which they can present what Coleridge wants to show gothic sense. The presentation of supernatural actions can't be separated from nature or human being or character as the object or subject of their actions. They work together to create mysterious atmosphere and eary qualities. The first part will be analyzed is supernatural setting and the second is supernatural actions.

### III.2.1 Supernatural Setting

The Supernatural setting which are found in the poem consist of the strangeness of four elements of nature: earth, air, water, and fire.

#### III.2.1.1 Earth

In this poem, what is meant by earth is the surface of earth. It is told that the ship was driven to south pole by strom and there was a dangerous area since the ice was everywhere.

"The ice was here, the ice was there,

The sea was all around." (P I, S 15:1-2)

What makes this situation strange is that the

effect emerged by its situation itself. Since the ice is everywhere, it seems that there is no sign of life. Coleridge presents this condition to support the loneliness of the mariner. Furthermore, this frozen world condition also emphasizes the dead life. Coleridge also shows the loosing of consciousness of mariner. It is proven by the sound produced by the ice.

"It croaked and growled, and roared and howled  
Like noises in a swound" (P I, S 15:3-4)

### III.2.1.2 Air

The air that produced Supernatural settings are storm and sun.

It is told that storm has driven the ship toward the south pole. His characteristics are tyrannous and strong. It is true that said: "And now the Storm-Blast came, and he, was tyrannous and strong" (P I, S 11 :1-2), but sends them to a dangerous area. The ship drove fast, and the crew never imagined that, as "and southward aye we fled" (P I, S 12 :6). The word "aye" means ever. So, it seems that they never know the ship would run and disappear for the power of the storm.

Another element of nature is sun. Sun, as seen in the poem, was in the bad mood. The sun seemed

angry for the crime of the mariner. Coleridge shows this in the word "bloody sun" (P II, S 27:2). In part II, the becalming and the drought all occur under the influence of the sun when the crew can't breath and motion.

Coleridge also give us an information about nautical supertitions that when a star "dogs" (follows closely) the moon, it will have a bad effect or misfortune for the ship. We can see in part III.

" The horned Moon, with one bright star",  
(P III,S 48:7)

" One after one, by the star-dogged Moon"  
(P III, S 49 : 1)

This condition supports Supernatural situation produced a fearful felling toward the Mariner by the dead crew in which their cursed eye evoke (curse the mariner with their eyes).

The nature of the sun is not always the same for it can be the image of evil or happiness. The rising sun was bright, golden and rayed, quite different from the small, bloody sun which becomes an image of evil. In Mariner case, the tropic changed from being a beautiful, pleasant, good thing to being unpleasant, evil thing: this change is a natural quality of the sun.



It has been remarked for sometime that the evil and disaster in the poem occur under the light of the sun, and the different phases of the redemption occur under the light of the moon. In Part II, the becalming and the drought all occur under the influence of the sun.

Moon and the stars then, express order and joy. By this moonlight we see the colouring of the water-snakes, and the blessing of them is by this moonlight:

"Beyond the shadow of the ship,  
I watched the water-snakes,  
They moved in tracks of shining white,  
And when they reared, the elfish light  
Fell of in hoary flakes" (P IV,S 63:1-4)

### III.2.1.3 Water

In the second part of the poem, Coleridge expressed that all the things looks different and strange for the crew. Water for example, the mariner saw the water just like a flame, "The water, like a witch's oils burnt green, and blue, and white" ( P II, S 31:3-4). Coleridge said the water, like a witch's oils to emphasize the strangeness or fearful quality of the water. It makes the readers think and remember who the witch is, what kind of oil he/she has, and the

most important is what the witch does. We know that witch has a bad image for us. But Coleridge used this word to stress his intense, to evoke fearful feeling.

#### III.2.1.4 Fire

The mariner, after the fall of the albatross from his neck, felt like he was just blessed, then he heard sound and saw strange sight in the sky. One of strange sight was he saw a hundred fire-flags. "And a hundred fire flags sheen". "To and from they were hurried about." (P V, S 72:3).

Let us look the condition of the Mariner. He thought he had died in sleep, so it was strange if he saw this strange sight also. But this strange sight here didn't give a bad effect but it was a beautiful scene since fire-flag, in this poem means northern lights.

#### III.2.2 Supernatural Actions

Some of supernatural actions that play an important role to build gothic sense are: *Angelic Spirit, Voices, Death and Life-in-Death, Death Crew and Albatross*. These characters do and act something in the unearthly quality, dealing with supernatural. The first character that will be analyzed is albatross.

### III.2.2.1 Albatross

The bird in this poem is not an ordinary bird, as the water-snakes that are not ordinary snakes. The albatross, beside being associated with human nature, the moon, cloud and smoke, it is hailed as a Christian soul in God's name. It eats human food, it answers mariner's hollo, and plays with the crew, "And every day, for food or play, came to the marines' hollo ! " (P I, S 18:3-4).

Albatross is believed by the sailors as a sacred bird, a bird, of a good omen. Then after the mariner has killed the albatross, everything just changed into a bad and mysterious condition. In the story, the albatross has proven that it has a power over the ship and its crew through its connection with the weather. It is right that after killing the albatross the weather suddenly change. "And the good south wind still blew behind " (P II, S 22). But it did not stand for along time when the ship entered Pasific ocean, the sails dropped down. "All in a hot and copper sky, the bloody sun at noon" (P II, S 27:1-2). The sun looked angry for their crime, by showing it in bloody face. The presentation of the sun and wind in their condition has proved that albatross has a power toward the nature.

Another event shows the supernatural action done by albatross is when it falls from mariner's neck. Mariner blessed the water-snakes unconsciously then suddenly the bird fell off, and sank into the sea. This event was unpredictable situation, just happened as it was only with supernatural power the albatross has fallen from mariner's neck.

#### III.2.2.2 Angelic Spirit

It is angelic spirit who inspires the dead man to work ship and releases the ship from the control of the demons elements, and the spirit from south pole works under their order.

In part five, it is told that by the ship moved on, "The helmsman steered, the ship moved on", (P V, S 77:1). When the bay is clear to see the angelic spirit leaves the dead bodies.

Under the order of angelic spirit, the lonesome spirit from the south pole carries on the ship as far as the line. The ship moves so fast till the mariner falls down. "The spirit slid; and it was he that made the ship to go " (P V, S 86:3-4).

### III.2.2.3 Dead Crew

Dead crew are doing their work because of the influence of angelic spirit. Dead man, normally, can't do anything. Coleridge, once again shows his intense about supernatural action. How could dead man stand, move and stir the ship ? only because of the present of supernatural power able to do that.

In dead men's eye, still there were curse for mariner. It means that the eye of them don't close yet, but still open and inside themselves full of curse. The mariner still saw that curse for seven days, seven nights.

By the control of angelic spirit, they groaned, they stired, they all uprose without speaking or moving their eyes, they were able to work, even the helmsman could sterred the ship. Their performance were like lifeless tools. The bodies able to act, but no breath on them. Coleridge makes a perfect comparison toward the condition of this dead crew.

Another supernatural action of dead crew is they are making sweet sounds from their mouths with companion of the sound of little birds they make instruments, " how they seemed to fill the sea and air with their sweet jargoning ! " (P V, S 82:4-5). It seems, for us, that Coleridge wants to stress that supernatu-

ral actions do not always make us afraid but they are able to produce a pleasant noise, a good thing they can do.

As spirit left that bodies, they lied flat, lifeless and flat. They were in normal condition like dead person as usual. "each corpse lay flat, lifeless and flat" (P VI, S 112:1).

#### III.2.2.4 Death and Life-in-Death

Both of them are the starting point to produce supernatural action of the dead crew. They were casting dice, to decide the death of the crew and the mariner. The result was that life-in-death won the mariner's life and the crew should die. For that moment she whistles thrice (three times).

"The game is done ! I've won ! I've won" ! (P III, S 46:3). Then she dominated the events on the ship. She began her work on the ancient mariner while his shipmates dropped down dead.

#### III.2.2.5 Voices

Coleridge also wants to shows about supernatural action not only by action (physical action), but through voice. Two voices talk about the mariner, that he has done something wrong, to kill the bird,

and he still has penance to do.

The first voice wants to make sure, it is right that mariner who has killed albatross by giving a question to the second voice:

" Is it he ? quoth one, Is this the man ?

By him who died on cross,

With his cruel bow he laid full low

The harmless Albatross (P IV, S 90:1-4).

The second voice was a softer voice. "Quoth he, "The man hath penance done, And penance more will do " (P V, S 92:1-2). He knows that mariner should do his penance.

The conversation isn't only about the mariner, but also about the sailing of the ship that moves so fast. "What makes that ship drive on so fast ? what is the ocean doing ?" (P VI, S 93:3-4). "But why drives on that ship so fast, Without or wave or wind ?" (P VI, S 96:1-2). The second voice knows that there is a power who is able to do that, that is the angelic power.

The purpose of Coleridge to give this conversation of two voices is to give respons toward Mariner's condition. He is a swound, loose his consciousness but he should listen conversation about him, his

criminal and his penance, in order to realize him what he has done and what effect/impact he has to endure. When the mariner wakes up, the voices has gone.

### III.3 The Relationship between The Mariner and the voyage to the ordinary human being's life

After reading the story of the mariner carefully, beginning from his crime until his redemption from sin, the writer sees that it is possible for her to relate the life of the mariner and his voyage with the ordinary human being. This relationship can be achieved through their comparison, their similarities and dissimilarities.

The simple description about it can be seen from the table belows:

	M A R I N E R	ORDINARY HUMAN BEINGS
-Sin -Results of sin	- Does it unaware - has to endure suffer in invisible world - dealing with supernatural action - feels guilty - haunted by memory - should have penance	- do it unaware or aware - have to endure suffer in real world - dealing with natural action - feel guilty or not - haunted/not by memory - not always have penance

The bird Albatross in this poem is not an ordinary bird, as the water-snakes that are not ordinary



snakes. The Albatross, besides being associated with human nature, the moon, mist, cloud and fog-smoke; he is hailed as a Christian soul in God's name (P I, S 16:3-4), it answers the Mariner's hollo (P I, S 18:3-4), eats human food (P I, S 17:1), and plays with the crew (P I, S 18:3). Then the most important thing to remember is that it has a power over the ship and its crew through its connection with the weather. From this point, thus the killing of the Albatross becomes a violation of a great sanctity at the animal.

The Mariner, it is said, has committed the actual crime. Coleridge makes it significance in two ways, that he doesn't tell why he kills the Albatross and his crime is against nature; to kill Albatross, means to break the sacred law of life.

In part II, Mariner begins to suffer punishment for what he has done. The world which the Mariner should face after his crime is death and loathsome. The ship has ceased to move and the sailors are tortured by thirst, while the only moving things in hideous scene are the slimy creatures on the sea and the death-fires which dance at night.

Their agonies are simply and universally human, what happened to them, in similar circumstances could happen to anyone. As he portrays the helpless agony of

thirst of the crew

"and every tongue, through utter drought,  
was withered at the root,  
we could not speak no more than if,  
we had been choked with soot" (P II, S 33:1-4)

Part III shows how the guilty soul becomes conscious of what it has done and of its isolation in the world. The Mariner first begins to realize the consequences of his action for himself when he sees the panthom ship which decides his doom. The night in which the mariner's companions die symbolizes the darkness in the soul.

" One after one, by the star-dogged Moon,  
Too quick fior groan or sign, Wach turned his  
face with a ghastly" (P III, S 49:1-3)

Then the solitude is elaborated. The guilty soul is cut off not merely from human intercourse but from the friendship of nature. Then a turn comes for the better. When the Mariner, unaware, blesses the water-snakes, he begins to re-establish relations with the world of affection. As we know that snake is the lowest level creature, but like a bird Albatross, it is not an ordinary snakes since it causes mariner's redemption.

The process of the soul's revival continues. The

ship begins to move, and celestial spirits stand by the bodies of the dead men. The Mariner then, hears the music on the air. In related to human being, it gives a joy.

The memory of his journey haunted him. It is like the ordinary human being. We are sometimes haunted by a bad experience, and we can't forget it. It is always in our mind. But the Mariner, haunted by his experience should do something for the penance, he should tell his experience to other people he meets.

Mariner's sin is mysterious and unmotivated and his punishment apparently disproportionate. He should live in invisible world where he finds supernatural being and its action.

If we look this poem carefully, we see that actually the mariner doesn't show his act much, but he is as an object who is acted upon. There are only three points in the poem at which the Mariner may be said to act; these are the shooting of the Albatross; the blessing of water-snakes; and the biting of his arm.

The shooting of Albatross comes quite suddenly and unexplained and the Mariner himself never makes any attempt to explain it. When he blesses the water-snakes, he does it unconsciously, and this word is

repeated at the end of line " And I blessed them unaware !, sure may kind saint took pity on me, and I blessed them un aware (P IV, S 65:4-6). It shows that he doesn't really know what he has doing, he only can say "sure my kind saint took pity on me" (P IV, S 65:5). In Part III, when all the crew including himself have been stricken dumb by the drought, it is he who sees the sail (P IV, S 37:1); it is he who bites his arm, sucks the blood (P IV, S 38:4) and finds voice to cry out ( P IV, S 38:5). In the moments all the crew die with their cursing eyes, he alone survives.

The voyage is the journey of the ship to the other side of the world through terrible adventures. The force which make s the Mariner's thirst, fear, and loneliness are conveyed something also something to the voyage. The physical condition after killing the bird are the wind stops, sun becomes bloody, Mariner is tortured by terrible thirst, seeing the dead crew and heavenly bodies. All these things cause a depression inside the Mariner.

The experience he has undergone happens during the voyage or the journey of the ship. He can't handle it. But his 'unware blessed' has changed his agony, his feeling doesn't fill with sorrow anymore, but with

joy. Although he is haunted by this experience, forever, he has only one duty to tell the truth he has got before to other people.

The experience that the mariner undergoes, especially his feeling, mood, are a normal thing that people might have eventhough it is not exactly the same as mariner has. But still there is a relationship between the Mariner and the voyage to the ordinary human being.

## CHAPTER IV

### CONCLUSION