THE WOMAN IMPLIED IN LORD BYRON'S SHE WALKS IN BEAUTY AND ALICE WAKER'S SHE POEM

THESIS

Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Sarjana Degree of English Department Faculty of Arts and Humanities State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya



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ABSTRACT

Nurfirdaus, Mei. 2018. *The Woman Implied in Lord Byron's She Walks In Beauty and Alice Walker's She Poem*. English Department. Faculty of Letters and Humanities. State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya.

The Advisor: Dr. Wahju Kusumajanti, M.Hum

In this research, the researcher describes poetry to find out the woman implied in *She Walks In Beauty* poem by Lord Byron and *She* poem by Alice Walker. The approach that is used in this research is Semiotic of Poetry by Michael Riffaterre. A descriptive qualitative method is used by the researcher for the study. The data collection is done by describing the whole poem using heuristic reading and hermeneutic reading, then the researcher marks the word and line in some stanzas that indicate the woman that implied in the poems. The result of the study shows that woman implied in *She Walks In Beauty* is a beautiful woman outside and inside. While the woman implied in *She* is an extraordinary woman, it means that the woman has a lot of goodness.

Keyword: Michael Riffaterre, Semiotic, Meaning, Heuristic, Hermeneutic



INTISARI

Nurfirdaus, Mei. 2018. *The Woman Implied in Lord Byron's She Walks In Beauty and Alice Walker's She Poem*. English Department. Faculty of Letters and Humanities. State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya.

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Dalam penelitian ini, peneliti mendeskripsikan puisi untuk mengetahui wanita yang tersirat dalam puisi *She Walks In Beauty* karya Lord Byron dan *She* puisi oleh Alice Walker. Pendekatan yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah pendekatan semiotik oleh Michael Riffaterre. Metode kualitatif deskriptif digunakan oleh peneliti untuk penelitian. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan menggambarkan seluruh puisi menggunakan pembacaan heuristik dan pembacaan hermeneutik, kemudian peneliti menandai kata, dan garis bawahi dalam beberapa bait yang menunjukkan wanita yang tersirat dalam *She Walks In Beauty* adalah wanita cantik di luar dan dalam. Sedangkan wanita yang tersirat dalam *She a*dalah wanita yang luar biasa, artinya adalah, wanita ini memiliki banyak sekali sifat kebaikan.

Kata kunci: Michael Riffaterre, Semiotika, Makna, Heuristik, Hermeneutik



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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

There are three main literary genres namely fiction, drama and poetry (Klarer 9). Fiction is any literary narrative, whether in prose or verse, which is invented instead of being an account of events that in fact happened (Abrams 94). It means that fiction is coming from the writer's imagination, because the events in the story do not really happen. Fiction is imagination, then for nonfiction is the process of writing based on facts. The second genre is drama, The dramatic or performing arts, however, combine the verbal with a number of non-verbal or optical visual means, including stage, scenery, shifting of scenes, facial expressions, gestures, make-up, props, and lighting.

The third is Poetry. Poetry as one of literary works, commonly formed in stanza, has the rhyme, rhythm, even lyrical, etc. Although poetry is not always created from the poet's real life, it is kind of imitation or mimesis that the poet expresses his intense emotions (Culler 60). In the poem also contains an expression of the feelings and thoughts of the poet who uses his or her imagination.

There are some understanding poetry by some literary workers, Herman J.Waluyo about definition of poetry that "poetry is a form of literature that expresses a poet's thoughts and feelings imaginatively and is composed by concentrating all the power of language and concentrating on a physical and inner structure" (Waluyo 1), it means that, poetry is a literary form written from the

results of the expression of thoughts and feelings of an imaginative poet, processed with interesting words so as to create a beautiful and meaningful poem. William Wordsworth says that "Poetry is the spontaneous overflow the powerful feelings, it takes its origin from emotion recollected in tranquilly; the emotion is contemplated till, by a reaction, the tranquilly gradually disappear, and an emotion, kindred to what which was the subject of contemplation, is gradually produced, and does itself actually exist in the mind" (Wordsworth 57), it means that poetry is a strong feeling that spontaneously comes out of the emotions from calm thoughts and contemplation of the writer.

In the poetry, there are elements that interrelated with each other. The element of poetry consists of four, they are theme, feeling, tone, and message (Waluyo 180-181). First is theme, theme is the elements of poetry that shape the poetry from inside and from the outside, with the elements, the poetry can be a good and beautiful poetry. The theme in poetry is the most basic thing in making poetry. The content and purpose of poetry is shaped by the goodness of the theme, because the theme contains the whole meaning in poetry (Waluyo 106). Second is feeling, feeling is the reader's feel after they read the poem, third is tone, tone is the writer's attitude in the poem, fourth is message, message is something that the reader can conclude after they read the poem.

Basically, poetry is a sign system that has meaning (Jabrohim 64). Poetry will meaningful if the reader gives meaning to the poem. Therefore to get the meaning of poetry, the reader has to know how to understanding poetry, the way of the reader to understanding poetry with interpreting the meaning of the poetry.

There is the method as research to understanding the meaning of poetry using semiotic of poetry by Michael Riffaterre.

There are two stage of semiotic reading by Riffaterre to analyze poetry. The first stage is heuristic reading, and the second stage is hermeneutic reading. With this two stage, the researchers analyze Lord Byron's poem titled *She Walks In Beauty*, and Alice Walker's poem titled *She*.

She Walks In Beauty is a poem that published in 1813 by Lord Byron. This poem has three stanzas and 18 lines. Byron was an English poet who wrote during the nineteenth century. The poem was written when Lord Byron was twenty-six years old and published by *Hebrew Melodies in* 1815 (Cummings 1). Byron wrote this poem after his first meeting with Anne Wilmot at the ball. James Wedderburn Webster, Byron close friend, wrote: "I did take him to Lady Sitwell's Party in Seymour road. He there for the first time saw his cousin, the beautiful Mrs Wilmot. When we return to his rooms in the Albany, he said little, but desired Fletcher to give him a tumbler of brandy, which he drank at once to Mrs Wilmot's health, the retired to rest, and was, I heard afterwards, in a sad state all night. The next day he wrote those charming lines upon here, She walks..."(Cochran 59). The beginning of the writing of this poem was when James Wedderburn Webster, Lord Byron's friends invited him to the party, there, Lord Byron met the beautiful Anne Wilmot, when Bron returned to his room,he could not forget Anne Wilmot's beauty, finally he made this poem, "*She Walks In Beauty*".

The second poem is *She* poem by Alice Walker. Alice Walker is a writer, she is a feminist and social-political activist. *She* poem was written for her friend

Gloria Steinem in 1997. The poem is written from the first person perspective, in which the writer as the first person speaks about the woman as someone who knows the personality. The poem was written for Gloria Steinem's 75 birthday. Gloria Steinem was a similar person to Alice Walker-she was also a writer, a feminist and social-political activist in America (Berankova 2). The poem is written in short stanza with short lines, it has 25 stanzas and has 99 lines.

The researcher uses two poems to be analyzed, the first poem was *She Walks In Beauty* by Lord Byron for analysis because this poem had an issue about a woman's beauty. Lord Byron compared the beauty of a woman to the beauty of the universe. Basically, Byron tries to describe the beauty of a woman who not only beautiful in appearance but also in an inner way. For the second poem is *She* poem by Alice Walker. This poem is written using everyday language. Alice Walker's poem is about admiration, respect, love, and friendship towards someone. As the readers read this poem, will get feeling about the content in the poem is not only about the writer and the woman being talked about in poetry, but also the poem make the reader imagine about their female friends and their female family members.

Although these two poems have a very different distinction in language processing, these two poems can be analyzed in the same context in terms of talking about the woman. In the interpretation of poetry, there is a very distant difference, in the *She Walks In Beauty* poem, many figurative languages are found, but in *She* poem it is found that this poem uses everyday language, so it is easier to understand.

1.2 Statement of the Problems

The research problem consists of main problems that the researcher takes in the context above and this study is arranged to answer the problems formulated in the following questions :

- 1. How is the woman implied in *She Walks In Beauty* poem from heuristic reading and hermeneutic reading?
- 2. How is the woman implied in *She* poem from heuristic reading and hermeneutic reading?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Based on the research problems above, the objective that is purposed to reached :

To knowing the woman that implied in She Walks In Beauty poem and She poem

1.4 Significance of the Study

Regarding the background and objectives of the study, this research expects valuable contributions. Hopefully, the results of this study will provide additional information to literature researchers who are conducting research using semiotic theory on poetry, using heuristic and hermeneutic readings to find out the women implicit in the poems. As for common readers, this research is expected to be useful to facilitate reading and understanding the contents of poetry, the researcher hopes after reading this research, the common reader has inspiration to learn more about poetry. Many readers give up to understand the poetry because poetic language is not like everyday language.

1.5 Scope and Limitation

The scope of this research is made to make the discussion clear and systematic. therefore, the scope of this study focuses on the woman as the object of the poem. Meanwhile, the limitation of this research is to make the research focused on the heuristic and hermeneutic reading to get woman implicature in the poem.

1.6 Method of Research

This study focuses on finding the woman that implied in *She Walks In Beauty* poem by Lord Byron and *She* poem by Alice Walker through the reading of semiotic; heuristic reading and hermeneutic reading. The researcher uses all of the lines and stanza of the poem to find how the woman describes in the both of the poems. For *She Walks In Beauty* poem, the researcher analyzes in per line, but for *She* poem, the researcher analyze per stanza, because the poem has short words in each stanza, and the poem has enjambment form. Enjambment is an extension of the idea beyond the line breaks of a verse of poetry, the writer continues the sentence beyond the end line to the next line. when each sentence ends with one line is called end-stop, enjambment is the inverse of this (Wiesen 7)

This part discusses how the data are collected and analyzed. It is divided into four sub-chapters, consists of research design, data sources, data collection, and data analysis.

1.6.1 Research Design.

The method is using a qualitative approach research, the type is a descriptive method, by using qualitative method, the analysis of the research will be presented in a descriptive way, not in numeral data.

1.6.2 Data Sources

Because the research design is qualitative approach research, the technique that is used to collect the data is library based, which contains printed books, journals, and articles to support the research. the main data source for this research is the literary work itself, She Walks In Beauty poem by Lord Byron and She poem by Alice Walker. for the secondary data source takes from digital and nondigital sources. The digital sources such as e-book and e-journal, blogs, and other sources from the internet that relevant to this research, while non-digital sources such as book, thesis, journals, articles.

1.5.1 Data Collection and analysis

In collecting data and analysis data, the researcher has some steps to be directions of the study as follow:

- 1. Read the poems carefully several times to get well and complete understanding and information whole the poems
- 2. The researcher described the poems based on semiotic reading: heuristic and hermeneutic to make the language and meaning of the poem clearer
- 3. The researcher marks the word, phrase, and line in some stanzas that indicate the woman implied in the poems by highlighting, underlining, or circling.

- 4. Heuristic reading is the first stage of reading, by doing this stage of reading, the language of poems can be understood clearer
- 5. Then the researcher continued to the second stage of reading, that is hermeneutic reading. It is done to get the content and the significance of the woman implied in the poems for answering the statement of problem.

1.6 Presentation of the Study

In writing the research, the research divides into four chapters. The first chapter contains the background of the study, statement of problems, the objective of the study, the significance of the study, scope and limitation, method of the study (which includes research design, data source, data collection, data analysis), and presentation of the study. In the second chapter, the researcher explains the related theory and shows some of the related studies dealing with *She Walks In Beauty* poem by Lord Byron and *She* poem by Alice Walker. The third chapter is the discussion of the research in which the researcher answers the statement of the problem. At last, in the fourth chapter, the researcher concludes the result of the discussion.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Theoretical Framework

This chapter discusses the theoretical explanation about the related materials and concepts which is suitable with the chosen literary work. The researcher uses theory of semiotic of poetry by Michael Riffaterre to get the meaning of the poem then to know the woman that implied in both of the poems. There are two stages of reading the poem in semiotic of poetry, first is heuristic reading, then the second is hermeneutic reading. The researcher also analyzed the theme of the poems, it is intended to find out the main idea of the poems, it means that highlight the main idea by the poet. "Many poems have more than one theme, and they are closely related to the feelings the poet is trying to convey, for this reason, themes in poetry are as varied as the ups and downs we experience in life" (Sanders 1-5).

2.1.1 Semiotic

Beyond the most basic definition as 'the study of signs', there is considerable variation among leading semioticians as to what semiotics involves. One of the broadest definitions is that of Umberto Eco, who states that "semiotics is concerned with everything that can be taken as a sign" (Eco 7). He also said that in a semiotic sense, signs take the form of words, images, sounds, gestures, and objects.

Based on Pierce, semiosis is the relationship between a sign, an object, and a meaning. The sign represents the object, or referent, in the mind of an interpreter.

"Interpretant" refers to a sign that serves as the representation of an object. Signs can be verbal (words) or nonverbal. (Pierce 4–10).

Everyone is a semiotician, because everyone is constantly unconsciously interpreting the meaning of signs around them – from traffic lights, the meaning of red color is "stop", yellow means "caution", then green means "go", sign in our daily life, such as Octagon: stop, the octagon (eight-sided) shape always means stop. You must come to a complete stop at the sight, stop line, pedestrian crosswalk or curb. Then, yield the right-of-way to any vehicle or pedestrian approaching from either direction, then Triangle: Yield sign, it means that you must slow down to a speed reasonable for the conditions and yield the right ofway, stop if necessary, example: sign for "Give Away". Sign of Diamond: Warning, these signs warn you of special conditions. Drive with caution and be ready to slow down, example: sign for "Priority road". Pentagon: school zone and school crossing, the pentagon (five-sided) shape marks school zones and warns you about the school crossing. Rectangle: Regulatory or Guide, these vertical signs generally give instructions or tell you the law, example: sign for "SPEED LIMIT 50". Horizontal signs may give directions or information, example: sign for "ROAD CLOSED 10 MILES AHEAD LOCAL RAFFIC ONLY". Sign using your fingers is also common, we even do it. By using the thumb, in the west all the signs are fine. For divers, thumb up the mark up to the surface, for road users, using the thumb on the side of the road means you want to hitch a ride. Signs not only just in visual – they can be sonic signs too, such as the sound of a police siren, usually heard before the vehicle is seen. (https://www.123rf.com/stockphoto/traffic_signs.html?sti=ms5x7sfbw4te0cnfa5|&mediapopup=41801904, October 16, 2018. 22:45).

Ferdinan De Saussure makes the distinction in these terms: A linguistic sign is not a link between a thing and a name, but between a concept [*signified*] and a sound pattern [*signifier*]. The sound pattern is not actually a sound; for a sound is something physical. A sound pattern is the hearer's psychological impression of a sound, as given to him by the evidence of his senses. This sound pattern may be called a 'material' element only in that it is the representation of our sensory impressions. The sound pattern may thus be distinguished from the other element associated with it in a linguistic sign. This other element is generally of a more abstract kind: the concept. (Chandler 14). Signifier is things that are caught by our mind like sounds, or visual images. While signified is the meaning that is in our mind about what is caught. for example, the word "cat", a cat in signifier is a collection of letters that is c-a-t, while signified can be understood as an animal that has feathers, has a tail, has claws and sounds "meow"

In Peirce's own words: A sign . . . [in the form of a representamen] is something which stands to somebody for something in some respect or capacity. It addresses somebody, that is, creates in the mind of that person an equivalent sign, or perhaps a more developed sign. That sign which it creates I call the interpretant of the first sign. The sign stands for something, its object. It stands for that object, not in all respects, but in reference to a sort of idea, which I have sometimes called the ground of the representamen (Peirce 58). The signs are related to objects that resemble them, their existence has a causal relationship with these signs. Peirce uses the term icon for its similarity, an index for causal relationships, and symbols for conventional associations. For the example: Garuda Pancasila for the Indonesian people is a bird that has a rich symbol of meaning. But for people who have different cultural backgrounds, such as Eskimos, Garuda Pancasila will be considered as an ordinary bird that is equated with other eaglelike birds.

Roland Barthes, in his theory Barthes developed semiotics into two levels of signification, namely the level of denotation and connotation (Barthes 19). Denotation is the level of signification which explains the relationship between the marker and the signifier, in reality, resulting in explicit, direct, and definite meaning. Roland Barthes is the successor to Saussure's thinking. Saussure is interested in the complex way of forming sentences and the way in which sentence forms determine meaning, but are less interested in the fact that the same sentence can convey different meanings to different people in the situation.Roland Barthes continued this thought by emphasizing the interaction between the text and the personal and cultural experiences of the users, the interaction between conventions in the text and the conventions experienced and expected by the users. Barthes's idea is known as the "order of signification", which includes denotation (the true meaning according to the dictionary) and connotation (the dual meaning born of cultural and personal experience). Here is the point of difference between Saussure and Barthes, although Barthes still uses the term signifier-signified promoted by Saussure. (Ming* 59).

2.1.2 Semiotic of Poetry by Michael Riffaterre

In the history of semiotics theory, Michael Riffaterre has played a central role in advancing poetic theory. Riffaterre said that "poetry expresses concepts and things by indirection. To put it simply, a poem says one thing and means another" (Riffaterre 1). Literature is a language activity, literary language is different from everyday language. Everyday language is mimetic (imitating something or someone), while literary language is semiotic (the study of signs and symbols). Literary works express concepts and things indirectly. In other words, literary works express something and contain other meanings.

Poetry that says one thing and means another can be caused by semantic indirectly, there two things: First is "Displacing of meaning" and the second is "Distorting of meaning". Displacing meaning is when the sign moves from one meaning to another. According to Riffaterre the displacing of meaning is caused by the use of figurative languages, such as simile, metaphor, personification, metonymy, synecdoche. The use of classical language is a tool to obtain poetic effects in poetry. Figurative language includes all types of expressions in the form of words, phrases or sentences that have other meanings with their literal meaning. This class of language functions to arouse readers' responses and present something that has many dimensions in the shortest possible form. (Sayuti 75).

Figurative language simile and metaphor is the similarity view. Metaphor is a departure from the literal use of language which serves as a condensed or elliptical *simile*, in that it involves an implicit comparison between two disparate things. (Abrams 97) Personification. Is a type of imagery where human qualities are attributed to non human phenomena. The characteristics can also be feelings, emotions, or motives given to objects incapable of thought. (Abrams 97)

Metonymy, is a figurative language in which one object is named which replaces another object closely associated with it. So, for example, when you're talking about the power of a king, you might say "the crown," instead. (Abrams 97)

Synecdoche a figurative language in which a part of something stands for the whole thing. (Portnet 66)

Second is "Distorting of meaning", according to Riffaterre, distorting of meaning is caused by three things: (1) Ambiguity, the meaning of ambiguity is the language of poetry that has many interpretive characteristics. The characteristic of having many interpretations is caused by the use of figurative language and ambiguity. Ambiguity can be in the form of words, phrases, or sentences that have more than one meaning. To attract readers' attention and curiosity, words, phrases, or sentences that have more than one meaning can be interpreted with various meanings that eventually become "dim". (2) Contradiction (the fact of something being the complete opposite of something else or very different from something else, so that one of them must be wrong (Cambridge dictionary), often poetry express something by the opposite, to express the meaning in reverse, the paradox and irony style is used, paradox is a style of language that expresses something contrary in the form (3) Nonsense, nonsense are words that have no linguistic meaning. These words are the creation of the writers, there is not in the dictionary.

a sign changes from one meaning to another, when a word represents another word.

2.1.2.1 Semiotic Reading: Heuristic and Hermeneutic

To have the meaning of the sonnet according to the poetic theory of Riffaterre is that the reader must engage into two processes of reading in that the first reading which Riffaterre calls "heuristic" points to a reality outside the poem. The first reading points to the meaning of the poem and it needs only the linguistic competence of the reader. To read the poem in heuristic reading is to read it in grammatical aspect. It does not read a poem according to the play of signs and their relation. Consequently, the investigation of the grammatical elements of the poem reduces it to a string of unrelated bits. At this stage, the meaning of the poem will be found textually.

In order to go through the interpretation of a poem, Riffaterre bounds the reader into the second reading. Respectively, Riffaterre coined "literary competence" to able the reader to deal with frequent "ungrammaticalities" in reading a poem. In the second reading which Riffaterre calls "hermeneutic", the reader goes through the ungrammatical aspects of the poem because the poem conveys its meaning indirectly. In the second reading, finally emerges a structural matrix which is based on the signs in the poem. This matrix can be a single sentence or even a single word. The poet never mentions this sentence or word directly in the poem. The matrix acts as a kind of message for the poem. It is the essence of what poet has tried to convey to the reader by the use of literary language. The poem is connected to its matrix by actual versions of the matrix in

the form of familiar statements, clichés, quotations, or conventional associations. The matrix ultimately gives a poem unity. (Lashkarian 1).

The main theory of Riffaterre is the reading of heuristics and hermeneutics. In the understanding the significance of the poetry, it is needed the two stages of reading; heuristic and hermeneutic (Riffaterre 5-6). Heuristic reading is the first level to interpret meaning in the poem while hermeneutic reading is the second level (Riffaterre 5), in heuristic reading the reader only gets the meaning of a text, in accordance with language and textual, it can be inserted additional words or synonym and define the word or phrase in the brackets. The interpretation of heuristic reading also based on reader's linguistic competence (Riffaterre 5). In such heuristic reading, the significance of the poem has clearer meaning than the original and having clearer clue based on interpretation, people often refer to it as the meaning that designated by the dictionary.

The second stage is Hermeneutic reading, Hermeneutic reading is the method of interpretation. After doing the heuristic reading, the reader can repeat to read the heuristic reading into hermeneutic reading. Hermeneutic reading is sentence or phrase explanatory poetry from heuristic reading. At this stage the real meaning is carried out, the reader will interpret the meaning from the heuristic reading, but the significance is still held. Hermeneutic application is to study the meaning through repeated readings by predicting the meaning contained implicitly in the literary work itself by using all the reader knowledge possessed. At this reading stage, poetry is interpreted as a whole. Signs found inside heuristic readings found true meaning. (Jabrohim 81)

In connection with heuristic and hermeneutic readings, it is necessary to distinguish the meaning of the word or phrase based on linguistic structure and meaning of the word or phrase based on reader interpretation, but there is still a connection with heuristic reading. What is meant by the meaning of the word or phrase based on linguistic structure is all information in the mimetic level that is presented by the text to the reader, while the meaning of the word or phrase based on reader interpretation is the unity between aspects of form and semantics. Simply stated, it can be stated that the meaning is entirely referential in accordance with language and textual, while the meaning can be "out" of linguistic references and referring to things outside the text. In heuristic readings, the reader only gets the meaning of a text, while meaning from interpretation is obtained when the reader has gone beyond hermeneutic reading. (Riffaterre 5)

2.2 Review of Previous Studies

Ivonne Pamela Landázuri Betancourt student of Universitat de València thesis entitled *Two Ways Of Appreciating Female Beauty, A comparative analysis of Lord Byron's poem "She Walks in Beauty" and Robert Browning's poem "A Pretty Woman".* This research focused on analyzing the elements of the characteristic of Romanticism and which of Victorianism, as well as try to find some links between both poems and poets. The researcher has found more differences than similarities in the poems the researcher are analyzing. All those characteristics that the researcher have been talking about, and that make the poems so different, are the reflection of the literature of their time. In this case, two literary periods will necessarily have different visions of Beauty. A beautiful woman can have a spiritual and almost metaphysical aura or a more 'down-toearth' beauty, depending on who describes her. Also, the way to appreciate that beauty can change. And the researcher has found out that for the Romantic poet, Lord Byron, beauty can inspire feelings of love and emotion, while the Victorian poet, Robert Browning seems to appreciate beauty just in terms of momentary liking, without emotional implication, as he tried to do with his own poetry. from the review one of previous study above, the researcher found the similarities and differences. From the similarities, the researcher finds the previous study that use *She Walks In Beauty* poem as an object of the research, for the differences is the theory that uses, in the previous study above using comparative study, but in this research is using semiotic of poetry by Michael Riffaterre.

For the poetry of *She* by Alice Walker, the researcher has not found the previous study. Most people only analyze this poem for personal use, and have not received official recognition.

For the other previous study is from Laily Maghfuroh student of Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University thesis entitled *Poetic Signs Of Love In Robert Frost's Poems*. In this research focus on analyzing of poetic signs referring to love in six Robert Frost's poems. The poetic signs referring to love become important and interesting to be analyzed from semiotic aspect because it can enlarge the interpretation of love and understand the meaning of love in the whole context of the poems.

The researcher found other previous study, it comes from Ayu Bandu Retnomurti student of Indraprasta PGRI University thesis entitled *The Meaning* *Of "To Dianeme" In Robert Herrick's Poem (Semiotic Approach in Literature Analysis)* . in this research, the writer would like to describe "The Meaning Analysis of "To Dianeme" in Robert Herrick's Poem (*Semiotic Approach in Literature Analysis*). The findings of this research there are two meaning which can be found in "To Dianeme" such as heuristic like denotative meaning and hermeneutic like connotative meaning.

From the 2 last previous study above, the researcher found the similarities and differences. From the similarities, the researcher did not find the previous study that use *She Walks In Beauty* poem and *She* poem as object of the research, but the other similarities are the same theory of the use in the study, it is Semiotic theory by Michael Riffaterre. The difference is the researcher uses two poems titled *She Walks In Beauty* poem by Lord Byron and *She* poem by Alice Walker. The researcher want to analyze more specific about Woman that implied in both of the poem and understanding more about the poems using Semiotic theory by Michael Riffaterre.

2.3 Woman

A woman is a female human being. The term *woman* is usually reserved for an adult, with the term girl being the usual term for a female child or adolescent. The term *woman* is also sometimes used to identify a female human, regardless of age, as in phrases such as "women's rights". Women with typical genetic development are usually capable of giving birth from puberty until menopause. (Deana F. Morrow and Lori Messinger 8)

CHAPTER III

THE WOMAN IMPLIED IN THE SHE WALKS IN BEAUTY AND SHE POEM

This chapter will discuss the data collected from the poems. The data analysis will be conducted in two ways, first ways is the researcher uses the theory semiotic of poetry; heuristic and hermeneutic reading. The second ways is analyzed the structure of the poems. The first and the second ways of data analysis used to find who is the character "She" in both of poem. Riffaterre said that poetry says one thing and means another, so when we interpret the poetry, we should careful, we can change the poet thoughts. Poetry say one thing and means another can be caused by using figurative language.

3.1 Lord Byron's "She Walks In Beauty"

In this poem, the researcher analyzes the poem into per line. The woman is implied by the author started from the first line.

3.1.1 Heuristic Reading

The researcher define the meaning of the phrase of the line is in per word or phrase, because every word and phrase is important to get the woman implied in the poems.

She walks in beauty, like the night (Line 1)

She (female creature) walks in beauty (The way she walks is good), like the night (when daytime people thinking about busy schedule, tasks that have to run until making stress, everybody walking faster because of deadline tasks. But in the

nighttime is time to people go home, place where to rest the body, everybody walking slowly because nothing make a hurry like their deadline tasks). It is Simile figurative language, the word "like" in the sentence above has a function to compare the walks of the character She with night.

Of cloudless climes and starry skies; (Line 2)

Of cloudless climes (the situation when there's no cloud in the sky, and the weather is warm, because the sun is shining bright, so the intensity of the cloud will decrease) *and starry skies*; (the situation in the night where there are a lot of stars and there is no cloud that make the stars are visible, an make it twinkle in the sky because it uncovered by cloud). It is Alliteration figurative language, there are repeats a speech sound of words that are close each other, the words are "cloudless climes" and "starry skies".

And all that's best of dark and bright (Line 3)

and that's best (of the highest quality, or being the most suitable, pleasing, or effective type of thing) *of dark* (symbol of sadness, in West cultures, dark color especially black cloth was worn as a social symbol to let other people know a person using mourning. This became an elaborate ritual when Queen Victoria, moured the death of her husband, Prince Albert for 40 years *(Funeralzone.com.au/blog/mourning-colors)*, in addition to honor the dead people, the color of the dress is also a sign that there is a deep sadness of the people who use it) *and bright* (symbol of happiness, joy, sun shine is a bright, it making warm, build the spirit, people enjoy their outside activity, walking at the park, going to

the zoo. Different when rainy day, people can't walking at the park, or at the zoo).

Meet in her aspect and her eyes; (Line 4)

meet in her aspect (A particular appearance or quality, how appearance looks in someone, it can be the face, and the hairstyle) *and her eyes;* (to look at someone or something with interest).

Thus mellowed to that tender light (Line 5)

thus mellowed (feeling smooth and soft, feel relaxed without strain or anxiety) *to that tender light* (When nighttime we could seen any kind of light in the sky, tender light toned down to something that's more "*tender*" and less intense than the *light* you get during the day that has soft flash. In the night, there is a star light and moon light. When we see them, that would be tender light, less of bright and blinding than the light you get during the day.).

Which heaven to gaudy day denies. (Line 6)

Which heaven (in some religions, the place, sometimes imagined to be in the sky, where God or the gods live and where good people are believed to go after they die, so that they can enjoy perfect happiness, it is wonderful feeling) *to gaudy* (having too many bright colors) *day* (a period of 24 hours, esp. from 12 o'clock one night to 12 o'clock the next night, or the part of this period after the sun rises but before it goes down, when there is light) *denies* (to say that something is not true). it is Personified figurative language, The writer give word "heaven" human characteristic and qualifier to something non human. Heaven is the place where the God lives and where good people go after the die according to some religion *(Merriam Webster)*. Heaven is not human, so it categories in non human, non human has no emotional.

One shade the more, one ray the less, (Line 7)

One shade the more (so many of shadows covering the light, shadows is represent of melancholy or sadness), *one ray the less* (make little beam of the light)

Had half impaired the nameless grace (Line 8)

had half (either of the two equal or nearly equal parts that together make up a whole) *impaired* (to damage or weaken something so that it is less effective) *the nameless* (having no name, or having a name that is not known, or it can be definition as especially of an emotion that not easy to describe; indefinable) *grace* (the quality of being pleasantly polite, or a willingness to be fair and honest).

Which waves in every raven tress, (Line 9)

Which waves (a raised line of water that moves across the surface of an area of water, especially the sea) *in every raven* (the largest bird in the crow family, with shiny black feathers) *tress* (a long lock of hair; especially : the long unbound hair of a woman). it is Metaphor figurative language, There are comparison between "raven" and "tress". raven is life thing, but tress is unlife things, the statement doesn't literary make a sense.

Or softly lightens o'er her face; (Line 10)

Or softly (pleasing or agreeable to the senses : bringing ease, comfort, calms, or quiet) *lightens* (to brighten or light up) *o'er her face;* (the looks of the surface of a thing, especially one that is presented to the view or has a particular function, in particular, or we can say over the front part of the head that in humans extends from the forehead to the chin and includes the mouth, nose, cheeks, and eyes).

Where thoughts serenely sweet express, (Line 11)

Where thoughts (to form or have in the mind) serenely (clear and free of unpleasant change, peaceful and calm, or a person that not worried or excited) sweet (used to show that you are happy about something or think it is good) express (to show a feeling or idea by what you say or do or by how you look).

How pure, how dear their dwelling-place. (Line 12)

how pure (the quality of having good morals and a good character), *how dear* (loved or liked very much) *their dwelling-place*.(it referring to human thought). It is Personification figurative language, personification comparing thoughts to people, it is comparing the mind to a home (dwelling-place)

And on that cheek, and o'er that brow,

So soft, so calm, yet eloquent, (Line 13 - 14)

And on that cheek (the soft part of your face that is below your eye and between your mouth and ear), and o'er that brow (A brow is also an eyebrow), So soft (very pleasing or agreeable to the senses : bringing ease, comfort, or quiet), so *calm*(the feeling of very peaceful, quiet, and without worry), *yet eloquent*, (up until the present or a specified or implied time that giving a clear strong message)

The smiles that win, the tints that glow, (Line 15)

The smiles (a happy or friendly expression on the face in which the ends of the mouth curve up slightly, often with the lips moving apart so that the teeth can be seen) *that win* (a successful attempt at achieving something such as a prize or reward), *the tints* (a shade or variety of color) *that glow* (a steady radiance of light or heat, steady light without flame).

But tell of days in goodness spent, (Line 16)

But tell (to say something to someone, often giving them information or instructions) *of days*(a period of 24 hours, esp. from 12 o'clock one night to 12 o'clock the next night, or the part of this period after the sun rises but before it goes down, when there is light) *in goodness spent* (the quality of being good that completely used to the point of no longer having any power or effectiveness).

A mind at peace with all below, (Line 17)

A mind (the element of a person or other conscious being that enables them to be aware of the world and their experiences, to think, and to feel; the consciousness and thought.) *at peace* (the state of not being interrupted or annoyed by worry, problems, noise, or unwanted actions, calm, there's no problem) *with all below* (the aspect that can disturb the peace like dissent, can't believe each other). A heart whose love is innocent! (Line 18)

A heart (used to refer to a person's character, or the place within a person where feelings or emotions are considered to come from, people soul) whose love (an intense feeling of deep affection) *is innocent!* (pure heart, felt no negatives, no hurt for another, no ill feelings, no selfishness, no impure thoughts, it is an individual who only held the highest love, felt the highest and grandest feelings within and that only good qualities lived in a person with a pure heart).

3.1.2 Hermeneutic Reading

Hermeneutic reading is sentence or phrase explanatory poetry from heuristic reading.

She walks in beauty, like the night (Line 1)

The female creature especially in this poem "walk in beauty", we can say that she is beautiful, because the way she walks is good, make people feel calm, feel fresh after past the heavy day in working.

Of cloudless climes and starry skies; (Line 2)

The beautiful of the female creature not only compared with night, but with night that there is no cloud also full of stars, it means that "she" has perfect appearance, besides of her walks is good, her face is so clear without acne that covered. Her walks is good with shoes that covering her feet, skinny black shoes that reflect a shine bright stars in the night in every her single step.

And all that's best of dark and bright (Line 3)

She is just beautiful no matter how the condition, when she's sad because

of one of her family dead also when she's happy that can enjoy the day at the outside.

Meet in her aspect and her eyes;(Line 4)

She is beautiful when she's sad or when she's happy, and it's a perfection of the beautiful female creature, it appeared inside her attitude and her appearance over her face.

Thus mellowed to that tender light (Line 5)

Everything that's great about both "dark" and "bright" is smooth and soft. When people see the female creature especially Woman in this poem, she looks smooth, soft, make people feel relaxed when see her

Which heaven to gaudy day denies. (Line 6)

The people as the reader who sees the female creature from the explanation in this poem can't deny the wonderful feeling about the female creature especially in this poem, about the beautiful of the female creature, she's looks like star at the night, no matter the condition she always looks beautiful, we as the reader, the poem can't deny the beautiful looks of the female creature.

One shade the more, one ray the less, (Line 7)

The woman face is covering by sadness, and makes gloomy over her face

Had half impaired the nameless grace (Line 8)

The shadow overcomes the ray, when the woman is sad the beauty will still be half marvelous, because it is only "half impaired". the beauty, the elegance of the female creature is so priceless that it can not be defined or identified as a name, just the words beautiful female creature that can represent the woman.

Which waves in every raven tress, (Line 9)

The female creature is beautiful with her shinny black hair that looks like the largest bird in the cow family with its black feathers and she is beautiful with her curly hair like waved water.

Or softly lightens o'er her face; (Line 10)

Her glowing over the face looks like the sunsets, its gloomy light calms, and comfort anyone who sees it.

Where thoughts serenely sweet express, (Line 11)

The woman's creature inner beauty is reflected in her appearance that

peaceful, calm, that make she shows pleasant feeling in how she looks.

How pure, how dear their dwelling-place. (Line 12)

Her perfect inner quality added to her external beauty, the female creature

becomes more perfect as she possesses beauty inside out.

And on that cheek, and o'er that brow,

So soft, so calm, yet eloquent, (Line 13 - 14)

She is quiet and rather elegant, from her cheek over her brow it looks soft, she does not joke and laugh a lot, she seems to be more of the lovely and regal type.

The smiles that win, the tints that glow, (Line 15)

Her smile is brighter with the lips moving apart so her teeth can be seen and her blushes red face make her more beautiful even if she does not say much out loud.

But tell of days in goodness spent, (Line 16)

Reflect all the time that the woman has spent doing good deeds with her smile, because smiles are like yawns, they are infectious, her one smile could bring smiles to more faces. She's certainly not just a pretty face – she's also kind, which is why she's able to look so serene

A mind at peace with all below, (Line 17)

The woman's serenity and smiles also reflect the calmness of her mind. Because she's a good person, everything that her think, her feel; and her consciousness is at the state of not being interrupted or annoyed by worry, problems, and noise.

A heart whose love is innocent! (Line 18)

A heart can't be deceived, although the heart have a choice, sometimes the heart haven't a choice, but for this female creature, her heart is not chosen and not chosen to anyone, she is not only beautiful in appearance, but in her inner also, everyone loves her, and she loves everyone with honest from her heart and without pressure.

3.2 Alice Walker's "She"

In She poem, the researcher analyze into per stanza, because the poem has short phrase in each stanza, and the poem has enjambment form. Enjambment is an extension of the idea beyond the line breaks of a verse of poetry, the writer continues the sentence beyond the end line to the next line. when each sentence ends with one line is called end-stop, enjambment is the inverse of this (G. Wiesen, 1).

3.2.1 Heuristic Reading

In the heuristic reading, the poem is read based on language structure, it can be inserted additional words or synonym and define the word or phrase in the brackets.

She is the one who will notice that the first snapdragon of Spring is in bloom; (Stanza 1)

She is the one (the only one female creature who special in someone life). *who will notice* (Who will give warn) *that the first snapdragon* (The snapdragon is named such because when you squeeze it together properly, it actually looks like a dragon that is opening and closing its mouth, these are generally as a cold season plant that is an annual and they are going to do the best when they have partial sun, they will bloom most profusely in full sun to partial shade, in the spring. Once the temperature heats up, they may stop blooming altogether. Planting them in partial shade and keeping them well watered will help them make it through the summer, to begin blooming again in fall.), *of Spring* (Season of the year between winter and summer during which temperatures gradually rise, Spring and "springtime" refer to the season, and also to ideas of rebirth, rejuvenation, renewal, resurrection and regrowth, is a time when flowers bloom and trees begin to grow and reproduce. The days grow longer and the temperature in most areas become more temperate), *in bloom;* ((of a plant or tree) to produce flowers, or (of a flower) to open or be open, time to flowering the flower) She is the one who will tell the most funny & complicated joke. (Stanza 2)

She is the one (the only one female creature who special in someone life) who will tell (to say something to someone, often giving them information or instructions) the most (he biggest number or amount (of), or more than anything or anyone else; superlative of many or much) funny (giving joy and laughter), complicated (Make people think so hard to find the way, involving a lot of different parts in a way that is difficult to understand)

joke. (Such a funny story or trick in order to make people laugh).

She is the one who will surprise you by knowing the difference between turnips and collard Greens; (Stanza 3)

She is the one (the only one female creature who special in someone life), who will surprise you (Someone give unexpected thing to you) by knowing the difference (By knowing the way of the fact of not being same), between turnips (a rounded, white root that is eaten cooked as a vegetable, the leaves similar to spinach), and collard (Leaves that looks like spinach), Greens; (of a colour between blue and yellow; of the colour of grass)

& between biscuits & scones. (Stanza 4) & between biscuits (a small, flat cake that is dry and usually sweet, flat cake it's dry and usually sweet)

& scones.(a small, round cake that is like bread, made from flour, milk, and a little

fat)

She is the one who knows where to take you for dancing or where the food & the restaurant decor are not to be missed. (Stanza 5)

She is the one who knows where (the only one female creature that know the way) to take you (Bring you some place) for dancing (Moving the body with music) or where the food (Looking for the something that can eat), the restaurant (Some place that where meals prepared and served) decor (Things to make room changed) are not to be missed. (Left behind).

She is the one who is saintly. (Stanza 6)

She is the one (the only one female creature who special in someone life),

who is saintly. (Someone that good, kind and patient)

She is the one who reserves the right to dress like a slut. (Stanza 7)

She is the one (the only one female creature who special in someone life),

who reserves the right (Someone who doing in the right way)

to dress (Put clothes to cover the body)

like a slut. (People that never satisfied but often don't care to do or have some specified).

She is the one who takes you shopping; (Stanza 8)

She is the one (the only one female creature who special in someone life), *who takes you shopping;* (Person who takes you to buying things in shop, people usually feel happy and satisfied after shopping, because they can get what they looking for, you buy a thing and add something new in your life, example when you buy clothes, furniture, shoes or any else, it means you add new stuff in your house, so it can be new life for your stuff that your already buy.)

She is the one who knows where the best clothes are bought cheap. (Stanza 9)

She is the one (the only one female creature who special in someone life), who knows where (Someone who knows the way to take you) the best clothes (The prime of cover of the body to protect or decorate the body), are bought (Got the thing by paying money), cheap. (Thing that have low quality or low prices)

She is the one who warms your home with her fragrance; (Stanza 10) She is the one (the only one female creature who special in someone life), who warms your (Someone who makes you warm), home (Where people live), with her fragrance; (She has pleasant smell)

the one who brings music, magic & joy. (Stanza 11)

The one who brings (to take or carry someone or something to a place or a person, or in the direction of the person speaking), *music* (an art of sound in time that expresses ideas and emotions in significant forms through the elements of rhythm, melody, harmony, and color), *magic* (a special, exciting quality that makes something or someone different and better than others) & *joy*. (the great happiness)

She is the one speaking the truth from her heart. (Stanza 12)

She is the one (the only one female creature who special in someone life), speaking (the way to communication with people, revealing what is in the mind), the truth (The fact about situation, event or person), from her heart. (Honest and truthful woman)

She is the one at the bedside wedding, funerals or divorce of all the best people you dearly love. (Stanza 13)

She is the one at the bedside (A female creature at the side of the comfortable place to rest the body after doing the activity), wedding (Ceremony to

chain two people,), funerals (ceremony for dead person)

or divorce (Two people ended the marriage), of all the best people (One of the best people between the other people), you dearly love. (Love so much)

She is the one with courage. (Stanza 14)

She is the one (the only one female creature who special in someone life), with courage. (the ability to control your fear in a dangerous or difficult situation)

She is the one who speaks her bright mind; (Stanza 15)

She is the one (the only one female creature who special in someone life), who speaks (Someone who revealing what is in the mind), her bright ((of a person) intelligent and quick to learn) mind; (the element, part, substance, or process that reasons, thinks, feels, wills, perceives, judges, etc)

She is the one who encourages young & old to do the same. (Stanza 16)

She is the one (the only one female creature who special in someone life), who encourages (to talk or behave or give advice in a way that gives someone confidence to do something) young (a male/female creature that being in the first or early stage of life or growth; youthful; not old) & old (a male/female creature having lived or existed for many years) to do the same. (doing in the same way)

She is the one on the picket line, at the barricade, at the prison, in jail; (Stanza 17)

She is the one (the only one female creature who special in someone life), on the picket line, at the barricade, (The group of having disagreement with the employer at the place that blockade), at the prison (a place to hold prisoners involved in major crimes and be punished for a long time (more than a year). Most of the prisoners who occupy this place have been in jail because they are waiting for the judge's decision or because of certain other matters), in jail; (The building that accommodates only those who have been arrested and detained pending court agreements, persons who have committed minor crimes, and persons who have been sentenced by the court and are waiting to be transferred to other facilities)

She is the one who is there. (Stanza 18)

She is the one (the only one female creature who special in someone life), who is there. (Someone who beside you)

If they come for me & I am at her house I know she will hide me. (Stanza 19)

If they come for me (Some people come to me), & I am at her house (My position is at her living place), I know (to have information in your mind; to be aware of something), she will hide me. (the female creature put me (someone who has relation with the female creature) in a place where nobody can't be seen me (someone who has relation with the female creature))

If I tell her where I have hidden my heart she will keep my secret safe. (Stanza 20)

If I tell her (If I give her (the female creature) the information), where I have hidden (I am (someone who has relation with the female creature) at the secret place), my heart (the feeling of emotions), she (the female creature) will keep (making someone save), my secret (the personal information), safe. (situation that not in danger or likely to be harmed)

She is the one who without hesitation comes to my aid & my defense. (Stanza 21)

She is the one (the only one female creature who special in someone life), who (used as the subject or object of a verb to show which person you are referring to, or to add information about a person just mentioned. It is used for people, not things), without hesitation (the act of pausing before doing something, especially because you are nervous or not certain)

comes to my aid & (Aid is often used to refer to help given in the form of food, money, medical supplies, etc., to a country or group of people that is in need or because of an emergency), my defense. (the ability to protect against attack or harm, or something used to protect against attack or harm, an argument or explanation that you use to prove that you are not guilty of something) She is the one who believes my side of the story First; (Stanza 22)

She is the one (the only one female creature who special in someone life), who believes (Have confidence in the truth without absolute proof that one is right in doing so), my side (a part of someone's character) of the story (a description, either true or imagined, of a connected series of events), First; ((a person or thing) coming before all others in order, time, amount, quality, or importance)

She is the one whose heart is open. (Stanza 23)

She is the one (the only one female creature who special in someone life), whose heart (refer to a person's character, or the place within a person where feelings or emotions are considered to come from, the center of a person's emotions, or the general character of someone), is open. (honest and not trying to keep things secret). It is Personification figurative language, comparing heart to open (usually use to verb word such as "open the door", "open the book").

She is the one who loves. (Stanza 24)

She is the one who loves. (She has strong feelings of liking a person)

She is the one who makes activism the most compelling because she is the one who is irresistable her own self. (Stanza 25)

She is the one who makes (the only one female creature who special in

someone life to cause something), activism (Make a action of direct and public methods to try to bring about social and political changes), the most compelling (Very interesting and making you want to watch or listen), because she is the one (the only one female creature who special in someone life), who is irresistible (Someone male/female creature that is very adorable), her own self. (the set of someone's characteristics, such as personality and ability, that are not physical and make that person different from other people)

3.2.2 Hermeneutic Reading

Hermeneutic reading is sentence or phrase explanatory poetry from heuristic reading.

She is the one who will notice that the first snapdragon of Spring is in bloom; (Stanza 1)

"She" is the only one female creature who will see a someone change become stronger and become a new person like a flower that grows in early summer. "She" attended he/she' life from nothing, become into someone's new like a flower that bloom in the spring.

She is the one who will tell the most funny & complicated joke. (Stanza 2)

She is the only person who always make me smile because she's funny

female creature. When I'm sad, "She" will make a joke until my feelings get better. She make such a funny story or trick in order to make me laugh

She is the one who will surprise you by knowing the difference between turnips and collard

She make me surprise with the way she knows when I'm sad, she knows when I'm happy, although I'm not says some words to her. The way she differentiate my feeling is like distinguish turnips plats and collard green. Turnips and collard looks similar, but if we looks closer they have differentiate. Turnips and collard has leaves like spinach, collard is eaten on the leaves, but for turnips, cooked and eaten on rounded white root. So, when I'm sad but I won't to show it to her, she already know, because how matter you cover your sadness, one day will be seen by her

& between biscuits & scones. (Stanza 4)

Not only can distinguish turnips and collard, she can also distinguish biscuits and scones. Biscuits and Scones both have a sweet taste, but have a difference, biscuits is a small, flat cake that is dry and usually sweet, for scones is round cake is like bread. So basically she can distinguish the change in me even though it is very small things She is the one who knows where to take you for dancing or where the food & the restaurant decor are not to be missed. (Stanza 5)

"She" knows what suits on me, from the food I like, she make my feeling

better, and she knows how to make me happy

She is the one who is saintly. (Stanza 6)

She is person that good, kind and patient and she is the one who good, kind

and patient

She is the one who reserves the right to dress like a slut. (Stanza 7)

"She" is free to wear whatever she wants, she becomes herself, because she has a firm stance, does not follow other people, she's don't care about what people say

She is the one who takes you shopping; (Stanza 8)

"She" wants to make me look for a new environment, and make me happy.

When I'm sad, she makes me looks like someone who is shopping, get new life

better than when I'm sad, she wants me to be happy

She is the one who knows where the best clothes are bought cheap. (Stanza 9)

She does not want me to regret with something, so she gives me

suggestions that will save me from regret

She is the one who warms your home with her fragrance; (Stanza 10)

She is the one who makes you comfortable. When you are comfortable with someone then they are the first person you think, when you want to talk about something, you will never lie in front of them, you are not ashamed of doing stupid and embarrassing things

the one who brings music, magic & joy. (Stanza 11)

Not only make me comfortable, she is person who give me the great of

happiness

She is the one speaking the truth from her heart. (Stanza 12)

Besides making the atmosphere different, and make me comfortable, she is also an honest person. She speaks truthfully pure from her heart, nothing that she

hides

She is the one at the bedside

wedding, funerals or divorce of all the best people you dearly love. (Stanza 13)

She's always there in every life of my life, very comfortable when I'm at her side. Happy, sad, when I was on top, and when I was in trouble she was still

there beside me

She is the one with courage. (Stanza 14)

She is brave person, she is brave to approach me, she's who sees me sad,

laughs, she does not think of herself, if I am a good person, she will be fine, but

how if I am a bad person, She deal with dangerous or difficult things without fear,

She is the one who speaks her bright mind; (Stanza 15)

When She had something to say, She will say it without ashamed

She is the one who encourages young & old to do the same. (Stanza 16)

She make every people confident with her both young people and old people

She is the one on the picket line, at the barricade, at the prison, in jail; (Stanza 17)

When She's at the group of having disagreement with the employer, she will standing at the first line, when everyone is under the influence of someone who is higher than their level, they can not do anything, its like people inside prison with guarding outside the prison, although what they did in the right way.

She is the one who is there. (Stanza 18)

She is always there when I needed

If they come for me & I am at her house I know she will hide me. (Stanza 19)

She trusted me, when everyone was looking for me, she would put me in place that nobody can find me, even though she does not know what's going on,

she'll do it anyway

If I tell her where I have hidden my heart she will keep my secret safe. (Stanza 20)

She is a loyal person, she will not talk about her friend's secret to anyone,

she will take care of it. Everyone will not doubt if talking to her, if we say to keep

it a secret, then she will do it.

She is the one who without hesitation comes to my aid & my defense. (Stanza 21)

If anyone needs her help, she will help them, without too much thinking,

without a doubt she helped me when I was in trouble

She is the one who believes my side of the story First; (Stanza 22)

She was the first person who knew the other side of me, knowing other way of me either true or imagined, whom others did not know, good or bad she would not tell anyone, because she would keep my secret and she would help me

when there was a problem

She is the one whose heart is open. (Stanza 23)

There is no secret that she keeps, because she is an honest person. She is

female creature, that understand the hearts of other female creature, she never

thought of herself

She is the one who loves. (Stanza 24)

Not only has an open heart, but she also does not choosing person in social

life, everybody is family

She is the one who makes activism the most compelling because she is the one who is irresistable her own self. (Stanza 25)

"She makes activism the most compelling", she is the one who make the action to make political or social change. She want to everybody in same range, not only justice, but she has bright mind, honest and open heart.

3.3 Woman Implied in the *She Walks In Beauty* and *She* poems3.3.1 Lord Byron's "She Walks In Beauty"

From the explanation of heuristic and hermeneutic reading above, the researcher find the woman that implied in the poem *She Walks In Beauty* poem by Lord Byron is the female creature that beautiful not just in appearance but inner beauty too, this poem reflected about how the beautiful woman is. She has perfect appearance, her face clear without acne that covered, she's beautiful although when she's sad, the inner beauty is reflected in her appearance that peaceful, calm, that make she shows pleasant feeling in how she looks. She has beautiful behaviour too, she doesn't talk too loud and does not laugh too much, so when the people near her, they are not bothered by this woman's existence. So, from explanation above, the researcher can be conclude that the theme of She Walks In Beauty poem is "The inner and outer beauty of the woman".

The beauty of the woman are from her inner beauty and her appearance. "She Walks In Beauty" is completely focused on one woman, but as you as reader have noticed, the woman doesn't ever to get speak for herself. Instead, she is totally objectified by the writer. After read the poem, you as reader may find many words that represent about the beauty of the woman. In the first stanza She walks in beauty, like the night / Of cloudless climes and starry skies; / And all that's best of dark and bright / Meet in her aspect and her eyes; / Thus mellowed to that tender light / Which heaven to gaudy day denies. The writer compares the woman with the night of cloudless climate and starry skies, it is the combination of the best aspect of the day and light. Bright and dark colors have become pleasant or suitable settings of a combinations in the woman eyes and aspect, the appearance looks in the woman, it can be the face, and the hairstyle to make her pleasant in appearance. Every eyes that sees the best suitable beauty aspect of the woman, can't deny the woman at the first sight. The second stanza, One shade the more, one ray the less, / Had half impaired the nameless grace / Which waves in every raven tress, / Or softly lightens o'er her face; / Where thoughts serenely sweet express, / How pure, how dear their dwelling-place. One shade the more, one ray the less, the shadow overcomes the ray, the woman beauty is covered, but it's not impaired the nameless grace of the woman. Nameless grace of the woman is her beauty. The woman is a raven-haired that contrast with her white face, which the light hits. The expression on the woman's face shows how "serenely sweet" is an accurate reflection of woman thinks about the positive thing inside her mind is "dwelling place" is "pure", that make her put sweet expression like smiling in her face. In the third stanza, And on that cheek, and o'er that brow, / So soft, so calm, yet eloquent, / The smiles that win, the tints that glow, / But tell of days in goodness spent, / A mind at peace with all below, / A heart whose love is innocent!. The beauty of the woman reflected in her eye, face, cheek, brow, and she has innocent love.

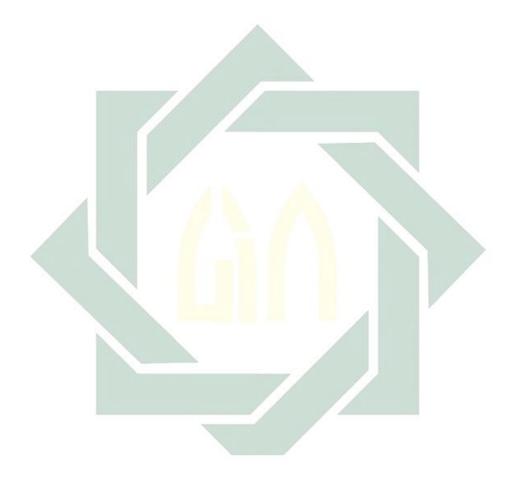
For the writer of the poem, the beauty is both inner and outer. Positive thinking, pure thoughts and innocent love is inner beauty. Likewise, the aspects like eye, face, cheek and smile is represent her outer qualities of her beauty.

3.3.2 Alice Walker's "She"

From the explanation of heuristic and hermeneutic reading above, the

researcher find the woman that implied in the poem She by Alice Walker that the woman in this poem is the extraordinary human, she is the woman who very loyal to her dear friend, humorous woman, considerate woman, has an establishment, comfortable woman, not selfish person, justice, honest, open heart. After read the poem, you as reader may find many words that represent about the extraordinary human that implied in the woman. In this poetry the female creature described very well by character "I" as the author. She is very loyal person, "She is the one at the bedside/ wedding, funerals/ or divorce/ of all the/ best people/ you dearly love" (stanza 13). She is humorous woman that have such a funny story or trick to make character "I" have better feeling, "She is the one/ who will/ tell the most/ funny/ & complicated/ joke" (stanza 2). This woman can distinguish someone's mood especially character "I" without asking first, "She is the one/ who will surprise you/ by knowing the difference/ between turnips/ and collard/ Greens;" (stanza 3), "& between biscuits/ & scones." (stanza 4). She likes to be herself, not imitating other people "She is the one/ who reserves the right/ to dress/ like a *slut*" (stanza 7). She is comfortable woman, make everybody confident when beside her, "She is the one/ who warms your/ home/ with her fragrance;" (stanza 10), she is brave woman, she dares to be a leader who usually occupied by a man, "She is the one/ on the picket line, at the barricade,/ at the prison, in jail;" (stanza 17), she is helpful woman, without too much thinking she help everybody who need help, "She is the one/who/without hesitation/ comes to my aid &/ my defense. "(stanza 21), she is not selfish person, she's justice, "She is the one who/ makes/ activism/ the most compelling/ because she is the one/ who is irresistable

her own self" (stanza 25), she is honest person, "*She is the one/ whose heart/ is open*" (stanza 23) she is open heart, "*She is the one/ who speaks/ her bright mind;*" (stanza 15), she is kindness,"She is the one/ who knows where/ the best clothes/are bought/cheap (stanza 9).



CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

4.1 Conclusion

Based on the analysis discussion in the previous chapter, this part of the report draws the conclusion of the research analysis. After analysis the semiotic: heuristic reading and hermeneutic reading, it can be concluded that the woman implied in the *She Walks In Beauty* poem and *She* poem, is the female creature who is beautiful not just in appearance but she has inner beauty too. She has perfect appearance, her face clear without acne that covered, she is beautiful although when she is sad, the inner beauty is reflected in her appearance that peaceful, calm, that make she shows pleasant feeling in how she looks. She has beautiful behaviour too, she does not talk too loud and does not laugh too much, so when the people near her, they are not bothered by this woman's existence.

The second poem is *She* poem, the woman in this poem is the extraordinary woman, she is the woman who is very loyal to her dear friend, humorous woman, considerate woman, has an establishment, comfortable woman, not selfish person, justice, honest, open heart. In this poetry the female creature described very well by character "I" as the author.

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