

**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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**2018**

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Declares that this thesis which under the title “The Woman Implied In Lord Byron’s *She Walks In Beauty* and Alice Walker’s *She Poem*” is my original scientific work that has been conducted as the Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Sarjana Degree of English Department, Faculty of Arts and Humanities of State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel. To the best of my knowledge and belief it contains no material previously published or written by other person except where due references is made in the text of thesis.

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**Walker's *She* Poem**

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**2018**

**EXAMINER SHEET**

Thesis entitled

**The Woman Implied in Lord Byron's *She Walks In Beauty* and Alice Walker's *She Poem***

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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 non-digital 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 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 of-way, 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/stock->



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 eagle-like 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)



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-to-earth' 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)

























*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* (the 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)*

































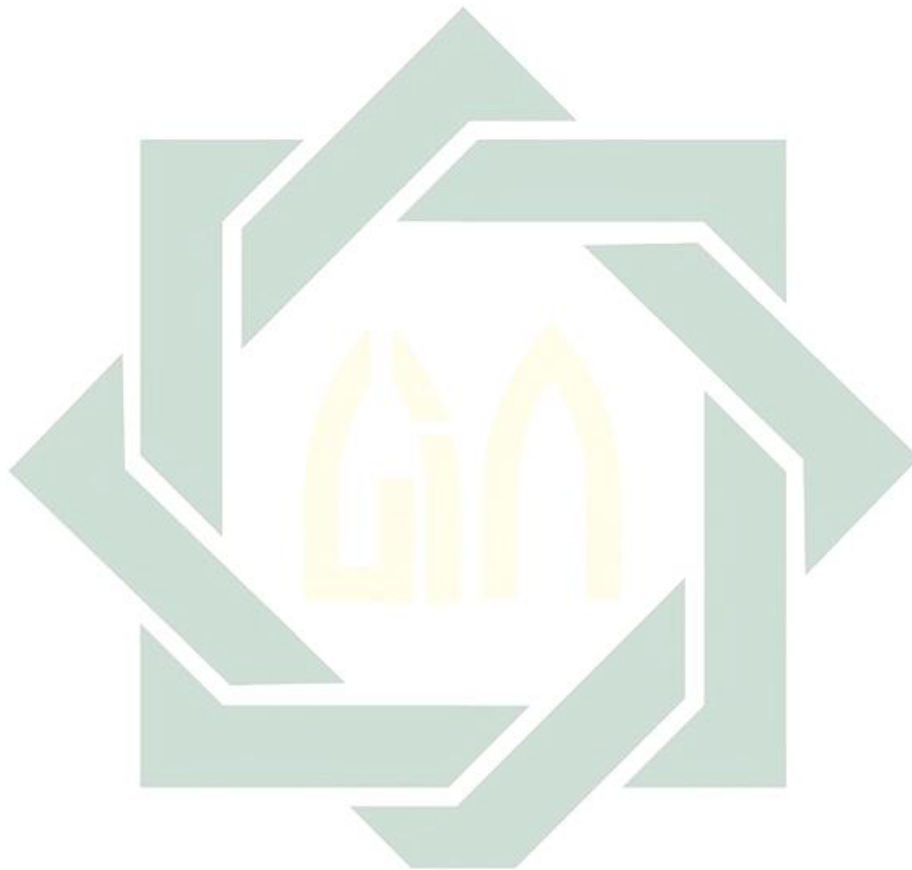






researcher find the woman that implied in the poem *She* by Alice Walker that the woman in this poem is the extraordinary human, she is the woman who very loyal to her dear friend, humorous woman, considerate woman, has an establishment, comfortable woman, not selfish person, justice, honest, open heart. 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 irresistible*

*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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