

***“The Symbols of Human Morals Used by William Wordsworth in
His Selected Poems”***

THESIS

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FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY
MALANG
2015**

***“The Symbols of Human Morals Used by William Wordsworth in
His Selected Poems”***

THESIS

Presented to
Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University Malang in Partial Fulfillment of
the Requirement for the Degree of Sarjana Sastra (S.S)

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MOTTO

وبالحرمة ارفعوا وبالخدمة انتفعوا

Respecting others directs us to be a glorifying man

Serving others directs us into the highest degree



DEDICATION

I proudly dedicate this thesis to:

My father, Choirul Huda, all of my hard-work, is for you

My mother, Kunah, who has never stopped praying for my success

My Sister and his husband, Umu Uclishotin and Bagus Arif Jauhari, during they
lived, they taught me the power of struggle

My old Brother and his wife, Piyanto and Jaminah, during in Malang, they always
give support and advice for me in my daily activities.

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The Researcher

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ABSTRACT

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The objectives of this study are to find out the use of symbol of human moral in William Wordsworth's poem. This study applied library research and the compiled data were analyzed through descriptive analysis method. This method tried to describe, explain and analyze the using of symbol using theory by Charles Sanders Peirce. The unit of analysis of this research was the three of William Wordsworth's poems. They were chosen because they were containing of symbol of human moral.

To find the goal or the aims of this research, the researcher did several steps. The researcher firstly explicated each poem to identify the whole meaning of each poem. The second step is indentifying figurative language, rhyme, and imagery in each of these three poems since the researcher assumes that William Wordsworth delivers his idea about human moral based on nature by using figurative language and imagery in poems *After-Though*, *Forsaken-The*, *A Character*. After analyzing figurative language and imagery, the researcher identifies the meaning and triadic semiotic by Charles Sanders Pierce. The last step is making the conclusion of the research.

The result of this research shows that William Wordsworth's *After-Though*, *Forsaken-The*, *A Character* poems tend to reflect the condition of human beings through imagery and figurative language used which show flow of life, mood, and character of human being. William Wordsworth would like to convey the ideas about human attitudes, characters, society, love, life, the relation between God and creature.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

Poetry is one of the unique literary work because poetry is the literary work which has complex meaning, compact form, rhyme and imaginative. Perrine (1969: 03) says in *the third edition of Sound and Sense: An Introduction to Poetry*, "Poetry is as universal as language and almost as ancient". Because of that, poetry is inspiring and it represents the implicit meaning from the internal expression of poet. Every word and sentence has meaning and give an imagination and also give image fantasy for the readers. Siswantoro (2005: 3) "the language of poetry is short, dense and full of meaning. It is able to accommodate various dimensions of meaning behind what is expressed. It makes a meaning of poems are complicated."

William Wordsworth's opinion as cited by Donald Hall (1928: 07) in *To Read Poetry* defines "Poetry as the spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings" and said that "it takes its origin from emotion recollected in tranquility. This definition comes from an idea of the poet's creative process. That creative process begins directly from a personal experience of the poet. When someone has a memorable experience, he sometimes expresses it by writing and composes with meaningful and beautiful words. On the other hand, that personal experience can

become a general idea. From the general idea, a poet actually determines a theme and seeks episodes and images.

A literary work is regarded as a form of expression from author. Literature can be a fictional story through inner experience (thinking and imagination), or empirical experience from the author. Then, Faruk (2012:25) says that literature can be said to be the object of humanity or humanity fact which can be studied in further.

Through literature, an author can freely talk about life or his experienced by human with various rules and norms in its interaction with the environment. So that, in literary work there is certain meaning of life. Poetry should become an object of research. Firstly, he uses language that is solid, means whole of meaning is not showed in it expressing. Secondly, a language is different from the language of prose which uses loose language, it means all about explanations from word or sentence completely exposed.

Assessment of a poem is more focused on the assessment leads to a code. It's meaning that in an effort to understand the meaning of the poem cannot be separated from understanding the language or symbol used in poetry. Without understanding the elements of poetry such as stanza arrangement which includes poetry, alliteration, assonance and figurative language, it is difficult to understand the meaning contained in the poem. In addition to the intrinsic elements such as sound, metric, semantic and syntactic, it also needs to know extrinsic elements associated with the poet's background in creating his works. All of it is a code.

The code is a reason why symptoms (figuratively, words, etc) into a sign. These sign can be learned in an approach called semiotics. Semiotics sign as science can understand the content of the poem delivered by the poet with the rules as a way to interpret a poem.

Semiotics is a study of sign and all matters relevant to the mark, how its function, its relationship with the other signs, the sender and the recipient by those who use it. It is appropriate for using as a literary work is a sign that has a meaning by convention. However, in essence semiotic is a further step undertaken in analyzing a literary work. Prior to that, another approach is called structural. The structural analysis cannot be separated with semiotic analysis. This is due to the language as a medium of literature is sign or semiotic system that has meaning (Pradopo, 2012:121). Riffaterre in Teeuw (1983:65) says that the duty to give meaning to the reader of literature that begins with determining the meaning of its elements, namely the words.

In this thesis, the researcher analyzes the symbols of human morals in poems. The moral is human terms referring to a human or other person in the actions that have a positive value. Humans who do not have moral are called amoral and immoral; it means he does not have a positive value. So the moral is the absolute thing that must be possessed by humans. Explicitly, moral are matters related to the process of socialization of individuals without a moral man cannot do the socialization process. Today, moral has implicit value because many people who have moral or immoral stance from a narrow viewpoint. The moral nature is taught in schools and moral man must have if he wants to be respected by others.

An assessment of the moral measure of a society's certain culture. Moral is act or behavior or greeting someone in her interactions with humans. Moral is a product of culture and religion. Every culture has a moral standard that varies according to the prevailing value system and it has awakened for a long time.

Related to norms, rules, laws and customs which bound human life, the function of moral is to systematize people to live on the right-path of the norms agreed in the legal community of human life and God. According to Ahmad Amin (1975: 6) argued that avail of studying moral is comprehend about which is good and which is bad. Moral values in human life can influence and encourage people to establish a holy life and to produce good deeds, perfection and to provide benefits for human being.

While Amin Syukur (2010: 04) argues that people who learn morals are not going to be a good person in sudden, because morality is a mood which encourages the behavior or speech is good or bad, without thought or reflection beforehand. And thus we can say that an avail of studying moral as science (moral philosophy) is to encourage people to live up to the moral rules.

In Islamic teaching, the function of moral is to achieve the degree of *al-Insan Kamil* (excellent man). Ibnu Miskawaih (1994: 61-65) argues that excellent human begins on the perfection of individuals, because individuals will bear perfectly civilized society that eventually will have implications for moral perfection.

The main sources of moral values in Islam are the values based on the value of the divine (God's revelation) namely the Quran and the hadith from Muhammad SAW as prophet. In addition, the sources of moral values are derived from the jihad of the scholars', customs, regulations or laws are made or approved by a community.

Muslim scholars, in conveying moral messages (religion), is not limited to the Quran, hadith, and the books of morality, but also through literature at the time. According to Ibnu Miskawaiah (1968: 19) that the philosophers and scholars' use the media of poetry to convey the teaching of Islam values (moral). Some of the Islamic leaders who use the media of verses or poems are Ibnu Miskawayh, Sheikh Ahmad Al-Fatani, Syed Alwi bin Abbas, etc.

Moral and aesthetic have interlocking relationship between the two. Moral values associated with good and bad, while the aesthetics associated with subtlety, harmony, and beauty. In this case Magnis Seseno (2003: 212-213) argues that moral and aesthetic interconnected. According to Seseno, the moral are harmony, subtlety in behavior, sensitivity and decency. On achieving refined, polite, and beautiful in the act, then someone in her or his life scales up the morality. Likewise, making rude behavior in the community, it will scale up immorality

From the above explanations, the researcher chooses William Wordsworth because he is a great true Romantic Poet who is written many romantic poems; the poems of are;"After-Thought", "Forsaken, the", "A Character", "A Complaint", "The Rainbow. Those poems which tell about human being and nature. He is one

of the Romantic Poet in the Romantic Period because he spends his life in 1770 until 1850. William Wordsworth is one of famous poet in Romantic Period. He also was called by revolutionary of poetry era in English and France. His work was much known by people as poem and lyric especially “The Prelude”. His concept is that he believes that nature is not only something which is full of the beauty but also a guardian and a guide for human’s morality source (NurRachmi’s World: 2005:02).

According to Wordsworth, God is everywhere in nature, as the Spirit which includes natural, so natural is the source of morality for human being, who can teach something to human being. There are four key themes that dominate the works of William Wordsworth as a rebellion against the rule of the theory of rationalism. These four themes are in “love with nature, sympathy for the lower classes of society, suppression of emotions and giving an important place for children. Which mainly discussed is the concept of nature” (NurRachmi’s World: 2005:03). “Poetry is the spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings: it takes its origin from emotion recollected in tranquility” (William Wordsworth, 1805).

To conduct this research, the researcher takes two analyses as the previous studies. Sri Imawati, in her study entitled *Symbols of Life Used Robert Frost’s Poem*, discusses kinds of symbols and meaning in Robert Frost’s poems; she uses structuralism theory. In her thesis, Imawati assumed that Robert Frost’s poems which are analyzed by her consist of conventional, natural and private symbols and then those poems also have deep message that are beneficial for our life. Different from Sri Imawati’s thesis, in this research, the researcher compares

between symbols of life in Robert Frost's poems and Wordsworth's poems are not same. The researcher applies Imawati's thesis as the previous study to research the symbols of human moral in William Wordsworth's poems by using semiotics theory.

Another analysis was conducted by Anita Endah Rahayu, her thesis entitled *Connotative Meanings Found in William Wordsworth's Ten Poems*. She only discussed about connotative meaning in ten William Wordsworth's poem. She used Semantic Theory. Ten poems are "It is A Beauteous Evening", "I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud", "Tree Tears She Grew", "Line Written in Early Spring", "The Solitary Reaper", "The World is too much with us", "She Was A Phantom of Delight", "On The Extinction of Venetian Republic", "To Toussaint L'overtune", "Surprised By Joy". Ten William Wordsworth's poems are telling of nature and life of human being. After reading the previous studies, the researcher aims to explain and understand symbols of human morals in William Wordsworth's poems by using Semiotics theory.

1.2 Research Questions

Based on the background of the study, the research questions are:

1. What are the symbols used by William Wordsworth in his selected poems?
2. How do the symbols represent human morals?

1.3 Objective of Study

In accordance with the statement of the Problems, this study aims:

1. To identify the symbols used by William Wordsworth in his selected poems.
2. To explain the symbols of human morals in William Wordsworth's poems.

1.4 Scope and Limitation

The researcher focuses to analyze the symbols of human morals and the meaning of the symbols in William Wordsworth's poems. The limitation of the study in this research uses semiotics theory by Charles Sanders Peirce. The researcher restricts his analysis on three poems. Poems which are analyzed; "After-Thought", "Forsaken, the", "A Character". The researcher chooses these poems because those poems describe about human moral that influenced by nature as the concept of William Wordsworth and the researcher uses Semiotics Theory of Charles Sanders Peirce to answer the research questions. The researcher does not analyze the extrinsic of the poems, but only the intrinsic feature of the poems.

1.5 Significance of Study

This study will give some contributions into theoretical and practical significance. Theoretically, this study is expected to develop Literary Studies in understanding of poems and application of literary theory for scientific works and it becomes as a reference for same case analysis in the futures especially the application of semiotics theory in analyzing the poems. This theory is necessary

developed in analyzing the poem because it has the capability to understand the elements and poem meaning.

Practically, the first is that this study tries to offer the way to people increase the ability of students in University for understanding literary work, especially to understand the poems. The second is giving information for literature lovers; it means to increase English literary appreciation from this analysis.

1.6 Research Method

This part contains research design, data sources, data collection method and data analysis method.

1.6.1 Research Design

This study is literary criticism in which the researcher uses semiotics theory of literary criticism. It is literary criticism because the term literary criticism is applied to the analysis, interpretation and evaluation of a literary work (Peck and Cole, 1984: 149) and this study the researcher conducts discussion on literature, analysis and interpretation of a literary work that is William Wordsworth's poems. To analyze the data, the researcher applies semiotics theory by Charles Sanders Peirce and symbols because William Wordsworth in his selected poems describes the social phenomenon about human being, exactly human morals.

1.6.2 Data Sources

The data of this study will be taken from William Wordsworth's Poems. Those poems are taken from William Wordsworth's poems collection book

entitled *classic poetry series William Wordsworth*. It is published by Poemhunter.com- the world's poetry achieves, 2004. The poems are "After-Thought", "Forsaken, the", "A Character".

1.6.3 Research Instrument

The research instrument of this study is the researcher because literary research is the analysis focus on texts, not to a group or people oriented. So, it does not need to use observation or interview to people.

1.6.4 Data Collection

Data of this study are the symbols in William Wordsworth's selected poems. To collect the data, firstly, the researcher reads carefully and understands deeply the poems which are analyzed. Secondly, the researcher selects data and underlines the words, phrase, and sentence. Then, thirdly, the researcher tries to classify and describe the data based on the research questions.

1.6.5 Data Analysis

After the data have been collected, the researcher will analyze the data as the following steps:

First, the researcher makes paraphrase the poems, the notices that these tools and objects of thought is symbols, as the researcher goes, into the researcher's own familiar idiom then the researcher learns faith and releases them. The researcher learns to let them relate on their own terms, hadrons to hadrons, paint surface to paint surface and only then do the researcher begin to make progress. (In this sense, faith is the requisite of knowledge) (Dillard 1983:168).

After the researcher paraphrases the poems, he gets words as the symbols, the researcher classifies the data into several categories of the symbols. Then the data of each category is presented, analyzed and concluded. After that step, the researcher tries to analyze the structure of the poem. Next, the researcher tries to find the meaning of those poems and explain it. Finally, the researcher makes a final conclusion.

1.7 Definition of Key Terms

To make easier the readers to understand this study, the researcher offer some definition of key terms of this study:

- a. **Semiotics** is a theory and approaches in the literature that sees literature as a sign of meaningful structure. Symbols or signs of language in the form of units of sound that has meaning by the conventions of society. Language is a system that is based on or determined sign by conventions (treaties) community. (Pradopo, 2007: 118).
- b. **Human Moral** is relating to the standards of good or bad behavior, fairness, honesty, etc. Which each person believes in, rather than to laws.
- c. **Symbol** is something which stands to somebody for something in some aspect or capacity (Pierce:1978)

CHAPTER II

LITERARY REVIEW

This chapter explains the literary review which is related to the points discussed in this study. It is divided into five sub-chapters. The first is semiotics explaining the theory of semiotic in general followed specifically by the discussion on Pierce's semiotics. The second is discussing on the symbols including the characteristic of symbols and the definition of icon, index, and symbol. The third and the fourth explain figurative language and imagery which explain the definition and types of figurative language and imagery. The last sub-chapter includes the categories of symbols in literature perspective and previous studies related to the discussion on William Wordsworth's works and symbols.

2.1 Semiotics

The word "semiotics" is derived from the Greek root, "seme" as in semiotikos, an interpreter of sign. Semiotic is the study of sign and symbol and their meaning and use, especially in the writing, or method to analyze the sign. Barthes (1970:23) states that basically semiotics wants to discuss how human signify its things. Copley and Jansz (1977, cited in Sobur, 2003:15-16).also state that semiotics is the analysis of signs or the study of the function of sign systems"

One of the broadest definitions comes from Umberto Eco (1976:07) stating that "semiotic is concerned with everything that can be taken as a sign". Semiotics

involves the study not only of what we refer to as 'sign' in everyday speech, but also anything which 'stands for' something else. In semiotic sense, signs take the form of words, images, sounds, gestures and objects. Contemporary semioticians study not in isolation but as a part of semiotic 'sign-system' (such as a medium or genre). They study how meanings are made and how reality is represented. Semiotic is concerned with meaning-making and representation in many forms, perhaps most obviously in the form of 'text' and 'media' (Chandler, 2002: 02).

Semiotics is divided into two kinds: semiotic communication and semiotic signification. Semiotic communication is the theory of sign production which includes fifth factor in communication; sender, receiver, message, media, and reference. Therefore, the semiotic communication is more about the goals of communication. On the other hand, semiotic signification is referred to which the receiver's cognitive process is having more attention. The semiotic significant is usually used in poems, drama, or prose. Here, the readers have to understand by themselves about the meaning of symbol or sign used by author in his literary work (Sobur, 2003-15).

Semiotic tries to explain the combination of sign which are essential, the character, the form of sign, and the process of its signification. Semiotic gives enormous attention to everything esteemed as a sign. One sign can be used as a signifier which has the significant meaning to substitute something else. There is nothing considered except the sign in semiotic, which is the study about anything related to sign, whether it is signifier, signified, how the sign can produce

meaning of the sign or anything else. Semiotic is one of the ways which communication can be delivered.

According to Saussure (1966:10 cited in Chandler, 2002:19), the sign is the whole substance resulted from the association of the signifier and the signified. The relationship between the signifier and the signified is referred as 'signification'. A sign must have both a signifier and a signified. We cannot have a totally meaningless signifier or a completely formless signified. A sign is a recognizable combination of a signifier with a particular signified.

Signifier and signified represent two fundamental levels of language. The term signifier refers to the concrete word of sound and the term signified. On the other hand, it relates to the concept or idea expressed by the sound or icon. In other word, the two levels of language are in a reciprocal relationship. Therefore, form and content cannot be separated.

2.2 Definition of Symbol in Semiotics

A symbol is a representment whose representative character consists precisely in its being a rule which will determine its interpretant. All words, sentences, books and other conventional signs are symbols (Innis, 1985:16). According to Peirce (1931), "a symbol is a sign which refers to the object which denotes by virtue of law, usually an association of general ideas, which operates to cause the symbol to be interpreted as referring to that object". In the Peirce's concept, a symbol is interpreted according to a rule or a habitual connection. The

symbol is connected with its object by virtue of the idea of the symbol using mind, without which no such connection would exist (Chandler, 2002: 38).

According to Perrine (1974:54 cited in Siswantoro, 2002:38), a symbol may be defined as something that means more than what it is. A symbol is something that stands for something else. Symbol in poetry are said to be those words and groups of words that have a range of references beyond their literal signification or denotation. Poems sometimes create a symbol out of thing, action or event that has no previously agreed on symbolic significance (Beaty, 2002:43)

Any ordinary words, as “give”, “bird”, “marriage”, are the examples of a symbol. It is applicable to whatever may be found to realize the idea connected with the word; it does not, in self, identify those things. It does not show us a bird, nor enact before our eyes a giving or a marriage but supposes that we are able to imagine those things, and have associated the word with them (Innis, 1985:18).

2.3 Semiotic Theory of Charles Sanders Peirce

The figures of semiotics are Charles Sander Peirce (1839-1914) and Ferdinand de Saussure (1857-1913). Peirce is a philosopher who comes from America, whereas Saussure is a linguist from Sweden. Peirce uses semiotic term because it is often used in America, but Saussure uses semiologie because it is also often used in France. However, both of those names have similar meaning (Sudjiman and Van Zoest, 1992:34).

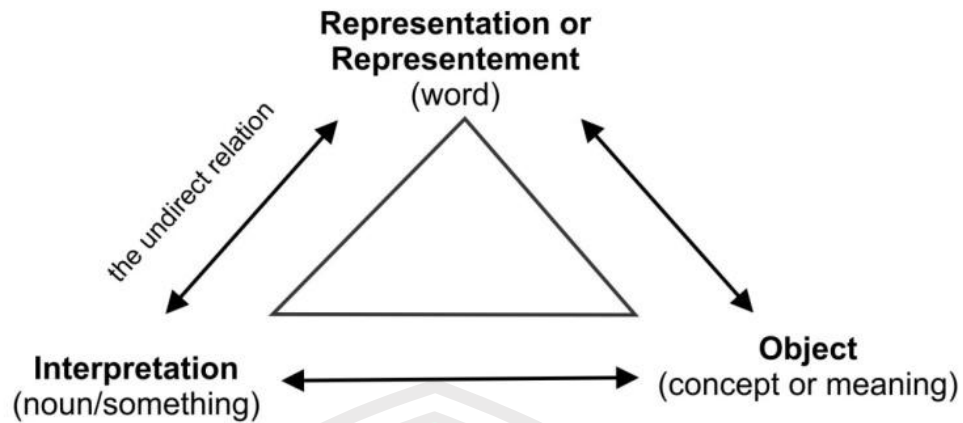
In semiotic, Peirce often says that generally the signs had substituted something for someone. Sign is something which stands to somebody or

something in same respect or capacity. It addresses somebody, in which it is created in the mind of that person an equivalent sign or perhaps a more developed sign (Sobur: 41: 2003). Pierce calls that sign as interpretant of the first sign. The sign stands for something, its object. It stands for that object, not in all aspects, but in reference to a sort of idea, which is sometimes called as the ground of the representamen.

Peirce formulates his own model of sign, “semiotic” and the taxonomies of signs in triadic (three-part) model:

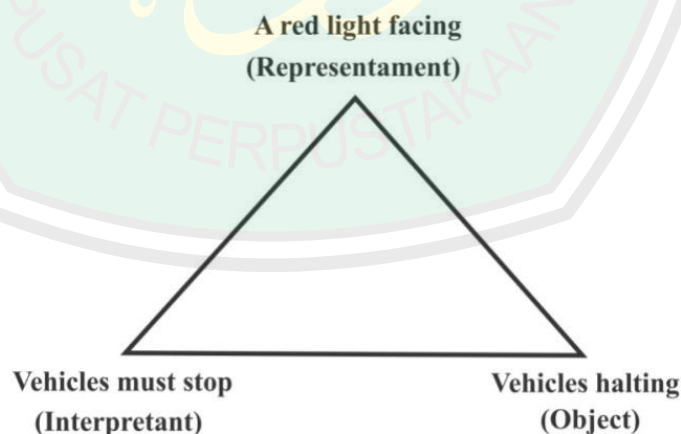
1. The Representation or Representamen (the form which the sign takes);
2. An Interpretant, not an interpreter but rather the sense made of the sign;
and
3. An Object (to which the sign refers) (Chandler 2002:32).

To use Peirce’s terminology, we can say that the sign, in the broad sense, consists of three interconnected elements: (1) the sign in the narrow sense, also referred to the representamen, which represents something else, (2) the object, which the sign stands for represented by it, and finally, (3) the meaning the sign allows for, which may materialize as its translation into a new sign. Peirce refers to this as the interpretant (Johansen and Larsen, 2002: 26-27). The process of linguistic sign can be seen in the following picture.



Picture 1: Signs in triadic

The interaction between the representation, the interpretant and the object is referred by Peirce as "Semiosis". Within Peirce's model of the sign, the traffic light sign for "stop" would consist of: a red light facing traffic at an intersection (The Representament), vehicle halting (The Object) and the idea that a red light indicates that vehicles must stop (The Interpretant), (Chandler 2002:33). It is described in the following picture.



Picture 2: Example of Triadic sign

Based on the interpretation, signs are divided into *rhyme*, *dicent sign* or *dicisign* and *argument* (Padeta, 2001:45-47). *Rhyme* is a sign which is possible for

someone to interpret based on her/his choices. For example, the girl is colic. We can assume she is sick after eating something, or she got menstruation, or she wants to take a dumb, or she is hungry. *Dicent sign* or *dicisign* is a sign based on the fact of accident. For example, if at the river there is much rubbish because people throw it mistakenly; there will be prohibition to throw the rubbish in several places. *Argument* is a sign which is directly given with certain reason. For example, someone says “hot” at afternoon. He/she says it because he/she feels it suits for saying “hot”, he/she feels sweaty and heat. Peirce (1931:35 cited in Deledalle, 1978:139) argues that there are three genres of sign base on the object between signifier and signified, which are icon, index, and symbol.

a. Icon

Icon is a sign showing that there is a relation between signifier and signified directly. For example, a picture of elephant means the sign of an elephant (signified). The picture of house means that it is a real house (Jabrohim, 2001:71). Icon is the relation between signs and objects which are resemblance, like a picture and a map (Sobur, 2006:41).

b. Index

Index is the relation between signifier and signified referring to the relation between cause and consequence or existence and closeness. For example; shark refers to the existence of sea; university refers to many lecturer or students. (Sobur, 2006:43).

c. Symbol

Cirlot (1971) states that symbol is a precise and crystallized means of expression, corresponding in essence to the inner life in opposition to the external world. Finegan (1992) states that symbols are arbitrary indicators of something else. Common symbols in the world include traffic lights, railway crossing indicators, flashing blue light on a police vehicle, wedding ring, and national flag. The use of symbols is perhaps the most effective way to influence people, a good example is traffic signs. People, especially the drivers, will obey the signs automatically, otherwise, something unexpected happens to them. Being arbitrary, a strictly symbolic indicator can be present without the thing indicated.

2.4 Categories of Symbols in Literature Perspective

In literature, symbols are generally classified into three, private, natural and conventional symbol depending on the source of the associations that provide their meaning. Symbols occur in different situation that cause different interpretation and also different category of symbols. It depends on the author who symbols the use in expressing his ideas and feeling that are most suitable to his work. Peirce (1931:63 cited in Marty, 2001:69) distinguishes symbol into three kinds which are private symbol, conventional symbol, and natural symbol.

1. Private Symbol

A symbol refers a meaning which can be understood by individual. Private symbol is symbols that are sometimes difficult to interpret by readers because they depend on the author's choice. The author has his own reason why he use

that symbol. The author himself determines the meaning of his symbol. According to Abrams (1971:206) private or personal symbol is exploiting widely shared associations between an object or event or action and a particular concept. Another definition of private symbol is words which express about symbol which specifically made and used by the poet to express their unique or their style in writing poem (Fananie, 2000:101). That is why, the meaning of private symbol is based on the author, it is very difficult to the reader to catch the meaning of the symbol, for example Robert Burns poems "it is a red red rose". Robert Burns uses the color as the symbolism in his poems that has meaning. For example, someone cries when she/he is listening to the sad song because that song reminds him/her to someone who he/she loved very much was pass away.

2. Conventional Symbol

A symbol refers a meaning which can be understood by social environment. While Abrams (1971:195) says that conventional, natural and private symbol take for example the cross, the red, white and blue; the good shivered as conventional symbols. That is clear for some people in one place and other places to interpret conventional symbols differently. Furthermore, conventional symbol are used in certain time. Therefore, whenever they are used in different time, they will also have different interpretations. It means that conventional symbols can be a public decision.

"Conventional or public symbol is the term that refers to symbolic object of which the further significance is determinate within a particular culture"

(Abrams, 1971:206). Meanwhile, Barnet, Berman and Brurto (1993:471) state that conventional symbol is the symbol which people have agreed to accept it as standing for something other than them. In addition, conventional symbol is also mentioned as blank symbol. Blank symbol is words expressing symbols which have universal meaning, so that the readers are not very difficult to interpret the meaning (Fananie, 2000:100). People's agreement makes the meaning of conventional symbol common and it makes the reader not difficult to catch the meaning. For example, red color in Indonesian flag = brave, red color in lamp of traffic line = stop, Indonesia = Agrarian Country.

3. Natural Symbol

Barnet, Berman and Burto (1993:470-471) state that natural symbol recognized as "standing for something in particular even by people from different cultures" natural symbol usually uses the word that relates to the nature. As the example, a forest often stand for some sort of mental darkness or chaos, a mountain for stability, a valley for a place of security and so on.

In additional, natural symbol also has meaning as words which expresses about natural reality symbol as the life projector. It means that the natural symbol can be nature, like water fall, forest, plant, and wind. That symbol can be as animal life, water fall, forest, phenomena and so on (Fananie, 2000:100-101). The presence of natural symbol does not mean that we are free to ignore the context of the work and to find from the outside one pattern. Natural symbol must always be

established by the context of the work to find significance inside the work, not beyond it.

The explanations above give us understanding that those natural symbols are associated with what seem to be universal human experiences. Natural symbols tend to give the readers same interpretation which is acceptable in the society. It means that the natural symbol is relatively easy to understand by most readers because they have similarity from the past till future time.

2.5 Figurative Language

Figurative language is the language using figures of speech and cannot be understood literally (Perrine, 1978:605) to captivate readers' interest and deliver the idea and imagination in a more entertaining way (Swardhani, 2013:122). This kind of language frequently appears in a poem to make the readers more interested even though sometimes there must be a different interpretation in interpreting the figurative language. Using figurative language is more effective to say what people mean rather than using a direct statement since figurative language afford people imaginative pleasure, it is a way of bringing additional imagery into verse, is a way of adding emotional intensity to otherwise merely informative statements, is a way of saying much in brief compass (Perrine, 1978:605).

There are a number of different types of figurative language which on account of this study investigation. They are:

- a. Simile

Simile is the comparison expressed by the use of some word or phrase, such as like, as, than, similar to, resembles, or seems” (Perrine, 1978:605). For instance the poem by Robert Burn which contains the simile “My love is like a red, red rose” connects the comparison between love and red rose using the word “like”.

b. Metaphor

Metaphor is a direct comparison (Swardhani, 2013:122) made between things that are essentially not alike (Perrine, 1978:607). In contrary, (Wainwright, 2005:75) states that metaphor can be described as a *figure* which expresses one thing in terms of another by suggesting a likeness between them. These definitions can be concluded that metaphor is comparing two things which are essentially different, yet they have a thing which can be compared. For instance Shakespeare once stated that “All the world’s a stage”. Two things compared here are world and stage. They are different thing, yet they have something alike. World is compared to a stage since world contains people who act and pretend like an actor on the stage

c. Personification

Personification consists of giving the attributes of human to animal, and object, or a concept. It is a subtype of metaphor and implies a comparison in which the figurative term of comparison is always a human being (Perrine, 1978:608). It offers the reader to imagine the nature of the

things compared. For instance in his poem "*the night was creeping on the ground! She crept and did not make a sound*", Stephens called the night as an alive thing by using "she", meaning a woman.

d. Metonymy

Metonymy are the use of something closely related for other thing actually meant (Perrinne, 1978:608). One of the examples of metonymy use is like when American state "White House", it is associated as the American Government.

e. Symbol

Symbol may be roughly defined as something that means more than what it is (Perrine, 1978). In addition, symbol is something that stands for, or represents something else (Wainwright, 2005:77). Compared to other types of figurative language, it has the richest meanings and interpretations. However, at the same time it is also the most difficult to interpret since the poet frequently does not state the general symbols which can be understood by other people generally. Moreover, (Wainwright, 2005:77) states that symbols evolve, or are invented because the "something else" is usually a complex idea or emotion, and an abstraction not easily expressible. It can have a conventional meaning, for instance the color red conventionally symbolizes danger and anger. However it also has other meaning which needs deeper understanding about that symbol.

f. Hyperbole

Hyperbole, or overstatement, is simply exaggeration, but exaggeration in the service of truth (Perrine, 1978:609). This overstatement can create some effects such as humor, grave, fanciful, restrained, convincing, and unconvincing. When someone says “I will eat you if you do not love me, it means that he wants his partner love him instead of beating his partner.

2.6 Imagery

According to Perrine (1978: 611), imagery can be defined as “the representation through language of sense experience”. In poetry, the author frequently employs imagery to picture some things and some conditions. It is very effective to evoke readers’ sense to feel what the author feels. There are several kinds of imagery, which are:

1. Visual imagery

Visual imagery is the image which can be seen in the mind’s eye such as color and shape of something. One of the examples is a stanza from the poem by Robert Browning *Meeting at Night*. This poem is a poem about the happiness and the experience of having love. However, the writer of this poem does not directly tell about love and even not use the word “love”. Browning prefers to compare the happiness of love to the view of the beautiful sea. He states:

*The gray sea and the long black land;
And the yellow half-moon large and low:
And the startled little waves that leap*

In fiery ringlets from their sleep...

It can help the reader to feel the gray of the sea, the yellow of half-moon, and the wave which have little splash. These things can be seen by eyes and can evoke the sense of the reader to feel what the writer have seen.

2. Auditory imagery

Auditory imagery is the image which is related to the sound and something which can be heard. It can be the sound of wave, sound of laugh, sound of crying, groan, sound of birds, and many more.

3. Gustatory imagery

Gustatory imagery is imagery which is related to the sense of taste. It describes something which make the readers think of taste. For instance “The salty sweet flavor of salt water taffy was Carrie’s very favorite thing about going to the beach for summer vacation”. The phrases “the salty sweet flavor of salt water” give the depiction about the taste of water in the beach.

4. Tactile imagery

Tactile imagery the image which functions to evoke the reader’s sense related to the smell of something such as newly baked bread, new mown grass, and the smell of land when the first rain comes.

5. Organic imagery

Organic imagery is the image which arouses an internal sensation such as hunger, thirst, fatigue, or nausea.

6. Kinesthetic imagery

Kinesthetic imagery is the image which pictures the sense of temperature, touch, feelings, and the movement or tension in the muscles or joints.

2.7 Previous Studies

In this research, the researcher takes two theses of student as the previous study. The first is Sri Imawati (2004), her thesis entitled *Symbols of Life Used Robert Frost's Poem*, it discusses about kinds of symbols and meaning in Robert Frost's poems using structuralism approach. Sri Imawati's thesis gives contribution to the researcher about how to analyse the symbols in poems and steps to start the theory is used in research. The second previous study comes from Rahayu (2004), her thesis entitled *Connotative Meanings Found in William Wordsworth's Ten Poems*. She discusses about connotative meaning in ten William Wordsworth's poem. She uses Semantic Approach. Ten poems are "It is A Beauteous Evening", "I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud", "Tree Tears She Grew", "Line Written in Early Spring", "The Solitary Reaper", "The World is too much with us", "She Was A Phantom of Delight", "On The Extinction of Venetian Republic", "To Toussaint L'overture", "Surprised By Joy". Ten William Wordsworth's poems are telling the nature and life of human being. In Rahayu's

thesis helps the researcher to know the characteristic of symbols in William Wordsworth's poems and language style of the poet.

Both of these have similarity and differences toward this research that will be done by the researcher. The similarity is both studies talking about the understanding of poetry meaning by semiotics and structural approach. And the differences are that the researcher tries to find out the symbols and the figurative meaning. Imawati's thesis try find out the symbols of Robert Frost's Poem. The results of Imawati's thesis are consisting of conventional, natural and private symbols and then those poems also have deep message that are beneficial for our life.

The second thesis by Rahayu (2004), she found the connotation meaning in William Wordsworth's poem. The researcher applies Imawati's thesis as the previous study to research the symbols of human morals in William Wordsworth's poems by using semiotics theory. After reading the previous study, the researcher has a change to find the symbols of human morals in William Wordsworth's poems by using Semiotics theory.

CHAPTER III

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the analyses. The researcher would like to answer the problem of the study which has been stated in the chapter on by presenting the data and analyzing them. The researcher tries to analyze William Wordsworth poems by presenting the symbols of human morals.

In analyzing William Wordsworth's poems, the researcher analyzes symbols of three poems, Triangle between the representamen, the interpretation and the object, and the last is categories of symbol.

3.1 The Analysis of "After-Thought"

After-Thought

*I thought of thee, my partner and my guide,
As being past away.--Vain sympathies!
For, backward, Duddon! As I cast my eyes,
I see what was, and is, and will abide;
Still glides the stream, and shall for ever glide; 5
The form remains, the function never dies;
While we, the brave, the mighty, and the wise,
We men, who in our morn of youth defied
The elements, must venish; be it so!
Enough, if something from our hands have power 10
To live, and act, and serve the future hour;
And if, as toward the silent tomb we go,
Through love, through hope, and faith's transcendent dower,
We feel that we are greater than we know.*

This poem is written by William Wordsworth in 1806. It consists 14 lines in one stanza. It is called sonnet because consist 14 lines. Writer of this poem also acts as the narrator since he employs pronoun I. This poem tells about William Wordsworth's experiences in former, when he followed the course of the river Duddon. Besides, Wordsworth does not only expect to tell his experience but also he tells about a river. He attempts to show his wonderfulness to the river, namely Duddon River. Duddon is a river of north-west England. In every line, he attempts to give spirit and motivation for readers about life struggle.

This poem starts by giving comment in first line that the narrator is fall in love with something. He also states "*I thought of thee, my partner, and my guide*". Something which means by narrator is a little river that always stream, that's Duddon. The narrator looks like love the river very much by stated "*my partner, and my guide*". He is inspirited with Duddon River because he felt that river give a meaning that can be fastened on his life. Next line, the narrator tells the comparison between life and river indirectly. He states "*for, backward, Duddon! As I cast my eyes*" in line 3. It means that we have to go through the life like a river, in former, now and future, it always holds out. Life is unpredictable by human being, sometimes happy, sad, fall down, and rises up. Therefore, the narrator invites readers to become like a river. And the last line, the narrator express that human being is great, super, or brilliantly, "*We feel that we are greater than we know*" (in line 14). By knowing the meaning of every line, it can be known that this poem talks about a river that give much inspiration for human live, especially the narrator.

William Wordsworth delivers his thought about spirit, consistent and power through figurative language and imagery. The researcher has found the William Wordsworth employs simile, metaphor and symbol. He also depicts the situation of his thought through kinesthetic imagery to make the reader can feel what he feels in this poem.

3.1.1 Rhyme

A rhyme scheme is usually the pattern of end rhymes in a stanza, with each rhyme encoded by a letter of the alphabet, from an onward (for example ABBA, ABAB, AABB) (www.poetryfoundation.org). Rhymes are classified by the degree of similarity between sounds within words, and by their placement within the lines or stanzas. The function of rhyme in poetry is to establish structure while creating a pleasant or even beautiful symmetry among a poem's verses. In the rhyme there is onomatopoeic, internal form pattern of sounds, intonation, sound repetition, and rhyme. So, it does not specifically mean rhyme or in traditional terms referred to rhyme. Rhyme more broadly because it involves a combination of consonant and vowel sounds to build orchestration or musicality. Marjorie Boulton (1971: 42) stated that by giving repetition of sound, it will obtain intellectual and magical effect.

From the whole of this poem, William Wordsworth using consonance rhyme where it exists in words having the same consonant sound. For example; *guide-abide, sympathies-eyes, dies-wise*, in the end of every line. Based on the position of the poem, this poem uses Rhyme Cuddle. Rhyme Cuddle has a formation (ABBA) or (CDDC).

<i>I thought of thee, my partner and my guide,</i>	A
<i>As being past away.--Vain sympathies!</i>	B
<i>For, backward, Duddon! As I cast my eyes,</i>	B
<i>I see what was, and is, and will abide;</i>	A
<i>Still glides the stream, and shall for ever glide;</i>	C
<i>The form remains, the function never dies;</i>	D
<i>While we, the brave, the mighty, and the wise,</i>	D
<i>We men, who in our morn of youth defied</i>	C
<i>The elements, must vanish; be it so!</i>	E
<i>Enough, if something from our hands have power</i>	F
<i>To live, and act, and serve the future hour;</i>	F
<i>And if, as toward the silent tomb we go,</i>	E
<i>Through love, through hope, and faith's transcendent dower,</i>	F
<i>We feel that we are greater than we know.</i>	E

3.1.2 Metaphor

The first metaphor is found in lines 1

"I thought of thee, my partner and my guide" (Line 1)

This line makes comparison among thee, my partner and my guide. He compares thee, partner and guide. The definition of thee according to Oxford Dictionary (2005) is you, it's usually used by Quaker, and Quaker is a group of Christian who do not like war and anti oath. Partner is a person who takes part in an undertaking with another or others, especially in a business or company. And guide is a person who shows other people the way to a place, especially somebody employed to show tourists.

In this context, we can identify that the narrator calls "thee" refer to the river. The narrator also not only calls the river with thee but also "my partner and my guide". However, here the narrator of the poem express that the river has deep

meaning in his life, it's not just a river but it has same function as the guide of narrator's life and become his partner forever.

The second metaphor in line 8

"We men, who in our morn of youth defied" (Line 8)

This line makes direct comparison between men and morn of youth defied. According to Oxford Dictionary (2005) morn is same with morning, the period of time between midnight and noon, especially from sunrise to noon. It is also the representation of the spirit, fervor, readiness to act (World Book Dictionary, 2005). Having known these definitions, it can be conclude that the morn is compared to men. Metaphor it's the morn of youth defied means that the narrator reflect his personality which are spirit, fervor, readiness to act and enthusiastic.

3.1.3 Kinesthetic Imagery

To make the readers feel and imagine the spirit of the poem, William Wordsworth add several imageries in the poem. Kinesthetic imagery is the imagery which gives the depiction about temperature, touch, feeling, and the movement or tension in the muscles or joints. He employs kinesthetic imagery first in line 10 and 11.

*"Enough, if something from our hands have power
To live, and act, and serve the future hour;"* (Line 10 and 11)

The imagery is implied the image of the narrator (man)'s our hand have power, to live and act, and serve the future hour. Our hands have power gives the image that

every human have abilities or capabilities in their way. The abilities or capabilities (Power) it to live, to act, and to serve the future hours. Future hours means in the future condition.

The second kinesthetic imagery is found in line 13 and 14.

*“Through love, through hope, and faith’s transcendent dower
We feel that we are greater than we know”* (Line 13 and 14).

The imagery is showed to implied how the image of the human’s love, hope and faith. From this image, it makes the readers know how narrator’s feeling. narrator said that we feel that we are greater because love, hope and faith. Everyone knows that every human being have love, hope and faith, therefore we are greater than others.

3.1.4 Symbol

The symbolism employed in this poem is “Duddon River”. It showed in line 3 *“For, backward, Duddon! As I cast my eyes”*. The River as symbolism of fluidity of life, steam of life and death (Cheavalier, J. & Gheerbrant, A. *The Penguin Dictionary of Symbols*. 1996).

Duddon is William Wordsworth’s favorite river; Duddon is a river of north-west England. The poet wrote many poems about Duddon River because he loves with this river at early years so much. And also, he wrote his lyric sequence “The River Duddon, After-Thought, A series of Sonnets, etc. ([https://en.m.wikipedia.org/River Duddon](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/River_Duddon)). Therefore, Duddon can be interpreted as the symbol of fluidity of life or steam of life.

The symbol of Duddon which is employed by the narrator to depict himself as the new comer. He saw a small river that flowed beside where he studied in former. He felt that the river has a broad meaning in his life. River symbolizes the instability of human life in general. Sometimes, we are happy, sad, sick, healthy, bankrupt, rise, etc. And it all will continue to be repeated as long as people are still alive.

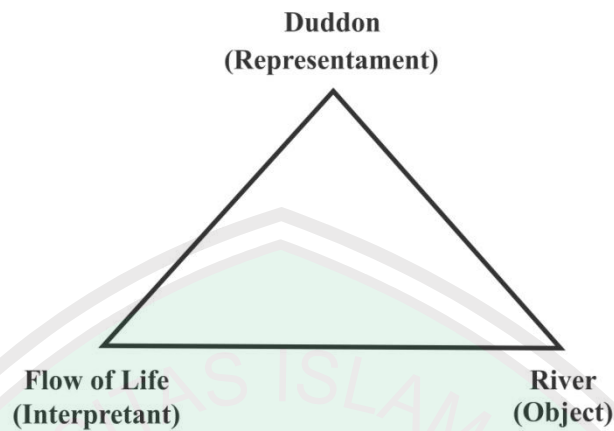
3.1.5 The Symbol of Human Moral in “*After-Thought*”

Symbol	Categories		
	Private	Conventional	Natural
Duddon	✓	✓	-

Duddon became a symbol in this poem and it has two perceptions, the first is Duddon can be regarded as a private symbol because William Wordsworth has the specific intent to make Duddon as a symbol and only William Wordsworth who understand it. The second, it becomes a conventional symbol.

Duddon is a little river in English. According to symbol dictionary (2001) the meaning of the symbol of the river is a life journey. The characteristic of river is it flows unceasingly. River interprets that life is always ahead and will not be stopped except he or she has been pass away. If it is interpreted as river, so the symbol is become conventional symbol because everyone agrees that the river is a symbol of journey of human life.

3.1.6 Triadic Symbolism by Charles Sanders Pierce in “After-Thought”



Picture 3: The Processes of Linguistic Sign

After-Thought shows that William Wordsworth has difficult life journey when he was studying in English, finally he is aware that he as the human have the great ability in their life. It shows in line 2 “*As being past away,--Vain sympathies!*”. The poet represents his life journey by using Duddon River. Narrator uses *Duddon* as the symbol of this poem because he loves nature very much, and he always passed the time with Duddon River. Narrator assumes that nature gives a positive energy for him. In the other words, William Wordsworth actually have positive value in evaluating his life.

The word “Duddon” stands for a symbol which relates to human life as its object. In William Wordsworth’s poem, the meaning of the word “Duddon” is name of River in north-west England. In every line of the poem reveals that Wordsworth brings the reader into a spirit perspective of the human life. The morals value is that even though all humans are mortal, we still have the ability to affect people after our deaths by the actions we take now during our lives. We are

"greater" than we know because the things we do will have effects that endure long after we are dead.

Based in line 13 and 14 "*Through love, through hope, and faith's transcendent dower, We feel that we are greater than we know*" (Line 13 and 14).

Moral values contained in *After-Though* is the narrator attempts to say that do not easily give up in life each one. Every human being has different problems. what hardest our life's journey, we have to keep upright and continue walking forward like a river is always flowing. We can solve our problems because we have the capabilities that we are not guessing that are we have God. Therefore, man should think positive in life, behind every problem there is a lesson.

3.2.1 The Analysis of "Forsaken, the"

"Forsaken, the"

<i>The peace which other seek they find;</i>	1
<i>The heaviest storms not longer last;</i>	
<i>Heaven grants even to the guiltiest mind</i>	
<i>An amnesty for what is past;</i>	
<i>When will my sentence be reversed?</i>	5
<i>I only pray to know the worst;</i>	
<i>And wish as if my heart would burst.</i>	
 <i>O weary struggle! Silent year</i>	
<i>Tell seemingly no doubtful tale;</i>	
<i>And yet they leave it short, and fear</i>	10
<i>And hopes are strong and will prevail.</i>	
<i>My calmest faith escapes not pain;</i>	
<i>And, feeling that the hope in vain,</i>	
a. <i>I think that he will come again.</i>	14

This poem consists of two stanzas and fourteen lines. It includes sonnet because it consists of 14 lines. Terms sonnet is usually based on the number of lines and sometimes, terms and rhyme is not obeyed. Each stanza tells about how lonely William Wordsworth felt with life and man's struggle in life to find forgiveness. It is written by William Wordsworth in 1806-1850. William Wordsworth always uses uncommon language (Figurative) in his poems, included this poem. His language style makes the readers to be confused for understanding the meaning of the poem. So, the readers need much time to understand what the poet's means in this poem. This poem tells that a perturbation of someone (it means William Wordsworth).

The poem begins by telling how sadness and lonely the narrator about his life, his challenges what overcome and where he has been left. In first stanza, the narrator shows his perturbation with life. By showing it, the reader knows the condition of narrator's feelings. In second stanza, the narrator's feelings reveal his desperation and pessimism because even he has waited for much time, he has not found forgiveness and he only fears his bad actions. Then, he is alone; he is losing his faith slowly and his hope. But, he still wants to believe that something is going to help him (narrator) and he will receive the peace that he needs.

3.2.1 Rhyme

William Wordsworth uses the perfect rhyme scheme in this poem where the two words rhyme in such a way that reviews their final stressed vowel and all

following sounds are identical; example *peace*, *heaviest*, *guiltiest* in the middle of the line in first stanza. Based on the position of the poem, it uses Rhyme Cross and Continue Rhyme; (ABAB), (CCC) and (DEDE), (FFF).

<i>The peace which other seek they find;</i>	<i>A</i>
<i>The heaviest storms not longet last;</i>	<i>B</i>
<i>Heaven grants even to the guiltiest mind</i>	<i>A</i>
<i>An amnesty for what is past;</i>	<i>B</i>
<i>When will my sentence be reversed?</i>	<i>C</i>
<i>I only pray to know the worst;</i>	<i>C</i>
<i>And wish as if my heart would burst.</i>	<i>C</i>
<i>O weary struggle! Silent year</i>	<i>D</i>
<i>Tell seemingly no doubtful tale;</i>	<i>E</i>
<i>And yet they leave it short, and fear</i>	<i>D</i>
<i>And hopes are strong and will prevail.</i>	<i>E</i>
<i>My calmest faith escapes not pain;</i>	<i>F</i>
<i>And, feeling that the hope in vain,</i>	<i>F</i>
<i>I think that he will come again.</i>	<i>F</i>

The poet combines two rhymes in a stanza; cross rhyme and continue rhyme and it gives differences sense in sonnet. William Wordsworth's poetry is very consistent with assonance vowel in place at the end of the sentence in each stanza. For example; *find-mind* and *last-past* in the first stanza. Then, in second stanza; *year-fear* and *tale* and *prevail*. Therefore, this is what causes the poems of William Wordsworth is very beautiful, the regularity of rhyme and word choice in the arrangement of stanzas.

3.2.2 Metaphor

The first metaphor is found in line 2

The heaviest storms not longet last (Line 2)

This metaphor refers to that the condition in which narrator was in worst condition. It is showed by words the heaviest storms. According to Oxford Dictionary (2005) Storm is a violent disturbance of the atmosphere with strong winds and usually rain, thunder, lighting, or snow. The narrator describes the worst condition is like storms, many challenges which he face it.

Narrator compares bad or worst condition with storm; because he wants readers know how he is difficult condition, sorry, worried. No one be able to pass the heaviest storm and dangerous. If someone does not be able to hold out confront the storm, so he can be lose or even dead. In other hand, William Wordsworth still hold out enduring that condition until he thinks has been out from the hard examination of life. Therefore, it can be conclude that the meaning of this metaphor is the condition of man who is struggling with life.

The second metaphor is found in line 3 and 4

Heaven grants even to the guiltiest mind

An amnesty for what is past; (Line 3 and 4)

These lines compare directly between heaven and an amnesty. These two things are different. However, they have the same impact toward people. Heaven is a place regarded in various religions as the abode of God and the angels, and of

the good after death, often traditionally depicted as being above the sky (Oxford Dictionary, 2005). Everyone will be happy if they get in the heaven, as well as when people get having amnesty from God on their sins. Therefore, this metaphor means that the heaven can declare an amnesty toward people.

The third metaphor is found in line 7

And wish as if my heart would burst (Line 7)

In this line depict narrator's feeling. He states that his heart would be burst. In this context, we can imagine how narrator's feeling at the time. Word of burst is usually used in the context is like a boom accident, firework, etc. however, narrator really feels broken heart as small fragments, even it can be loose. Therefore, narrator expresses his broken heart by saying "burst".

3.2.3 Symbol

The symbol is found in this line 8

Oh weary struggle! Silent year (Line 8)

The symbol which is employed in this poem frequently symbolizes lonely, sadness, perturbation, forgiveness. The symbol is silent year. It is name given to the period of the time between the last of the Old Testament prophet and the arrival of Jesus in the New Testament (www.compellingtruth.org). In other word, it can be said that between silent year and struggle of narrator to get forgiveness in silent year.

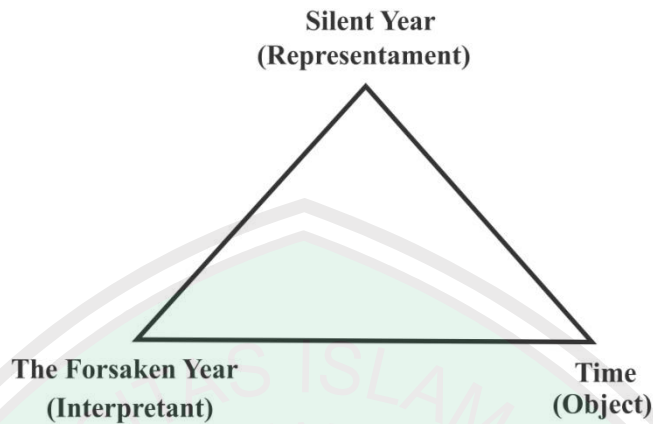
William Wordsworth depicts silent year as the moment in where he in reflection of sadness, dispair to God. Silent year can be interpreted as the big day Christian as the symbol forgiveness, peace and strength. Therefore, in this poem, narrator tells his perturbation in silent year. But, he ignore it because they (silent year) will come again.

3.2.4 The Symbol of Human Moral in “Forsaken, the”

Symbol	Categories		
	Private	Conventional	Natural
Silent Year	-	✓	-

This symbol is the conventional symbol. Conventional is a symbol that has been approved by the people of a region or people indirectly, and be in general agreement. Due to Christians, silent year is a great day of their God, Jesus. The majority of all people know the meaning of this symbol. William Wordsworth assumes that the big day is a moment where he was sorry and he pondered what to do first. He felt a deep sadness. Therefore, in a few sentences in this poem he always mentions the word forgiveness, the end of the stanza he says, he does not need to feel sad today because tomorrow will come again.

3.2.5 Triadic Symbolism by Charles Sanders Pierce in “Forsaken, the”



Picture 4: The Processes of Linguistic Sign

Word of silent year is a symbol that represents time as an object. And this word has a meaning that is the forsaken year as its interpretation. According to (www.compellingtruth.org) Silent year is the greatness of the Christians over there that memorialized of Jesus. On the other hand, William Wordsworth stated that he made the moment of appreciation when that day comes, where he is aware that he is a man of many sins and dirty. In such conditions, he wants a remission and forgiveness of sins to god.

Symbol of human moral contained in this poem is that humans are creatures of God that does not escape from sin. Therefore, now let human asks forgiveness to God. Nevertheless, at the end of the stanza, William Wordsworth said "he will come back again". This point is all the forgiveness of God will not be depleted and will surely forgive for humans that want to repent and do not give up on trying.

On the other hand, this poem also represents that the human being have mistakes each others. Not only to God, but also human. However, human being is social beings that always interact to each other and needs each other. Therefore, humans also have right to ask for forgiveness and to forgive each other. Silent year is a symbol where people apologize and forgive each other. In the Islamic religion there is a special day where people in friendship that is Idul Fitri's day. It could be said that there is a similarity function between silent year and Idul Fitri's day. We must ignore the faults of others, and we should be aware of our own mistakes. We need a mercy or amnesty, "*I think that he will come again*" (Line 14). In this line, pronoun "he" refer to "mercy or amnesty". Moral values are contained in this poem is the narrator tries to invite the reader not to be arrogant human being and they must always introspection being human being.

3.3 The Analysis of "A Character"

"A Character"

<i>I marvel how Nature could ever find space</i>	1
<i>For so, many strange contrasts in one human face:</i>	
<i>There's thought and no thought and there's paleness and bloom</i>	
<i>And bustle and sluggishness, pleasure and gloom.</i>	
<i>There's weakness and strength both redundant and vain;</i>	5
<i>Such strength as, if ever affliction and pain</i>	
<i>Could pierce through a temper that's soft to disease,</i>	
<i>Would be rational peace--a philosopher's ease.</i>	
<i>There's indifference, alike when he fails or succeeds,</i>	
<i>And attention full ten times as much as there needs;</i>	10
<i>Pride where there's no envy, there's so much of joy;</i>	

And mildness, and spirit both forward and coy.

*There's freedom and sometimes a diffident stare
Of shame scarcely seeming to know that she's there,
There's virtue, the title it surely may claim, 15
Yet wants heaven knows what to be worthy the name.*

*This picture from nature may seem to depart,
Yet the Man would at once run away with your heart;
And I for five centuries right gladly would be 20
Such an odd such a kind happy creature as he.*

This poem describes the dynamics of both society and the human character. When the narrator talks about the contrasts of the human face, he is referring to both the faces we make in certain moods and the face of our personalities. The narrator addresses the pronoun "I" in this poem. Therefore, the narrator can achieve a sense of depth meaning. Shortly, this poem is made by a critic to human in whole. William Wordsworth is thinking of the obvious dynamic variety in humans that is less obvious in nature. Of all the natural occurrences he has seen and been moved by, he now focuses on humans characters.

In first stanza that the narrator finds incongruity that there are many dimension characters on human, such as happiness and sadness, a bustle and sluggishness, pleasure and gloom. The second and third stanza tells about how human endures toward life. It always walks on balance among weakness and strangeness, happiness and pain, fail and success, love and grief, etc. In the fourth and fifth stanza, it is continued that humans have characteristic that can be

pretending to deceive anyone. Characteristic pretend this will be covered in them (human beings).

Wordsworth seems to be relating this to the experience from his own life. There was a woman who he loved, but she had another lover. Wordsworth thinks he's better for her. He says the man would run away and leave her to continue to love him and grieve his absence. He talks about how her lover not noticing her and the shame in not realizing what you have. He also talks about how his own virtue will come back and benefit him in the end. Although, he probably hopes she'll notice it. Wordsworth wrote this for the woman so she could realize she has made the wrong choice. Therefore, the narrator attempts to make contact with a lot of different people, and it is very able to put those contacts into meaningful outlook of life.

3.3.1 Rhyme

In the poem with the title "A Character" written by William Wordsworth has a good in rhyming pattern. Almost all of the lines have the same rhyme patterns. The rhyming patterns consist of end-rhyming and internal rhyming; (a a b b), (c c d d), (e e f f) etc.

<i>I marvel how Nature could ever find space</i>	A
<i>For so, many strange contrasts in one human face:</i>	A
<i>There's thought and no thought and there's paleness and bloom</i>	B
<i>And bustle and sluggishness, pleasure and gloom.</i>	B

There is also the internal rhyme pattern in this poem. There are some words that have a same aspect of phonology. In this case, although, there are not

in the same words but there are some words that have a same pronunciation. We can find this internal rhyme pattern from the fifth until eighth lines from this poem.

*There's weakness and **strength** both redundant and vain; C*
*Such **strength** as, if ever affliction and pain C*
*Could **pierce** through a temper that's soft to disease, D*
*Would be rational **peace**--a **philosopher's** ease. D*

This rhyme scheme is consistent throughout the entire poem of 20 lines in total. This proves that William Wordsworth very carefully and consistently make this poem. With good structure and a good rhyme it makes it easy to read poetry and enjoy in terms of language.

3.3.2 Metaphor

This metaphor is found in line 8

Would be rational peace--a philosopher's ease (Line 8)

In this line equalize between rational peace and a philosopher. Philosophers are people who seek the truth and the truth was the result of his own ideas based on the sciences which he controlled (www.philoscifi.com). Then, in this line is said rational peace like? Automatically, peace as practiced by the philosophers. The philosophers seek of God truth through the expedition and thought, instead of belief in religious figures. However, rational Peace is meant by the narrator is human mind. Humans can distinguish the kind of character through the analysis of his thought; good and bad, happy and sad, weak and strong, etc.

3.3.3 Personification

The first personification is found in line 13 and 14

There's freedom and sometimes a diffident stare

Of shame scarcely seeming to know that she's there, (Line 13 and 14)

Personification is a parable symbolizes or other objects such as humans. It uses other objects that have been given the impression as if alive, it has human traits and feel as well as in humans. The core used this figure of speech to strengthen a situation involving other objects are depicted as if life can do something just like humans. Objects that are frequently used are animals, rocks, wind, water, plants, etc. In this line the narrator uses personification to provide humanitarian life he was talking about. Narrator uses “shame” personified secant will have a life, and life as a character who does not know its own existence. Shame given character is a sense of knowing, whereas shyness itself is one of the human characters. But by the narrator, is given as if the shame of this is someone who can tell where someone is over there.

The second personification is found in line 15 and 16

There's virtue, the title it surely may claim,

Yet wants heaven knows what to be worthy the name. (Line 15 and 16)

In this line found the personification of that word virtue. Virtue personified as someone who has an inquisitive nature. William Wordsworth uses the word virtue as if he lived like a human being. Therefore, the researcher can see

how he uses personification in the portrayal of the human face, for "so many strange contrast" that is present in one person to bring life to the different characteristics and personalities that are present in all of us.

3.3.4 Symbol

The symbol is found in line 2

For so, many strange contrasts in one human face: (Line 2)

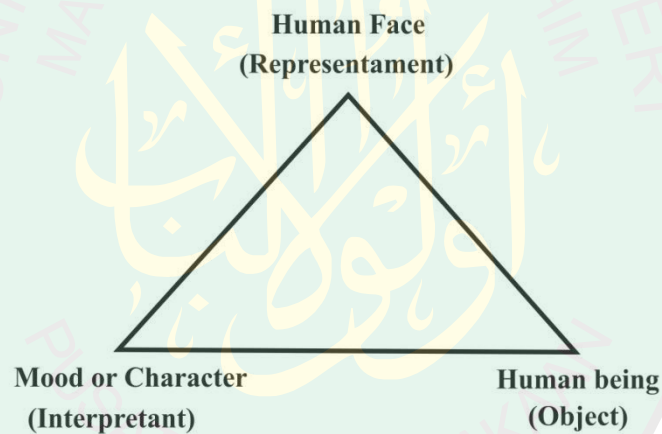
The symbol of human face represents as the mood or human's character because when we are feeling sad or happy, someone can be identified us how about our feeling by looking at face firstly. Every human are created by God with different types of face, either man or women. So that, the face can describe expression of certain mood's someone. "Face is the instrument which very efficient for communication and it (face) is universal evolution product" (Paul Ekman : 1960). Science which study about face characteristic namely physiognomy.

3.3.5 The Symbol of Human Moral in "A Character"

Symbol	Categories		
	Private	Conventional	Natural
Human Face	-	✓	-

Human face is the conventional symbol that is known by most people. In general, we could see the emotion or character of a person from his face. It looks gloomy, happy, or sad, etc. Therefore, this symbol is called a conventional symbol. On the other hand, this symbol represents that the character humans is different. There is good and there is evil, there are happy and some are sad. Moral values contained in this poem are how humans can become a better human being without troubling others by changing the character of ugly to be a noble character.

3.3.6 Triadic Symbolism by Charles Sanders Pierce in “A Character”



Picture 5: The Processes of Linguistic Sign

The word “*Human Face*” stands for a symbol which relates to human being as its object. In “A Character”, the meaning of the word “*Human Face*” is the mood or human’s character (as interpretation).

Human face depicts a person's feelings. When she or he is being happy, then the face that is displayed is a smile or a laugh. When she or he is being sad,

then the face will automatically appear moodiness or cry. But, in this poem, the human face cannot describe the feeling or character of a person in total. This is evidenced in the line; *There's virtue, the title it surely may claim, Yet heaven knows what wants to be worthy the name.* (Line 14 and 15). The researcher concludes that the purpose of the line is that we can know a person's mood through his face. but sometimes, it covers the face of the people's feelings. Nevertheless, the symbol of human character or mood a person is can be seen by looking at human face firstly.

There are so many changes that always change especially the nature, human, and society conditions. It seems like a couple. If there is a man there should be woman. There is also there is also part of the opposite thing based on William Wordsworth understanding about the world and nature. In the third line of the poem, he says "*There is thought and no thought...*" we can interpret that there will not an existence without another existence. There will be a beautiful in a couple that two complete each other

In the opposites, Wordsworth goes on to describe opposites within opposites like when he talks about weakness and strength. Strength can be over used like in any movie where the superhero accidentally breaks something. Too much strength can lead to disaster; sometimes there is strength in restraint. When there is strength, but it is left unused or used correctly, it can be just as bad as when it is over used. Balance is necessary for everything.

In the last stanza, Wordsworth seems to be relating this to and experience from his own life. There was a woman who he loved, but she had another lover.

Wordsworth thinks he is better for her. He says the man would run away and leave her to continue to love him and grieve his absence. In the fourth stanza, he talks about how her lover not noticing her and the shame in not realizing what you have. He also talks about how his own virtue will come back and benefit him in the end (although, he probably hopes she'll notice it). So pretty much, Wordsworth wrote this for the woman so she could realize she has made the wrong choice.

From the whole either; *After-Though*, *Forsaken-The*, *A Character*, the narrator is a person who has a positive nature thinking against everything. Although the narrator has problems in living his life, but the end of the stanza, the narrator is always trying to think of a more maturely and positively.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter contains conclusion of this minor thesis and suggestion for other researchers to do further research related to this thesis.

4.1. Conclusion

Each poem delivers a symbol of human morals. In first poem (After-Thought), the symbol is *Duddon River*. In the second poem (*Forsaken-the*), the symbol is *Silent Year*. The symbol in last poem (*A Character*) is *Human Face*.

Duddon refers to a River as the object. it is represented *flow of life*. In this poem, William Wordsworth attempts to say that do not give up easily in life. Every human being has different problems. What hardiest our life's journey, we have to keep upright and continue walking forward like a river is always flowing. We can solve our problems because we have the capabilities and God. *Silent Year* refers to *time* as the object. It is represented *the forsaken year*. William Wordsworth tries to invite the reader not to be arrogant human being and they must always have introspection being human being.

In the third symbol is *Human face*, it refers to *human being* as the object. It is represented *mood or human's character*. William Wordsworth explains that human being have dualism personalities which describe his mood or attitudes. Human face is a description of human's character and social condition. Wordsworth goes on to describe opposites within opposites like when he talks

about weakness and strength. Strength can be over used like in any movie where the superhero accidentally breaks something. Too much strength can lead to disaster; sometimes there is strength in restraint. When there is strength, but it is left unused or used correctly, it can be just as bad as when it is over used. Balance is necessary for everything.

4.2 Suggestion

Based on those conclusions the writer hopes this study can contribute supporting reference in analyzing work of literature through semiotic framework. However this study is not perfect yet.

For the readers who are interesting to do some study about semiotic, the writer suggests to take the theory of Peirce to find out the result of research. Finally, the writer hopes that this study will be useful for the enrichment of studying semiotic, especially in English Department, Faculty of Humanity, State Islamic University (UIN) Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

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