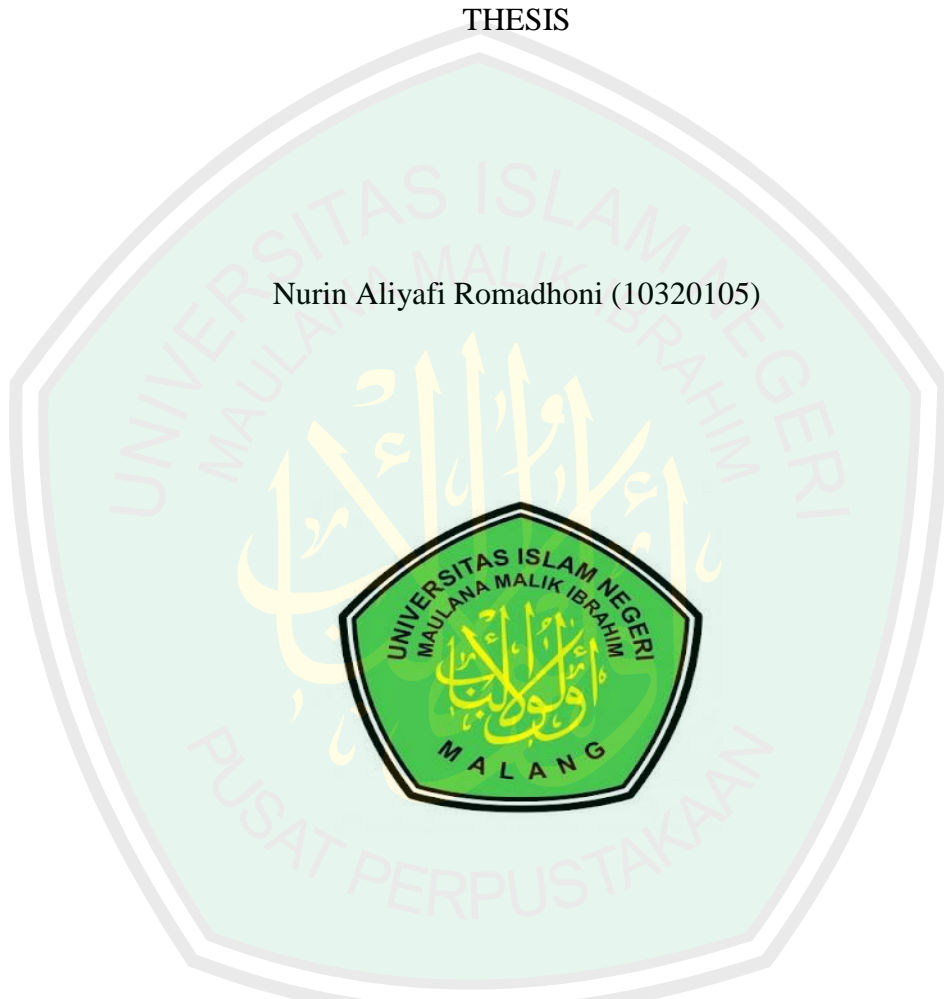


# **Animal Symbols in Edgar Allan Poe's Stories**

*A Tale of a Ragged Mountain, The Black Cat, Tale - Tell Heart*

THESIS

Nurin Aliyafi Romadhoni (10320105)



ENGLISH LETTERS AND LANGUAGE DEPARTMENT

FACULTY OF HUMANITY

THE STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM

MALANG

2014

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THESIS

**Presented to:**

State Islamic University

Maulana Malik Ibrahim of Malang

in partial fulfillment of the requirements

for the degree of Sarjana Sastra (S1)

in English Letters and Language Department

Nurin Aliyafi Romadhoni (10320105)

Supervisor : Ahmad Khozi, M.A.



ENGLISH LETTERS AND LANGUAGE DEPARTMENT

FACULTY OF HUMANITY

THE STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM

MALANG

2014

## APPROVAL SHEET

This is to certify that Nurin Aliyafi Romadhoni's thesis entitled Animal Symbols in Edgar Allan Poe's Stories has been approved by the thesis advisor For further approval by the Board of Examiners.

Malang, 5 June 2014

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The Dean of the Faculty of Humanities

Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University, Malang

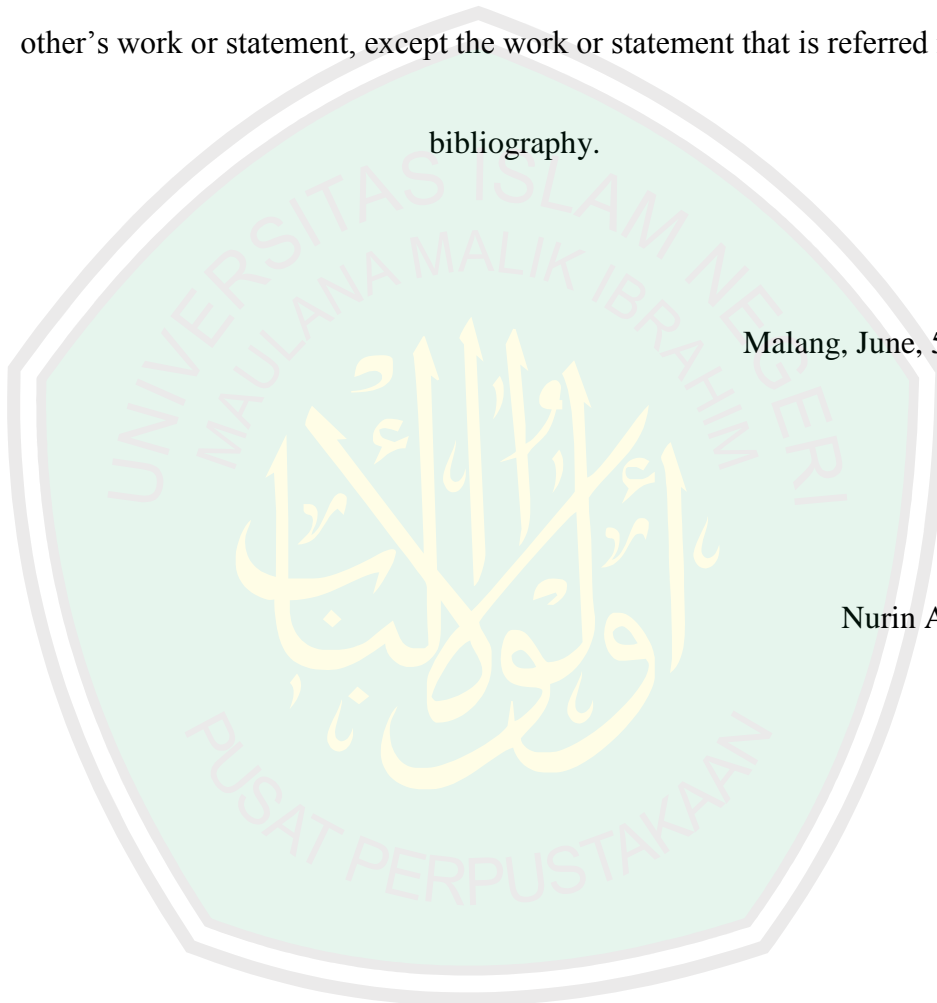
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## **STATEMENT OF AUTHENTICITY**

I declare that there is no written work that has been submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirement of any degree in any college, and there is no other's work or statement, except the work or statement that is referred in the bibliography.

Malang, June, 5th 2014

Nurin Aliyafi R



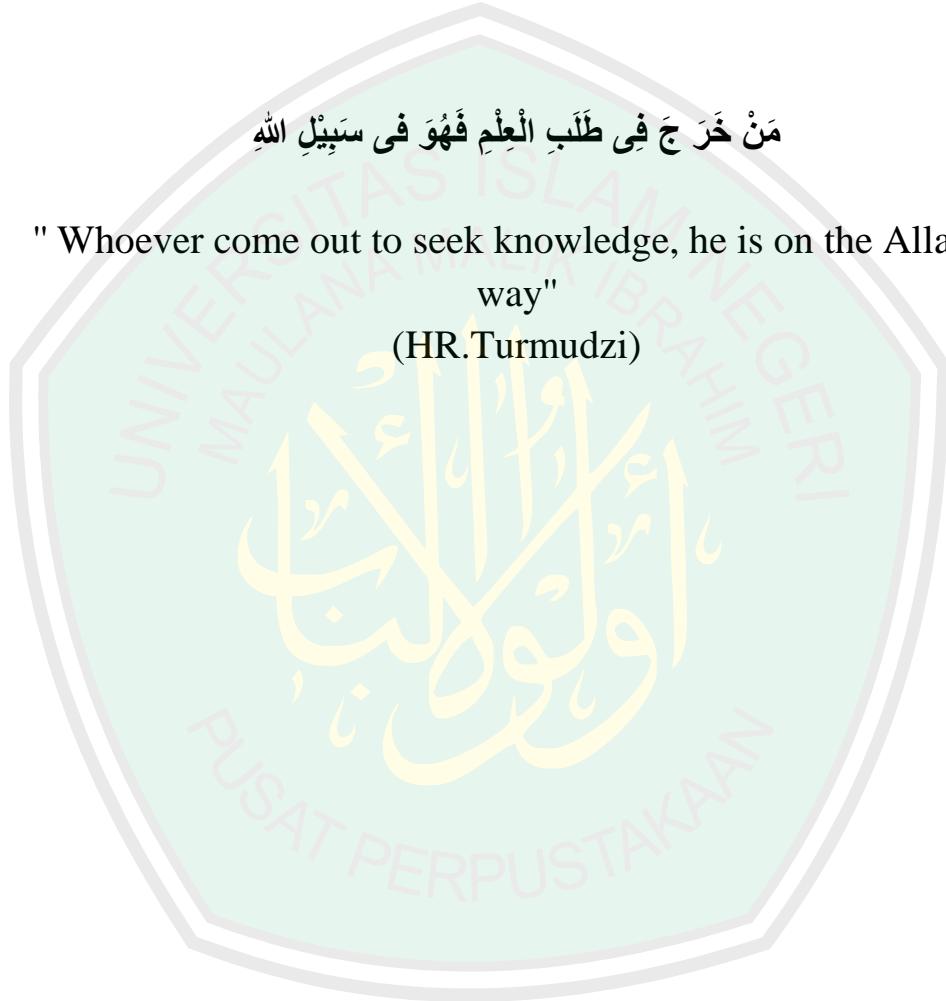
## MOTTO

“The true happiness comes when we are able to make others happy.”

مَنْ خَرَجَ فِي طَلَبِ الْعِلْمِ فَهُوَ فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ

" Whoever come out to seek knowledge, he is on the Allah's way"

(HR. Turmudzi)



## DEDICATION

The thesis is dedicated to:

1. My beloved parents, Nur Kholiq and Muinah Ma'sum, love and respect are always for them. Thank you for all your sacrifice to make me educated. There is no word to express all your kindness, may God always gives His blessing to all of you.
2. My family



## ACKNOWLEDEMENTS

Bismillahir Rahmanir Rahim

I express my gratitude to the Lord of the universe, Allah SWT, for His blessing and mercy, so I can accomplish my thesis entitled *Animal Symbols in Edgar Allan Poe stories*, as the requirement for the degree of Sarjana Sastra. Furthermore, to the prophet Muhammad SAW who has brought us into Islam to reach brighter era.

It would not have been possible to write this thesis without the help and support of the kind people around me, to only some of whom it is possible to give particular mentioned here. Above all, I would like to thank my friend Ika Indawati for her unconsciously personal support all times. My parents and brothers have given me their support throughout, as always, for which my mere expression of thanks likewise does not suffice. This thesis would not have been possible without the help, support and patience of my advisor, Ahmad Ghozi, M. A. not to mention his advice and unsurpassed knowledge of doing research in linguistics that has been invaluable on both academic and personal levels, for which I am extremely grateful.

Last, I thank my best friends for their support and encouragement. First is for my brothers, Rayditya B Prima, Ichwan Setiawan, Regar Purwantoko, Sofian Hadiyanto which spent much time in my room to encouraging me.

For any errors or inadequacies that may remain in this work, of course, the responsibility is entirely my own.

The writer

## ABSTRACT

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Key Words : Semiotic, Social-Context, Animal Symbol

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This study has argued that analysis and understanding of signs and context are essential for an understanding of message in the literary work. This study uses qualitative design in analyzing the data because the researcher critically analyses the data.

The writer takes the data from three short stories of Edgar Allan Poe. This study discussed symbols in the Edgar Allan Poe's story. The data are presented in story that are *A tale of Ragged Mountain*, *The Black Cat*, and *Tale – Tell Heart*. The data in the Poe's story analyze based on C. S. Pierce's (1997) three classes of sign. There are icon, index, and symbol, which is used in making sign in the literary work.

C. S. Pierce theory work in this research to find out the meaning of symbols in the Edgar Allan Poe's stories. The first step of this theory is find out the sign in the short story. Then, the sign has a relation or working on the thought. Finally, the sign has a new meaning by social convention that represent the meaning of the sign. After analyzing the data, the writer can conclude that Animal in the Edgar Allan Poe's stories has a message to the readers. Edgar Allan Poe wants to deliver his critics of Boston using literary work. By the short story, Poe can show his emotions and to inform the reader that Boston's conditions.

This study also aims to show classes signs of Pierce's theory as a guide and goal. The theory is helped readers to help bring their mind into the literary work. Edgar Allan Poe tried to pour his mind through the short story, *A tale of a Ragged Mountain*, *The Black Cat*, and *Tell-Tale Heart*. Edgar Allan Poe also aims to criticize the social conditions that exist in the Boston using an animal symbols in his stories.

## ABSTRAK

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Penelitian ini berpendapat bahwa analisis dan pengertian dari sebuah tanda dengan konteksnya sangat penting untuk mengerti pesan yang terkandung dalam sebuah karya sastra. Penelitian ini menggunakan bentuk penelitian kualitatif dalam menganalisa data, karena peneliti menganalisa data dengan seksama.

Penulis mengambil data dari tiga cerita pendek dari Edgar Allan Poe. Penelitian ini membahas simbol yang ada dalam ketiga cerita pendek tersebut. Data dari penelitian ini di paparkan dari cerita pendek *A tale of Ragged Mountain*, *The Black Cat*, dan *Tale – Tell Heart*. Kemudian data ini di analisis menggunakan teori kelas tanda dari C. S. Pierce (1997). Disana terdapat icon, index dan symbol, yang mana mereka digunakan untuk membuat dan memahami sebuah tanda dan simbol.

Teori C. S. Pierce bekerja dalam penelitian ini untuk menemukan makna yang terkandung dalam simbol atau tanda di cerita pendek Edgar Allan Poe. Langkah yang pertama dari teori ini adalah menemukan tanda yang ada dalam cerpen. Kemudian, tanda tersebut mempunyai keterkaitan atau apa yang ada dalam pikiran. Dan akhirnya, tanda tersebut mendapat makna baru dari kesepakatan sosial yang mewakili dari tanda sebelumnya. Setelah menganalisis data, penulis dapat menyimpulkan bahwa hewan yang terdapat di terdapat dalam cerpen Edgar Allan Poe mempunyai pesan bagi pembacanya. Edgar Allan Poe ingin menyampaikan kritiknya melalui karya sastra. Melalui cerita pendeknya, Poe dapat menunjukkan perasaannya dengan menginformasikan kepada pembaca keadaan dari kota Boston.

Penelitian ini juga bertujuan untuk menunjukkan teori kelas tanda dari Pierce sebagai pedoman dan tujuan pembaca untuk membantu membawanya kedalam karya sastra. Edgar Allan Poe mencoba menuangkan apa yang ada dalam pikirannya lewat dengan cerita pendek *A tale of Ragged Mountain*, *The Black Cat*, dan *Tale-Tell Heart*. Edgar Allan Poe juga bertujuan untuk mengkritisi kondisi sosial yang ada di Boston dengan menggunakan simbol simbol hewan yang ada dalam cerita pendek nya tersebut.

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## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

This chapter deals with introduction consisting of background of the study, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, scope and limitation of this thesis, significance of study, and definition of key terms.

#### 1.1 Background of the Study

Literature is old science. This science has emerged in the third before century, in which Aristotle ( 384-322 bc ) wrote his book entitled “poetica”, which contains about the theory of Literature. The term poetica as a theory of literature is eventually used with some other terms by the theorist of literature. According to Aristotele (Habib,2005:41), Poetic is understood not as a set of strict theory to interpret literature but, on the contrary, as the first systematic critical approach to understand how to a literary work can and should operate. Aristotele says in his book, poetica, Literature is another activity beside the religion, politics, science and philosophy. According to Plato, literature is the result imitation or description of reality or mimesis. When Aristotele says in his book, “poetica”, literature is his another activity of his daily. Literature is the new activity of Plato’s habit beside of the religion, science and philosophy. But, the quotes of Plato literature is the product of reality in the world. Based on two major teachers, the writer knows that literature is the new activities beside of religion, politics, and science. This new activites is the product of mitating of the older thing in the world.

According to (Wellek and Warren, 1965:15), A literary work must be the example of the universe and at once was a model of reality because, the value of literary is low-growing and away from the world of ideas. In other hand, Engleton says in her book “literary theory” (1996:2), literature is a piece of writing that softens ( belle letters ) and work listing the form of language. It is written in various ways with a language that is compacted, deeper , lapped, longer and thin and over reader, used as odd. While Mursal Esten says in his Book “Kritik Sastra Indonesia” (1994:4), literary artistic data and imaginative as in the manifestations of human life and society by language as medium have a positive effect on human life humanity. Literary work is the result of Literature, a creature activity and work of Art. Literature is writing which expresses and communicates thoughts, feelings and attitudes towards life. Many of things we now called literature began to live without being written at all. Long time ago before we can read the printed forms of literary works, there were narrators who moved from place to place to tell stories.

Literature is associated with life because of it is the work created and enjoyed by human beings. Literature was a result of working man that through an expression that is in form of writings which uses language as the media. In addition, literature is the result of work of someone who expressed through the inscription that was beautiful. Therefore, that part of the work that enjoy it embeds in it values esthetical and can draw the reader to enjoy it. Thus, studying literature is one of the interesting activities that gives us a feeling of new experiences, because literature contains love, angry, sadness, and happyness.

Literature in the literary genre is divided into three genres. They are Fiction, Poetry and Drama (Mario Klerer, 1998:3). Fiction is the work of literature which written on the text that contains of character, plot, and setting. It is different from poetry that focusses on the rythm, ryme, and stanza. Eventhough poetry and phrose have a same form. While drama is literary work which is written on the text then it is performed on the stage. Drama focuses on the dialoge of the character in the story. In this thesis, writer discusses about one of genres of Literature, which is Short story. Short story is part of fiction which focuses on the character and conflict in the story.

A short story is a brief work of literature, usually written in narrative prose. According to Turayev, in regina Bernadette, ( 2006: 1 ) he says that, short stories are the narrative, form of a literary work featuring a reflection and episodes in the life of a figure. So, in a wider it can be said a writer of short stories employs the number of figures which is limited by progressive character of figures and not having the background as what is contained in a novel. Because of its length, it has only a few characters and focuses on one problem or conflict. In doing so, short stories use plot, conflict, and other dynamic components to a far greater degree than is typical of an anecdote. Short stories is a literary work which is attractive and simple. Telling a conflict, briefly and straightly but having interesting elements of literature.

Edgar Allan poe is a writer who likes to use an animal as the character in the story. The writer is interested in discussing animal in doing this research. Animal is derived from latin language namely “animalis”, which means having

breath. Animals are groups of organisms classified in the kingdom animalia, or the metazoa which is kind of various living things on earth (Cresswell, 2010:15). We know that animal can be divided into three, they are animal which live in the water, animal which live in the air , and the animal which live in the earth.

Edgar Allan Poe is the master of mystery writer. Most of the piece of Allan Poe is using a symbol. Symbol is one part of the relation between mark with reference, namely the relation that would explain the meaning of a certain referents in life in general or a literary work as a replica of life ( Pierce, 1931: 6). According to Joseph Cambell (2002:143). A symbol is an energy evoking, and directing, agent. Animal symbols play big roles in our life. They aid in self-discovery and capture our imagination, giving us incredible avenues of self-expression and awareness. Additionally, they assist in understanding our past, and if we are attentive, our animal totems can reveal glimpses of our future. The writer defines a symbols as: "A natural object, usually an animal that serves as a distinctive, often generated emblem or symbol. A means of personal or spiritual identity.

In literature, symbolism is an object or reference used to provide meaning to the writing beyond what is essentially being described. It can be restrained or obvious, used cautiously or heavy-handedly. An author may repetitively use the same object to communicate a deeper meaning or might use distinctions of the same object to produce an overarching mood or feeling.

Edgar Allan Poe is an American Writer who was born in Boston On January 19, 1809. His Father an alcoholic actor, David Poe, His Mother an Actress, Eliza, who died insane and poor after David Poe deserted the family when Edgar was seven years old. After that Edgar was Adopted by family friend, John Allan, who took him to live in England (Carter, 1902:562 ).

Poe returned to the United states as a young adult and earned honors in classical and modern languages at the University of Virginia. He Also earned the wrath of creditors from whom he had borrowed to finance a social life of heavy drinking and gambling. To escape them, Poe joined the Army under the name of Edgar Perry in May 1827.

John Allan, a wealthy man, wrote Edgar out of his will. Poe moved to Baltimore and turned to journalism, stalking the streets of the grimy port city to turn up stories of gruesome crimes and desperate lives, stories that would influence the development of the detective story, a genre he initiated. Already poor, he drank even more heavily than before and in the nineteenth century, adult Americans consumed nearly twice as much alcohol as they do today prompting his first employer to write him,

“No man is safe who drinks before breakfast! No man can do so, and attend to business properly.”

Poe died on October 7, 1849 of liver failure, hypoglycemia, and diabetes the already wild stories about him began to grow (Burton, 1991:151).

*A Tale of the Ragged Mountains* is a short story Edgar Allan Poe wrote and had published in 1844. It was also included in a collection of his named Tales that was published in 1845. This is a sort of science fiction story as it examines ideas that at the time were thought to be possible and while some of them are others are simply interesting. As with many of the science fiction stories that predate the modern era of science fiction the line between science and fantasy is very gray (Doris, 1969: 536).

"*The Black Cat*" illustrates best the capacity of the human mind to observe its own deterioration and the ability of the mind to comment upon its own destruction without being able to objectively halt that deterioration. The narrator of "The Black Cat" is fully aware of his mental deterioration, and at certain points in the story, he recognizes the change that is occurring within him, and he tries to do something about it, but he finds himself unable to reverse his falling into madness (Badenhausen Richard, 1992:486).

"my disease grew upon me--for what disease is like Alcohol!--and at length even Pluto, who was now becoming old, and consequently somewhat peevish--even Pluto began to experience the effects of my ill temper (Edgar Allan Poe, "The Black Cat")".

"*Tell-Tale Heart*" was first published in 1843 in the Boston Pioneer, and revised into its current form for an 1845 edition of The Broadway Journal. Like "The Black Cat," it is a murder story told by the acknowledged killer himself. The Tell-Tale Heart is both a horror story and a psychological portrait of the guilty narrator. Told from the first-person point of view, the story allows the

reader to see into the mind of the madman who commits a crime. Here, however, the narrator's stated purpose is not confession but the desire to prove his sanity (Thompson, 1969:454).

In this thesis, the writer focuses on the three short stories of Edgar Allan Poe. The writer chooses Edgar Allan Poe's short story entitled *A Tale Of Ragged Mountain, the Tell – Tale Heart, and The Black Cat*. Three of the short stories Edgar Allan Poe talk about mystery. Most of Edgar Allan Poe's story there are an Animal. Furthermore, the writer is interested to analyze what animal is. Therefore, the thesis uses the title *An Animal as Symbol in Edgar Allan Poe's story* and focuses on the symbol of animals in the short story. Moreover, the thesis will also use semiotics theory by Charles Sanders Pierce. This thesis is qualitative Research because investigates decision making, not just what, where, when. For example, smaller but focused samples are more often used than large samples in the stories of Edgar Allan Poe.

## **1.2. Statements of the Problems**

As mentioned in the background, the most interesting part of Edgar Allan Poe's Story is that how he packs the animal inside his stories. Therefore, to explore Edgar Allan Poe's ,the writer has formulated questions as a main framework. The questions are:

1. How is the animal symbolizing the character described in the Edgar Allan Poe's Stories, *A Tale of Ragged Mountain, The Black Cat, Tale-Tell Heart?*

2. How does the animal symbol in the Poe's Story *A Tale of Ragged Mountain, The Black Cat, Tale-Tell Heart* reflected the Boston 1800's social condition (Edgar Allan Poe's life)?

### 1.3. Objectives of the Study

Based on the answers expected from the thesis questions as the focus of the study, the objectives of the thesis are:

1. To know how the animal symbolizing the character described in the Edgar Allan Poe's Story, *A Tale of Ragged Mountain, The Black Cat, Tale-Tell Heart*
2. To know animal symbol in the Poe's Story, *A Tale of Ragged Mountain, The Black Cat, Tale-Tell Heart* reflect on the Boston 1800's social conditions (Edgar Allan Poe's life).

### 1.4. Scope and Limitation

This study is about the analysis of Animal Symbol In Edgar Allan Poe's Story. While semiotics theory actually describes about literary work which contains of animal disguised as symbols. The aspects looked into were the qualifications of symbols and their contents based on the observation. The thesis only work on the animal symbol in Edgar Allan Poe story itself. This thesis will look for the symbols in the three stories of Edgar Allan Poe (*A Tale of Ragged Mountain, The Black Cat, Tale-Tell Heart*).

The limitation of the study is based on the thesis questions on the characters of animal symbol. Thesis will not spread out to other aspect in the story. This Thesis only on the symbol in the story of Edgar Allan Poe. This thesis limits research only in the symbols that is in the story Edgar Allan Poe which might get a little discuss a little that deals with the symbols that are needed in research. The writer will not discuss aspects another in the story except symbol and the related.

### **1.5. Significance of the Study**

The writer hopes that the description and analysis of Animal as Symbols, that occurred in the story of Edgar Allan Poe, will give a profitable contribution to students who want to learn about symbolism study. The writer also hopes that this thesis will give more information about the relationship between fact social condition of Edgar Allan Poe's life and the literary work itself. Moreover, the writer wants this thesis to be useful for student who wants to write the thesis of literary for their references.

This study is useful to understand the genre in the field of symbolism, especially animal symbol in short story. It is important to understand why in most of short story Edgar Allan Poe consist of Animal. Purposes of writer to do this thesis not only to get new information for the writer but also the writer get new data source for the thesis.

Beside the theoretical significance of study the writer also get a practical significance of study of animals symbol in the short story of Edgar Allan Poe. There are so many symbol, in the work of Edgar Allan Poe. The significance of

studying Edgar Allan Poe story in the practical the writer get a knowledge about literary work in the twentieth century that in that time many of literary works are related to the romantism.

The writer hopes that this thesis will add the readers knowledge and information about symbolism and literature. It will give an example for the student of English literature especialy in the reader of literary work. The writer hopes that the thesis can be accepted as a contribution for the literary study and help the student to study the field.

#### **1.6. Definition of Key Terms**

In order to make understanding in reading this study, it is necessary for writer to give the ddefinition of some key terms that related on the study.

**Short Story:** Shorter than a novel, this piece of literature can usually be read in one sitting. Because of its length, it has only a few characters and focuses on one problem or conflict (Abrams, 1999:286).

**Symbol:** Person, place, or thing that represents something beyond itself, most often something concrete or tangible that represents an abstract idea. (Womack, 2005,14)

**Animal** is derived from latin language namely “animalis”, which means having breath. Animals are groups of organisms classified in the kingdom animalia, or the metazoa is any of various living things on earth. (Cresswell, 2010:15).

**BIBLIOGRAPHY**

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## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter explains the aspects that contributes in the analysis of the animal symbol of Edgar Allan Poe. There are three main aspects contained in this chapter, they are semiotic theories, semiotic and literature, and the review of previous studies that gives the readers an overview how the writer analyses these symbols to answer both research questions.

#### 2.1. Semiotics Theory

The terms semiotics and semiology are both used to refer to the science of signs. The only differentiation between them is that semiology is preferred by Europeans, out of defence to Saussure's coinage of the term, and semiotics tends to be preferred by English speakers, out of deference to the American Peirce (Hawkes, 1977: 124).

Semiotics theory is the development of structuralism theory that had been developed by Ferdinand de Saussure and Charles Sanders Pierce:

Semiotics, which defines itself as the science of signs, posits a zoological pursuit: the semiotician wants to discover what are the species of signs, how they differ from another, how they function in their native habitat, how they interact with other species. Confronted with a plethora of text that communicate various meanings to their readers, the analyst does not pursue a meaning; he seeks to identify signs and describe their functioning (Culler, 1981:vii-viii).

Semiotics is the study of the way signs behave within society. Signs operate within various systems of communication between people. The science was conceived by Swiss linguist, Ferdinand de Saussure, in Paris at the turn of the

twentieth century. Saussure's theory is organized around two sets of binary oppositions:

- Language and speech
- Image (signifier) and concept (signified)

Binary opposition is originated from Saussurean structuralist theory (Fogarty, 2005:2). According to Saussure, the binary opposition is the means by which the units of language have value or meaning; each unit is defined in reciprocal determination with another term, as in binary code. It is not a contradictory relation but, a structural, complementary one. Saussure demonstrated that a sign's meaning is derived from its context (syntagmatic dimension) and the group (paradigm) to which it belongs. An example of this is that one cannot conceive of 'good' if we do not understand 'evil'. In post-structuralism, it is seen as one of several influential characteristics or tendencies of Western and Western-derived thought, and that typically, one of the two opposites assumes a role of dominance over the other. The categorization of binary oppositions is often value-laden and ethnocentric, with an illusory order and superficial meaning. Furthermore, Pieter Fourie discovers that binary oppositions have a deeper or second level of binaries that help to reinforce meaning, for example : Hero and Villain involve secondary binaries: good/bad, handsome/ugly, liked/disliked, and so on.

The importance of signs and signification has been recognized throughout much of the history of both philosophy and psychology. Plato and Aristotle both

explored the relationship between signs and the world, and Augustine considered the nature of the sign within a conventional system. These theories have had a lasting effect on Western philosophy, especially through Scholastic philosophy.

According to Blonsky in *Linguistic and Literary Semiotics* by Tamara Nazarova (1991:1), Semiotics is the theory of sign systems. For decades it has been assumed that every sign system in nature, society and cognition belongs to the domain of semiotics. The literature on this subject is voluminous. Semiotic studies are increasingly attractive to who ever is interested in signs at large. At present, however, the attempt is to address every instance of semiotics to the general theory of sign systems have unreasonably widened the scope and confines of semiotics . Internationally recognized authorities in the field point to “the agony of semiotics” implying “the crisis of theory”.

Analogical signs (such as visual images, gestures, textures, tastes and smells) involve graded relationships on a continuum. They can signify infinite subtleties which seem beyond words. Emotions and feelings are analogical signifieds. Unlike symbolic signifiers, motivated signifiers (and their signifieds) blend into one another. There can be no comprehensive catalogue of such dynamic analogue signs as smiles or laughs. Analogue signs can of course be digitally reproduced (as is demonstrated by the digital recording of sounds and of both still and moving images) but they cannot be directly related to a standard 'dictionary' and syntax in the way that linguistic signs can. Bill Nichols notes that 'the graded quality of analogue codes may make them rich in meaning but it also renders them somewhat impoverished in syntactical complexity or semantic

precision. By contrast the discrete units of digital codes may be somewhat impoverished in meaning but capable of much greater complexity or semantic signification (Nichols 1981, 47).

A sign must have both a signifier and a signified. You cannot have a totally meaningless signifier or a completely formless signified (Saussure 1983, 101; Saussure 1974, 102-103). A sign is a recognizable combination of a signifier with a particular signified. The same signifier (the word 'open') could stand for a different signified (and thus be a different sign) if it were on a push-button inside a lift ('push to open door'). Similarly, many signifiers could stand for the concept 'open' (for instance, on top of a packing carton, a small outline of a box with an open flap for 'open this end') - again, with each unique pairing constituting a different sign (Chandler, 2005 :6).

According to Peirce (Merrel, 1997:31), three categories are necessary and sufficient to account for all of human experience. These categories correspond to the numbers first, second and third. They have been designated as "firstness", "secondness", and "thirdness".

- a. Firstness is a conception of being that is independent of anything else. For example, this would be the mode of being of a "redness" before anything in the universe was yet red, or of a general sensation of hurt, before one starts to wonder whether the sensation comes from a headache, a burn or some emotional pain. We must be clear that in firstness, there is only oneness. Thus, it is a conception of being in its wholeness or completeness, with no

boundaries or parts, and no cause or effect. A quality is a pure, latent potentiality. Firstness belongs to the realm of possibility; it is experienced within a kind of timelessness. Firstness corresponds to emotional experience.

- b. Secondness is the mode of being that is in relation to something else. This is the category that includes the individual, experience, fact, existence, and action-reaction. For example, the stone that we drop falls to the ground; the weathervane turns to point in the direction of the wind; and now you feel pain because of a toothache. Secondness operates within discontinuous time, where the dimension of past time enters in: a certain event occurred at a certain moment, before some other event, which was its consequence. Secondness corresponds to practical experience.
- c. Thirdness is the mediator through which a first and a second are brought into relation. Thirdness belongs to the domain of rules and laws; however, a law can only be manifested through the occurrences of its application, that is, by secondness; and these occurrences themselves actualize qualities, and therefore, firstness. Whereas secondness is a category of individuality, thirdness and firstness are categories of generality; but the generality of firstness is on the level of possibility, and the generality of thirdness is on the level of necessity, and therefore, prediction. The law of gravity, for example, allows us to predict that each time we drop a stone, it will fall to the ground. Thirdness is the category of thought, language, representation, and the

process of semiosis; it makes social communication possible. Thirdness corresponds to intellectual experience.

“A sign or representamen is something that put someone or something in some respects or capacity. When the sign was addressed to someone, then he created in mind that someone is into a same a sign or even a mark more developed. Thus a sign or representamen it creates interpretant to make interpretation, which is trying understand catch, even developed meaning of marks at regular better and sustainable”(pierce,1998, the volume of 2:135).

Peirce says that the relationship between the object of a sign and the sign that represents it is one of determination it is the object, entity, or socially agreed concept that determines its sign and its successful signification, the idea being that the object imposes definite constraints that a sign must adhere to if it is to represent that object and form the correct interpretation in our minds.

For Peirce, a symbol is a sign which refers to the object that it denotes by virtue of a law, usually an association of general ideas, which operates to cause the symbol to be interpreted as referring to that object (Peirce, 1931:8). The writer interprets symbols according to a rule or a habitual. The symbol is connected with its object by virtue of the idea of the symbol-using animal. It is constituted a sign merely or mainly by the fact that it is used and understood as such. It would lose the character which renders it a sign if there were no interpretant. A symbol is a conventional sign, or one depending upon habit (acquired or in born). All words, sentences, books and other conventional signs are symbols.

In the world surrounded by an infinite number of signs. Peirce understood this signs and offered many different principles for how to categorize the signs according to their three triadic elements. The are representamen, object and intepretant. Pierce proposed that signs could be classified according to the qualities, facts, laws and conventions associated with the objects.

By examining the relationship between objects, interpretants, and representamens and, in particular, the way the referent determines the sign, Peirce also distinguished three main 'modes' into which signs can be assigned: symbol, icon and index (Deledalle, 2000: 15). Three main modes of theory is also known by three classes sign of pierce's concept. There are icon, index, and symbol. This pierce's theory is to answer the two research questions that has been explaining in the previous chapter.

### **2.1.1. Symbol or Symbolic Sign**

Symbol or symbolic sign is assigned arbitrarily or is accepted as societal convention. Therefore, the relationship between the representamen and what the sign stands for its object or referent and the sense behind it, the interpretant must be learned. For example, letters of the alphabet, the number system, mathematical signs, computer code, punctuation marks, traffic signs, national flags and so forth.

### **2.1.2. Icon or Iconic Sign**

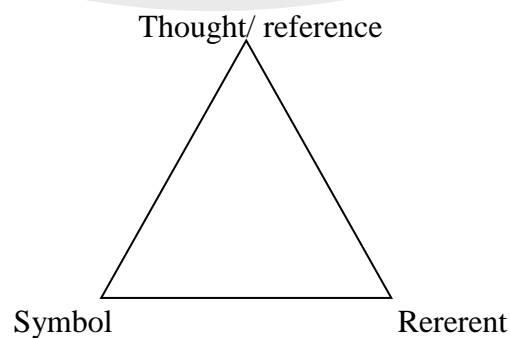
As an icon, the representamen resembles or imitates its signified object in that it possesses some of its qualities. Therefore, the relationship between what the sign stands for its referent and the sense behind it, the interpretant does not

necessarily have to be learned. For example, a portrait, a cartoon, sound effects, or a statue.

### 2.1.3. Index or Indexical Sign

An index is a mode in which the signifier might not resemble its signified object. It is not arbitrarily assigned and is directly connected in some way to the object. Nevertheless, the relationship between what the sign stands for its referent and the sense behind it, the interpretant – may have to be learned. The link between the representamen and its object may only be inferred; for instance, smoke, thunder, footprints, flavors, a door bell ringing, or a photograph, film or DVD recording.

Pierce calls three modalities who pointed out metaphysical importance of the number. Firstness is the mode of being of that which is what it is, positively and without reference to anything outside it self. Secondness is the mode of being that which is as it is relative to something outside itself. Thirdness is the mode of being of that which put into relationship a first and second thing. Thirdness moreover necessity the existence of secondness.



Based on the semiotic triangle (Sobur, 2004:159), there are relation thought, symbols and the referent. From the result of the thought is the reference. So the reference is the art or the image relation between the language and the fact or the object to refence. Semiotic concept by pierce that thought can be present because of the symbol or sign that relate to the object. For Example, chair in the real meaning is place for sitting. But when tought relate to the reference it can be the new meaning. Chair can be place in the parlement or government.

## **2.2. Semiotic and Literature**

Semiotic literary criticism, also called literary semiotics, is the approach to literary criticism informed by the theory of signs or semiotics. Semiotics, tied closely to the structuralism pioneered by Ferdinand de Saussure, was extremely influential in the development of literary theory out of the formalist approaches of the early twentieth century (Chandler, 2005: 30).

The early forms of literary semiotics grew out of formalist approaches to literature, especially Russian formalism, and structuralist linguistics, especially the Prague school. Notable early semiotic authors included Vladimir Propp, Algirdas Julius Greimas, and Viktor Shklovsky. These critics were concerned with a formal analysis of narrative forms which would resemble a literary mathematics, or at least a literary syntax, as far as possible. They proposed various formal notations for narrative components and transformations and attempted a descriptive taxonomy of existing stories along these lines.

Swiss linguist Ferdinand de Saussure has become the dominant term used in the science of signs. Saussure's book *a course in general Linguistics* (1915), suggests the possibility of semiotic analysis. It deals with many concepts that can be applied to signs. Saussure wrote in his book "the linguistic sign unites not a thing and a name, but concept and sound image.....". Semiotic has departed movement was born, and semiotic analysis spread all over the globe. Important work was done in Prague early in the 20th century. Semiotic is now well established in France and Italy as Roland Barthes' concept. There are also outposts of progress in England, the United States, and many other countries.

Semiotic has been applied, with interesting results, to film, theater, literature, architecture, and zoology. Some semioticians, carried away, suggest that everything can be analyzed semiotically. They see semiotics as the queen of the interpretative sciences, the key to unlock the meanings of all things great and small.

A semiotic analysis of a literary text deals, instead of themes and general meaning, with the way in which meaning is produced by the structures of interdependent signs, by codes and conventions (Eco, 1976: 27). It is well known that from a semiotic point of view signs appear within a three-fold process (semiosis), which includes syntax (the study of the relationships among signs), semantics (dealing with the relationships between signs and the objects signified), and pragmatics (dealing with the relationships between signs and their interpreters). If the phonemes, morphemes or sentences were regarded as basic signs.

Semiotics and semiology focus on attention how to generate meanings in the use of language, in their behaviour (body language, dress, facial expression, and so on), and in literary work (Morris, 1971:4). It also happened in sending messages and always receiving and interpreting the messages others send us. What semiotics and semiology do is provide with more refined and sophisticated ways of interpreting these messages-and of sending them. In particular, they provide with methods of analyzing texts in cultures and cultures as texts.

In 2005, *Introducing Social Semiotics*, Leeuwen demonstrates how theory provides a foundation for the conduct of research and how theoretically sound, well-designed research makes a significant contribution to Animal Symbol in the literary works . Offering an innovative approach that presents complex concepts in a simple, easy-to-understand, interesting style, *Semiotics Research: Theory and Practice* uses hundreds of contemporary examples and illustrations to help students make the connection between symbolism and social conditions; This book discuss how semiotic the theory is not just semiotic which only stunned in the text or written but this book tends to into social and deeper semiotic applied not semiotic pure the usual by writers formerly in use.

### 2.3. Animal Symbols in Literature

Lumor Francis (2009), says that animal symbols has a relations with the society that happen on the akyem traditions. His research seeks to discuss the significance of Animal symbolism among the Akans of Akyem Abuakwa Traditional Area, touching on the background history of the people, their culture, aspects of their culture within which these symbols can be located, their philosophical, educational and the socio-cultural significance. These symbols have so many lessons and wisdom to be learnt, yet the people are ignorant about them. This problem can be linked to urbanization and the influence of foreign culture, in addition to over dependence on oral history, for so long a time without proper documentation. The writer therefore seeks to identify and categorise the various aspects of culture within which these animal symbols can be found, discuss them and explain in detail codified meaning, socio-cultural and philosophical meanings inherent in them. Descriptive research method, coupled with questionnaire and interview guide were the research tools used to find information, while related literature were also reviewed. This is the researcher previous study in the animal symbols. Lumor says in his book that animal has relations with the akyem tradition. Researcher convinced that animal in the Poe's story also has relations in the Poe's society.

Samuel states in his book "Mith Ritual and symbolism" (samuel, 1870:30), animals as vehicles for symbolism. They are often very strong symbols. The reference of the animal makes strong or absorbing symbols. Samuel says that have to know about animals to understand the message of symbolism. Animals

are strongly associated with humans. Domestic animals, pets, farm animals. Not only in the farm animal it also wild animals. So, among other things, can talk about one in terms of other. Also, some animals are so associated with human, it has been argued, that they may violate or threaten the boundaries between wild and tame, nature and culture. They are inherently liminal. Samuel also observes animals do many things to each other. many kinds of action and relationship. Very apt for metaphorizing human relationships. predator/prey (cat and mouse, fox and rabbit, lion and gazelle), other antagonism (cat and dog); parasitism (shark and remora, lion and hyena, leeches).

#### **2.4.Previous Studies**

There are many of previous semiotics studies analyzing symbols in the literary works e.g. *Symbolism in Charles Dicken's great expectations* (Jannah, 2012), *The Study of Symbol in Herman Melville's Moby Dick* (Khosyatillah, 2008) and *The Symbols that used in A Doll's House by Henrik Ibsen* (Nasrully Anhar, 2012). Jannah did to the fact, she need good understanding to know the symbols, kinds of symbols and also the symbolic meaning in a novel. jannah chooses the novel because, novel is considered as Dicken's masterpiece consisting of many significant symbols. She conduct the problem of study; what kinds of symbols are found in Dickens Great Expectations and what the meanings of each symbol are. Semiotic approach is an approach that study sign process (semiotic), or signification and communication, signs, and symbols. This approach is used to analyze symbols in Dickens Great Expectations by applying Charles Sander pierce's theory of symbols.

The Jannah's analysis is focused on some characters, objects and setting available in the novel. Moreover, the result of this study finding that some symbols based on characters, objects and setting are included in the kind of cultural symbol, private symbol and conventional symbol. The author is renowned writers in intercultural communication. She has spent their professional lives researching this field and working in environments where an understanding of the importance of intercultural communication is an issue on a daily basis. Both of those researches provide a clear framework for understanding how ordinary conversation creates meaning and establishes relationships in literary works. It is also help on the research of writer, Jannah analysis contribute to understand the way to know symbols it is.

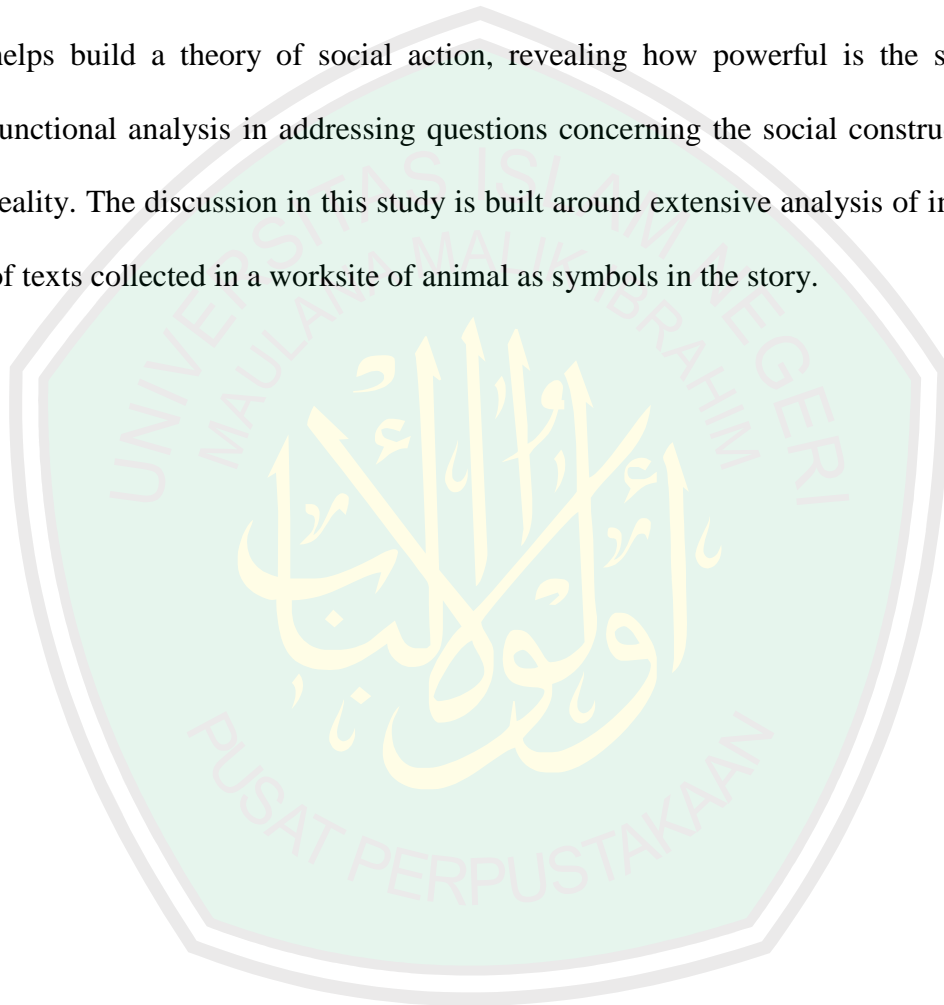
The second previous study is about symbolism in the Melville's novels. Khosyatillah introduces a symbolism in Herman Melville's *Moby Dick*. *Moby Dick* is one of Melville's novels, which contains a large number of symbols that has attracted many readers to analyze. *Moby Dick* is the story which tells about the adventures of Ishmael, who sails on the whaling ship called *Pequod*, under Captain Ahab's command. Ishmael firstly believes that he has signed onto a normal whaling vessel, but then he soon knows that Ahab is actually obsessed with the chasing of a white whale that maimed him rather than guiding the ship in the simple pursuit of commerce. As the matter of fact, *Moby Dick* is transformed from an adventure story of a whaling ship voyage into such a symbolic story, which has a more symbolical meaning. This novel is considered as Melville's masterpiece consisting of many significant symbols, thus, the writer attempts to

analyze it by using semiotic approach. In this case, the writer conducts two problems of study. They are, what kinds of symbols are found in Melville's *Moby Dick*, and what the meanings of each symbol are

In this research, writer focuses on the animal symbols in Edgar Allan Poe's story, *a tale of ragged Mountain, the Black Cat, tale- tell Hearth*. The differenciaation of the previous studies, in the object of the research or the data in the research. Because in the Jannah research, *Symbolism in Charles Dicken's great expectations*, analyze the symbols in the character symbols of setting in the novel. The second research as the previous studies is written by Khostliyah, *The Study of Symbol in Herman Melville's Moby Dick*. this research is analysze about advanture of main character and found many symbols. Then, analyze by Khostliyah using semiotics. Then, the third previos studies *The Symbols that used in A Doll's House by Henrik Ibsen*. Nasrully anhar tries to analyze symbols that uses in *A Doll's House*. He analyze the character setting and plot. All of the previous studies discusses about the character and the plot in the story not about animal. Furthermore, writer want to get more knowledge about animal that accompany human everyday. By this research writer hopes reveal the meaning of animal in the Edgar Allan Poe's story.

Moreover, by linking all previous studies above, the writer assumes that symbol is always have association with deep mening representant. examine "symbols as instances of social processes, enacting a range of important institutional practices, hence also shaping people's subjectivities". Symbols

represent purposive and staged ways of building means in a culture by using systemic functional linguistic, it demonstrates how given symbols build or enact social practice, how educational setting provide contexts in which some apprenticeship into such symbols occurs, and how theorizing about such matters helps build a theory of social action, revealing how powerful is the systemic functional analysis in addressing questions concerning the social construction of reality. The discussion in this study is built around extensive analysis of instances of texts collected in a worksite of animal as symbols in the story.



## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHODS

This chapter explains the aspects that contribute the way to analyze of the animal symbol in Edgar Allan Poe's story. There are four main aspects contained in this chapter, they are data collection, research method, research design and data analysis and interpretation.

#### 3.1. Research Method

Method is a way used to get the objective of the research, and how the writer arrange his steps of work. In brief, method is not only the way to work in good order but also the way to give the classification of what the writer has done. This study uses a qualitative method that is more emphasis on in depth understanding of a problem rather than looking at the problem for generalization of research. This method more specific in the Literary criticism. In this research the writer using literary criticism in the analyzing Data. The method is preferred to use an in-depth analysis technique which examines case of the animal symbol in short story of edgar allan poe and relating them to every element social condition in edgar Allan poe's life.

#### 3.2. Research Design

This thesis is clasified into literary criticism in which the writer discuss the element in text of literary work about the symbols described in the Edgar Allan Poe's story. Then the writer tries to observes whether the animals reflecst in the

work of Edgar Allan Poe that happened in the short story. That is why writer uses semiotics approach. In the semiotics approach, the work and the the text relation each other is very important to discuss. Because the basic concept of this approach is literary work is not created in vacuum. Actually, symbol in the literary work create the literarature it self and succesful work will always reflect the reality.

Then, in applying the semiotics approach, the writer does the following steps. First, reading whole the short story which is analyzed. Second, selecting the animal in every short story which show the symbols. Third, the writer categorizing words, statement, that can support the meaning symbols in the story. Fourth, boarding and developing the ideas to start analyzing the whole of the symbol in the story, by using data and the supporting informations that have been collected before. Finally combine the text and the symbols to reflect on the social conditions in the america 1980's.

#### **3.4. Data Collection**

First of all, the writer read the short story of Edgar Allan Poe which will discusse in this research. The stories are *tale of ragged Mountain, tale – tell Heart, and the Black Cat*. Then the writer looks for the animal in Edgar Allan Poe's story. To find out the animal symbols the writer read the story throught till the end of the story . The observation is developed to aid the understanding of animal character in the Poe's story Short story. To obtain the original data, the writer saws the list of Short story of Edgar Allan Poe famous masterpieces reviewer and the writer found that below are the three famous Short Stories :

1. A tale of Ragged Mountain
2. The Black Cat
3. Tale- tell Heart

Based on the preliminary study, there are three pieces considered as the Master pieces of Edgar Allan Poes's Story, because those three pieces have been known by writer. Beside that, the story consist of animal as the carachter inside of the story.

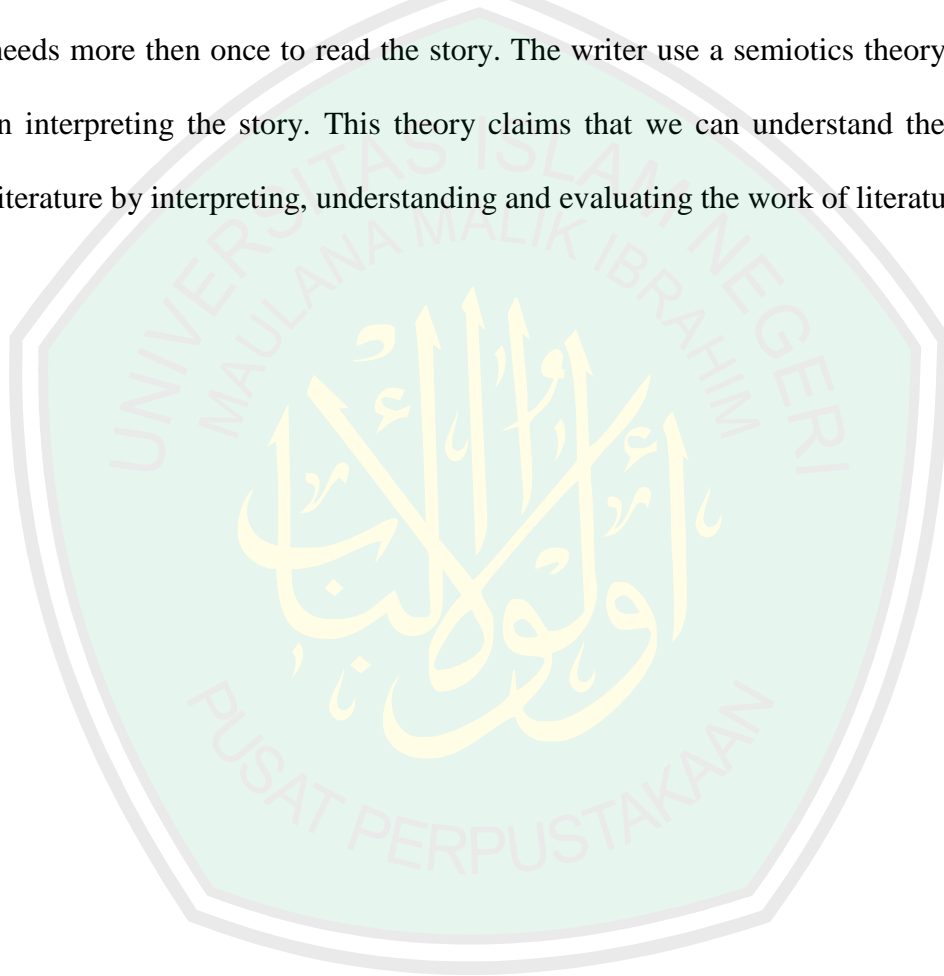
In addition, the writer collect the data by reading the three story *tale of Ragged Mountain, tale tell- Hearth, and the Black cat*. The writer reading carefully in details for several times to get the clue or symbols. After the writer understand the symbols, then the writer underlines the important sentence in the paragraph. This sentence is designing to use in analyzing data of this thesis. Later then, the writer put those data in selected order will analyses and analyses them in accordance with the statement of the problems.

### **3.5. Data analysis and Interpretation**

After obtaining the data, it is continued by analyzing data into several steps: firstly, select the data from the primary data related to symbols, then categorizing data according types of symbols. Secondly, reflecting animal symbols in the short story of Edgar Allan Poe with kinds of animal as symbols that represent in the social condition in america in 1980's. And the last but not

least, the writer potraying the conclusion about animal simbols form reflected in the Edgar Allan Poe's story.

The writer then tries to interprete the Poe's stroy by tought in deep about the purpose of the animal symbols. This story is kind of mystery story, so writer needs more then once to read the story. The writer use a semiotics theory to help in interpreting the story. This theory claims that we can understand the text of literature by interpreting, understanding and evaluating the work of literature.



## CHAPTER IV

### ANALYSIS

This chapter contains the analysis of Edgar Allan Poe's stories. The stories are analyzed using Pierce's semiotics of story. There are three stories of Edgar Allan Poe analyzed in this chapter. The Stories are:

1. A Tale of Ragged Mountain
2. The Black Cat
3. Tale – Tell heart

This chapter is divided into three parts. All of the data analyzed below would give answer the statement of the problems. In the first part, the writer would like to present and analyze the data which are collected from the short story of Edgar allan Poe. The data collection from the story tale of *A Tale of Ragged Mountain*, *The Black Cat*, *Tale-Tell Heart* which explained about mystery stories that consist of symbol inside. It is about symbols form of semiotics approach that appear in the story. The second, the writer compare the symbol that appear in the story to the real social condition that occurred in the Edgar Allan Poe's life, United Stated in 1980's. Animal symbols in the Poe's short story, symbol of animal that reflect on the character in the Poe's story, and the third, the way Edgar Allan Poe expresses his symbols by animal in the story on the social condition. The data are taken from many sources which tell the history of Edgar Allan Poe's life.

#### 4.1. Animal Symbols in Edgar Allan Poe's story

Charles Sanders Peirce (1839–1914) formulated in the book of *semiotic for beginner* (Chandler,2005:12) the innovative triadic model of the sign. Emphasizing in his theory that the way we interpret a 'sign' is what allows it to be signified what gives it its meaning. In the literature, a symbol is really important to support the meaning of the message that is contained in a literary work.

Symbol or symbolic sign is assigned arbitrarily or is accepted as social convention (Chandler,2005:2). Therefore, the relationship between the represent and what the sign stands for its object or referent and the sense behind it, the interpretan must be learned. For example, letters of the alphabet, the number system, mathematical signs, nature, animal character, computer code, punctuation marks, traffic signs, national flags and so forth.

Edgar Allan Poe frequently use animals as subject matter in their art. Through time animals have appeared in Poem and Short story. Animals are also symbolic. Many cultures through the ages have regarded specific animals as representing gods, power, the supernatural, and in the cases of Native Americans, used in names. Most of the works of animals as Edgar Allan Poe uses symbols to represent what he wanted to discuss in the story.

#### 4.1.1. A Tale of Ragged Mountain

A Tale of the Ragged Mountains is a short story Edgar Allan Poe wrote and had published in *Godey's Lady's Book* in 1844. It was also included in the collection of his named Tales that was published in 1845. This is a sort of science fiction story as it examines ideas that at the time were thought to be possible and while some of them are others simply interesting. As with many of the science fiction stories that predate the modern era of science fiction the line between science and fantasy is very gray.

There are a few odd things that are happening in this story, but the main one is a sort of question of the nature of reality and dreaming. This is an idea that science fiction writer. The way he did it is that he has an unnamed narrator who has had what he thinks may have been a dream but the truth is that he is unable to really be certain because there are things that do not make a lot of sense. One of the more notable is that he was aware he was dreaming or at least suspected it but did not wake up.

The second odd thing that happens is the narrator was telling in the story that his ability to explain what happened well enough that the other recognizes the events as those that happened in Calcutta in 1780. The odd thing is that the man looks almost identical to one of his friends that died in that spot. It was become even more stranger as his name is Bedloe. The other man's name was Oldeb, but when the man dies due to a bad leeching it is spelled Bedlo which is the reverse of Oldeb.

This is an interesting story as a forerunner to the types of story that love to read, but the truth is that this was one of the Poe stories that really enjoyed all that much as a story. In the “tale of ragged Mountain” there is an animal that met by narator in the mountain. It is a hyena.

- Hyena in the “a tale of ragged Mountain”

“He bore in one hand an instrument composed of an assemblage of steel rings, and shook them vigorously as he ran. Scarcely had he disappeared in the mist before, panting after him, with open mouth and glaring eyes, there darted a huge beast. I could not be mistaken in its character. It was a hyena” (Sova, 2007:169).

In this story, narrator wants to explain about the behavior of animals hyena. Hyena is animal of a tiger kind that has sharp ' s eyes and have the hoof of being savage. So, narrator wants to describe character in this story deserves his hyena very savage.

Hyena originated in the jungles of Miocene Eurasia 22 million years ago (Mills.Hofer ,1998). The first ancestral hyenas were likely similar to the modern banded palm civet, one of the earliest hyena species exhumed, Plioviverrops, was a lithe, civet-like animal that inhabited Eurasia 20–22 million years ago, and is identifiable as a hyaenid by the structure of the middle ear and dentition. The lineage of Plioviverrops prospered, and gave rise to descendants with longer legs and more pointed jaws, a direction similar to that taken by canids in North America.

Hyenas are mostly viewed with fear and contempt, as well as being associated with witchcraft, as their body parts are used as ingredients in traditional medicine (Charles, 1965:12). Among the beliefs held by some cultures, hyenas are thought to influence people's spirits, rob graves, and steal livestock and children. Any other kind that we have the animals into the area, known a hyena it will summon his fellow hyena to fight his enemies circumlocutory clustered. Usually a hyena will invite the circumlocutory the number of colleagues that was more many of the enemy coming to disturb. When the number of the hyenas are not comparable circumlocutory the number of the enemy. A hyena was going to tell her colleagues to get out of the region. Hyenas also considered having the high nature of social because they are protect of the region. The hyenas also was better heard the call of his friends. Hyenas rely on his hearing to calculate the number of the enemy is even.

Hyenas mark and patrol their territories by depositing a strong-smelling substance produced by the anal glands on stalks of grass along the boundaries(Charles, 1965:12). "Latrines," places where members of a clan deposit their droppings, also mark territories. The high mineral content of the bones hyenas consume make their droppings a highly visible, chalky white. Hyenas are social animals that communicate with one other through specific calls, postures and signals. They quickly make their various intentions known to other members of the clan, or to outsiders. When a hyena's tail is carried straight, for example, it signals attack. When it is held up and forward over the back, the hyena is extremely excited. In contrast, it hangs down when the hyena is standing or

walking leisurely. If frightened, the hyena tucks its tail between the legs and flat against the belly and usually skulks away.

#### **4.1.2. Tale - tell Heart**

*Tale-Tell Heart* is simultaneously a horror story and psychological thriller told from a first-person perspective. It is admired as an excellent example of how a short story can produce an effect on the reader. Poe believed that all good literature must create a unity of effect on the reader and this effect must reveal truth or evoke emotions. ‘*Tale-Tell Heart*’ exemplifies Poe’s ability to expose the dark side of humankind and is a harbinger of novels and films dealing with psychological realism.

The protagonist of the “*Tale-Tell Heart*” is a classic example of Poe's unreliable narrator, a man who cannot be trusted to tell the objective truth of what is occurring. His unreliability becomes immediately evident in the first paragraph of the story, when he insists on his clarity of mind and attributes any signs of madness to his nervousness and oversensitivity, particularly in the area of hearing. However, as soon as he finishes his declaration of sanity, he offers an account that has a series of apparent logical gaps that can only be explained by insanity. In his writings, Poe often sought to capture the state of mind of psychotic characters, and the narrator of this story exhibits leaps of reasoning that more resemble the logic of dreams than they do the thought processes of a normal human being.

The narrator begins to suspect that the pleasantries of the policeman that merely a ruse to ridicule his distress. However, he cannot stand the intensity of the

beating and grows tired of what he perceives as the mockery of the policeman. He feels that he "must scream or die," so he finally shrieks the truth, telling the policeman to tear up the floorboards and reveal the beating of the old man's heart. In the story of "*Tale – Tell Heart*", there is a bird that is described by a blue eye. It is a vulture.

- Vulture in the "*Tale-Tell Hearth*"

"He had the eye of a vulture a pale blue eye, with a film over it. Whenever it fell upon me, my blood ran cold; and so by degrees very gradually I made up my mind to take the life of the old man, and thus rid myself of the eye forever" (Lawrence. 1966, 153).

Vulture is one of the species of birds that very voracious in the world. In the story, narrator wanted to show that the characters have considerable resonance with animal or bird that symbolize in this story that bird has lighted blue eye colour. Vultures the bird that can hissing or making a snorting noise scary to affects mental an enemy who, being a rival in searching food including with a man who is regarded as a nuisance. This bird having a sharply beak curved can disembowel and deprive of flesh. Besides that, this bird having sight 2 times more sharply than an eagle.

In the stories murder poe, e.g. *The Blak Cat and Tale Tell Heart*, the murder of requiring an element of animality. Animals killed, they are dead, and the image of animals provoke and inform crimes committed between men. Animals signals the presence of the human intellect and morality, but occasionally human beings has proven to be less rational than their colleagues disgust.

#### 4.1.3. The Black Cat

*The Black Cat* has many close similarities with the story of *Tell-Tale Heart* in the beginning with an unnamed narrator who has been apprehended for murder and who insists that he cannot be insane before he begins an account of a murder that he committed. Unlike *Tale-Tell Heart*, however, there is a man who is aware of the transformation in himself that has led him to become a murderer, although he cannot totally explain it, and we even have a potential cause for his insanity in the form of alcohol. Whereas the protagonist of *Tale-Tell Heart* explains his case for murder as if his logic were obvious and inevitable, the narrator of "*The Black Cat*" is on some level aware of his unreasonableness, although he chooses to ignore it and succumb to the baser human emotions of perversity and hatred.

One aspect of the narrator's personality that he shares with several of Poe's characters is that despite his overall lack of normal ethics and good judgment, he uses some reason and logic to avoid admissions of his mental abnormality. In particular, when he sees the image of his cat on the one remaining wall of his house after it burns down, he tries to ignore superstition and offer a reasonable, scientific explanation for its existence. Ironically, the only superstitious member of his household is his wife, who consistently shows a strong moral character despite the abuses and deterioration of her husband. Given that in *Tale-Tell Heart* the narrator's main proof of his sanity is his rational mind, the contrast between the wife and husband in *The Black Cat* suggests that the difference between a normal mind and an unhealthy one is that the unhealthy mind uses logic to explain

away what a normal mind would intuitively understand. Rather than allowing himself to use his wits to recognize the possible significance of the cat's image on the wall, he convinces himself of the scientific explanation in order to forestall thinking about his guilt.

The supernatural elements of "*The Black Cat*" leave open the question of how much is real, how much can be rationally explained, and how much is a product of the narrator's imagination. Black cat possible magical significance is first noted by the wife, who states that black cats are said to be witches in disguise, although her kind treatment of Pluto indicates that she does not put much faith in this particular superstition. The narrator explicitly dismisses this viewpoint, but the superstition flavors his entire story. When he observes the image of the cat on the wall, he describes it as gigantic; he previously described Pluto as fairly large, but whether the size of the image is an expression of the paranormal or simply a product of his frightened imagination is difficult to say. Similarly, the narrator claims that the patch of fur on the cat transforms from an "indefinite splotch" to the specific image of the gallows, but we have no evidence that the narrator is observing anything more than the twisting of his own mind.

- Pluto (Cat) in "*The Black Cat*"

“Pluto this was the cat’s name was my favorite pet and playmate. I alone fed him, and he attended me wherever I went about the house. It was even with difficulty that I could prevent him from following me through the streets” (Buranelli, 1977:31).

The narrator was a good person and an animal lover, and he married a wife who has a similar disposition, but he has turned to drink and begun to abuse his wife, his pets, and particularly his cat named Pluto.

Pluto is a cat. He is animal that stable. He liked a routine, peace, love and hating change. He also includes an animal that very happy to being loved. Cat also includes an animal that often taking care of by licking his fur.

Pluto is the narrator's favorite pet. He is a remarkably large and beautiful animal, entirely black, and sagacious to an astonishing degree. Pluto follows the narrator everywhere, and when the narrator begins to maltreat the other animals in his menagerie he spares the cat for a long while until at length even Pluto, who was now becoming old, and consequently somewhat peevish—even Pluto began to experience the effects of my ill temper. The cat experiences cruel torture and mutilation by the narrator, who eventually slipped a noose around its neck and hung it to a limb of a tree.

#### **4.2. Animal symbolized the character in the Edgar Allan Poe's story *A Tale of Ragged Mountain, Tale-Tell Heart, The Black Cat***

In the Edgar Allan Poe's Stories were present kinds of symbol. In other word, symbolism or sign was really happened in that period. It has been argued that symbol is a ideology or way of thought the literary to reach process in the reading of literary work. Most of Edgar Allan Poe stories in the select tale of Poe, *A tale of a Ragged Mountain, The Black Cat, Tale- Tell Heat* (1988) have a mystery story. The writer hopes he can get a more information or new

meaning in the Poe story which can make understand the message of Poe in the story.

Processing of the signs and make them more meaningful than just getting information from them or make sense of them. It is a matter of a complex interaction between what Peirce called firstness, secondness, and thirdness (Merrell, 1997 :31). These categories form the basic triad of Peirce's fundamental as follows:

- 1 Firstness: what there is such as it is, without reference or relation to anything else.
- 2 Secondness: what there is such as it is, in relation to something else, but without relation to any third entity.
- 3 Thirdness: what there is such as it is, in so far as it is capable of bringing a second entity into relation with a first one and it into relation with each of the object and the thing that has interpretant with the object.

This is the important thing to find a sign in this story. Triadic Peirce's concept is the way to understand a sign in the literary work. In this case, the writer choose three short story of Edgar Allan Poe, they are *A Tale of Ragged Mountain, The Black Cat, and Tale-Tell Heart*. In the three short story, there are an animal as sign for the story. This sign help the reader to understand the message that want to deliver by Edgar Allan Poe.

Based on the Peirce (Merrell,1997:31), says that triad fundamental sign of Peirce are firstness, secondness, and thirdness. In the story tale of ragged mountain there is a hyena as the animal is described by narrator. Firstness hyena is

the animal that like a tiger which has a sharp fangs. Secondness, in the story is told that hyena is the animal that has a glaring eyes and savage. This animal is the most savage in the jungle no one can disturb and stop his behave and his desire. Thirdness, hyena is the most savage animal in the jungle. He like a king, no one can disturb him and rejecting his asking. In the daily life it is like a people that has a big power.

“*The Black Cat*” is the second story of Edgar Allan Poe. In this story, there is a cat which colour Black. His name is Pluto. For the triad fundamental sign of pierce, firstness is pluto is a kind of animal. He is a cat which colour black. Secondness, pluto is a cat that has colour is black. Cat is a saint animal for some people. Furthermore, black is a darkness and sadness in the society. Pluto is described as black cat by narators. Thirdness, in the society, The Black Cat is a sacred animal. Black cat has a magic power. Pluto is a black cat that has a magic power in the story of “*The Black Cat*”.

Vulture in the story *Tale-Tell Heart* is a kind of bird. Vulture is a bird that look for his food in the carcass. According to triad fundamental sign of pierce, the firstness of vulture is a kind of bird that can fly. Vulture is a bird which can find his food in the carcass of animal other as his enemy. Secondness, vulture has a many character birds. One of the character of this birds is has a blue eyes. He has an accurate and sharp for his sight. Thirdness, vulture in the story is described for the old man as the character in the story the tale –tell Heart. Vulture is kind of bird that has a sharp sight. He can find the enemy accurately. In the story there is an old mand that has and carfull mand and has accurate and precise

estimate to face the narrators. This is the first analysis to understand of sign in the story. Then, the writer discusses about the Peirce's concept of sign. There are representantment, object, and interpretant.

In the story *A Tale of Ragged Mountain*, there is a symbol of animal that is Hyena. Hyena is animal which is like a tiger have a strong hoof and savage. According to Peirce's concept of sign (Cobley, 2001:28), sign has been defined as something that relates to something else for someone in some respect or capacity. Peirce's sign is divided into three components. They are representantment, object, and interpretant. What usually goes for a sign in everyday talk Peirce called a representamen. The representamen is something that enters into relation with its object, the second component of the sign. The third component of the sign is the interpretant. It is, roughly speaking and sufficient for our purpose, close to what we would usually take as the sign's meaning. The interpretant relates to and mediates between the representamen and the semiotic object in such a way as to bring about an interrelation between them at the same time and in the same way that it brings itself into interrelation with them.

In the story *A Tale of Ragged Mountain*, hyena is the representantment in the story of Edgar Allan Poe. The representantment is related to the object that is hyena as the animal. This is different when discussed about hyena as the representantment and hyena as the object. Because, hyena as the representantment is the animal in the story of Edgar Allan Poe, that he describe inside of the story. But, hyena as the object is the hyena as the animal in real life. The interpretant is the meaning of hyena that is a man who get a strong body like hyena.

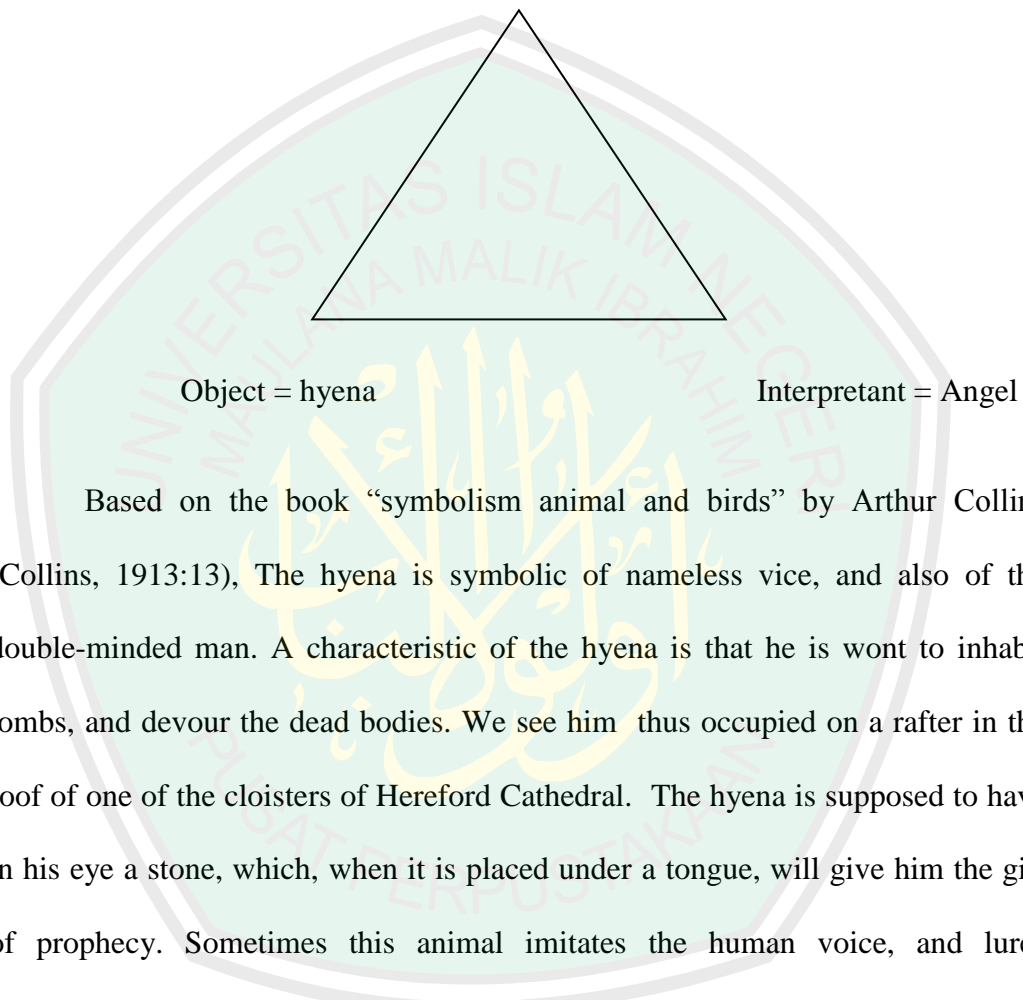
The writer interpret that hyena is symbolizing of the character in the story. The narator tell about he has a Reincarnation way go to a mountain. When he came in the mountain he found something that can make the narator amazing. Beside that, object has a bunch of large keys in his hands, with open mouth and glaring eyes. He is hyena. The writer does not think that is the real meaning in the story. The narator want to describe something that like hyena character.

It is person that want to meet by Mr. Bedloe as the narators. He brings a bunch of keys, and a many rings in his hand. Beside that, he has a dusky face, glaring eyes, and a half naked. He is an angel that give the ease of narator's life. Narator didn't want to show directly the character of an angle, he choose hyena as the representment. Hyena is animal that vary savage, no one animal can disturb him. No one animal can disturbing him like an angel, that no one can stop that he want to do to human. Furhermore, The narator want his life to be better describe by the reincarnations way. He look for the light of his life. When the narators meet Dr. Templeton as his new friend is considered as his new teacher. Dr templeton ask him to look for the truth by hiking the mountain. When he came in the mountain the narators found a thing that he never seeing before. It is a hyena, It is an angel that Mr. Bedloe want to meet. To get the ease of his life.

According to Pierce's concept of sign, hyena is a sign that related to something else. Representmen is the hyena character in the story which describe hyena' phisically, and the object is the hyena itself as animal. The interpretant is

the angel that give narators truth and ease in his life. So, hyena is symbolizing the character of an angle in the story that hide in the story by symbol of hyena.

Repreantmen = hyena' character

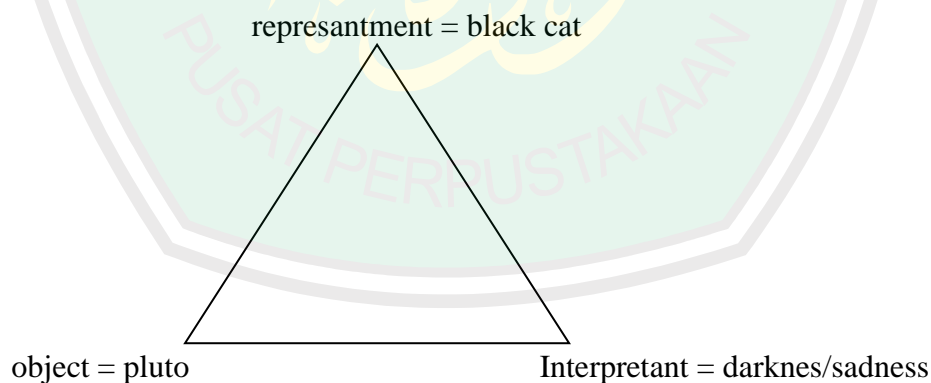


Based on the book “symbolism animal and birds” by Arthur Collins (Collins, 1913:13), The hyena is symbolic of nameless vice, and also of the double-minded man. A characteristic of the hyena is that he is wont to inhabit tombs, and devour the dead bodies. We see him thus occupied on a rafter in the roof of one of the cloisters of Hereford Cathedral. The hyena is supposed to have in his eye a stone, which, when it is placed under a tongue, will give him the gift of prophecy. Sometimes this animal imitates the human voice, and lures shepherds to their destruction by calling their names at night. It is mean that hyena has relations to the religion symbolism. Hyena is symbolizing of someone that has hold the truth in the life.

Pluto in the story of “the blac cat” is a cat which is colour black. This cat is the favourite pet of narator. Eventhough, narator has a many pet in his house, pluto is the favourite pet in his house from other. This narrative begins years

before, when the narrator's honorable character is well known and celebrated. He confesses a great love for cats and dogs, both of which, he says, respect the fidelity of friendship, unlike fellow men. The narrator marries at a young age and introduces his wife to the domestic joys of owning pets. Among birds, goldfish, a dog, rabbits, and a monkey, the narrator singles out a large and beautiful black cat, named Pluto, as his favorite.

In the American society, black cat has a negative meaning, they convinced that it can be a worst thing. Black cat usually as the partner of the witch. Black is commonly with a meaning of darkness, then cat is animal that must be kept in the daily life. Cat is not like other animal, because cat is the sacred animal for some people. They believe that cat has a magic power can help them in other time.



Jo inner states in his book "The Black Cat myth" ( Jo, 2009 : 3), The Scottish believe that a strange black cat's arrival to the home signifies prosperity. In Celtic mythology, a fairy known as the Cat Sith takes the form of a black cat. Black cats are also considered good luck in Japan. Furthermore, it is

believed that a lady who owns a black cat will have many suitors. However in Western history, black cats have often been looked upon as a symbol of evil omens, specifically being suspected of being the familiars of witches, and so most of Europe considers The Black Cat a symbol of bad luck, especially if one crosses paths with a person, which is believed to be an omen of misfortune and death. In Germany, some believe that black cats crossing a person's path from right to left, is a bad omen. But from left to right, the cat is granting favorable times.

Based on the Pierce's concept of sign, there are representant, object, and interpretant. Pluto in the story of "*The Black Cat*" is a sign that has a meaning. The representant in this story is cat. Cat which is colour black, black bring the message of darkness and sadness. The object is pluto. Pluto is The Black Cat in the story. He get violence by the narators as the owner of pluto itself. Darkness and unhappiness in the story is the interpretation of The Black Cat "pluto" in the story. The narator tell how the effect of alcohol get the darkness and badness. From the bad thing alcohol the narator get the worst thing in the story that his house has burned up. His house came to burn up because of his careless. Beside of the careless, it might be of the magic power of black cat.

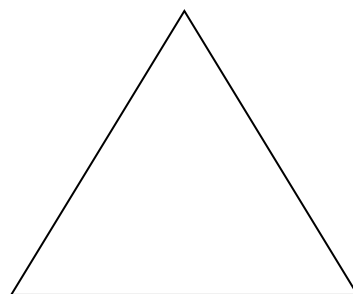
*Tale – Tell heart* is a murderer story of Edgar Allan Poe. The story beginning by the unnamed narrator claims that he is nervous and oversensitive but not mad, and offers his calmness in the narration as proof of his sanity. Then he explains how although he loved a certain old man who had never done him wrong and desired none of his money, the narrator could not stand the sight of the old man's

pale, filmy blue eye. The narrator claims that he was so afraid of the eye, which reminds him of a vulture's. Then, he decided to kill the old man so he would no longer have to see it.

In the third story of Edgar Allan Poe, there is vulture in *Tale-Tell Heart*. Vulture is kind of bird. The birds were seen scavenging on carcasses of dead animals. This bird is pequiar bird because his food is something that rotten, has many of bacterium. This bird seldom to attack healthy animal, he prefer attack a huth animal or die animal to get a food to healthy animal. This bird has special ability to digest carcass food, so that the bacteria in the carcasses of dead to be safe in the digestive.

Vulture is pequiar bird, he has a special ability to catch the enemy. According to the pierce's concept of sign, vulture in the story of *Tale – Tell Heart* can be analyzing as the representment, object, and interpretant. Characteristic of vulture that has a blue eyes and has a special abilty to catch his enemy can be as the representmen for pierce's concep of this sign. The object of this sign in the story is the vulture bird in the though frame of the reader. When the reader though how the bue eyes of vulture. Interpretant in this case is a precise and accurately of the old man. The old man has carefull in his thing of his house.

representmen = vulture character



object = vulture bird

interpretant = genius old man

The most basic classes of signs in Peirce's menagerie are icons, indices, and symbols (Merrell, 1997:31). An icon is a sign that interrelates with its semiotic object by virtue of some resemblance or similarity with it. An index is a sign that interrelates with its semiotic object through some actual or physical or imagined causal connection. A symbol is somewhat more complicated. The series of signs whose interpretation a matter by social convention.

In this story *A Tale of Ragged Mountain* there is an animal symbol is hyena. Based on the classes of signs in Peirce's concept, there are icon, index, and symbol. Icon is the sign that interrelates semiotics by similarities with it. In this story icon is hyena itself as the animal. Index is sign that relate to semiotic object through causal connection. Hyena is the savage animal, no one animal can disturb him. This is index of sign in the hyena character. Then, symbol is interpretation of social convention. Hyena in this story is symbol of man who has a strong power no one can stop his work. He has many things to help him by his power. It is an angel that no one can stop what he wants to do. Hyena in this story is symbolizing an angel has a strong power to help anyone, that is looked for by narrator.

In the second story, there is a pluto. Pluto is a cat which has colour black. In the story entitled *The Black Cat*, the narrator as the owner of pluto is a drunken person. Based on the classes sign of Peirce, pluto is a sign in the story. On the classes sign of Peirce's concept there are icon, index, and symbol. Icon is sign that related to semiotic by similarities with it. So, icon in the story is the cat which

colour is black. In the story of *The Black Cat* there are pluto, pluto is a cat that colour is black. Then, a sign that related to semiotic by trough actual and physical is an index. Index of The Black Cat is cat in the daily can be a mistic power some people used to sacred this animal, so this animal is sacrade animal that believe have a mistic power. Symbol is a sign that related matter by social conventions. In the society, cat well known as the sacred animal. Furthermore, black has a meaning of darkness and sadness. The Black Cat is a sacred animal that can not to disturb, hurt, and kill. If this animal is dirturb, hurt, and killed, surely the peope or someone get the darkness or sadness.

*Tale-Tell Heart* is the one of murderer storie's Edgar Allan Poe. This story begin by unnamed narator claims that he is nervous and oversensitive but not mad, and offers his calmness in the narration as proof of his sanity. Then he explains how although he loved a certain old man who had never done him wrong and desired none of his money, the narrator could not stand the sight of the old man's pale, filmy blue eye. The narrator claims that he was so afraid of the eye, which reminds him of a vulture's. Then, he decided to kill the old man so he would no longer have to see it.

Some cultures like the ancient Iranians, Zoroastrians and Tibetan Buddhists participated in "sky burials" in which they would leave their deceased to be picked over by vultures ( Alexander, 1907:59). This was an honorable process, as the vulture was a symbol of renewal in a creative way, the deceased were given new life by their remains being consumed by the vulture. The Mayans had their

ideas about bird symbolism. The Mayan mind the vulture was observed as a death eater. As a consumer of death, the Mayan felt the vulture could also convert death to life. So, the vulture was considered a symbol of cleansing, renewal and transformation. It's also associated with water and the vulture controls the rain. This bird is related to the deathness, like in the story *Tale-Tell Heart*.

In the story of *Tale-Tell Heart*, there is vulture, the vulture in the story not just as a bird as it generally because it has some special abilities. Therefore, this bird is one of the classes sign of pierce's concept. In the pierce's concept there are icon, index, and symbol. According to classes sign of pierce's concept, vulture is the bird which find his food in the carcass as the icon. Icon in this story is a vulture birds. Index of this sign is the character of vulture bird that has a blue eyes, this is the most accurate eyes all of the bird when he got an pray to attack. Beside of blue eyes, he got a big body to fight and catch the enemy. About the symbol, vulture is a bird that have a blue eyes, surely he has accurate and sharp for his sight. In the story *Tale – Tell Heart* there is an old man who want to be killed by narators. This old man has a much money. From the story, vulturee is the bird which has a special abilty and accurate for his sight. Vulture is symbolizing of Robber. This oldman is robber that killed by narator.

**4.3. Animal symbol in the Poe's story *A Tale of Ragged mountain, Tale-Tell Heart, The Black Cat* reflect on the Boston 1800's Social condition (Allan Poe's life).**

Edgar Allan Poe was born in Boston January 19, 1809. He was an American author, poet, editor, and literary critic, considered part of the American Romantic Movement. Best known for his tales of mystery. Poe was one of the earliest American practitioners of the short story, and is generally considered the inventor of the detective fiction genre. He is further credited with contributing to the emerging genre of science fiction. He was the first well-known American writer to try to earn a living through writing alone, resulting in a financially difficult life and career (Stableford, 2003:30).

Born in Boston, he was the second child of two actors. His father abandoned the family in 1810, and his mother died the following year. Thus orphaned, the child was taken in by John and Frances Allan, of Richmond, Virginia. Although they never formally adopted him, Poe was with them well into young adulthood.

Sometimes called "The Cradle of Liberty" because of its role in instigating the American Revolution, Boston's rich history began in the 1630s when the Puritans established a settlement there. Boston called by Massachusetts' first vice-governor, Thomas Dudley, whose hometown is Boston, Lincolnshire, England. Once the capital of the Massachusetts Bay Company, Boston is home to 1,000 Puritans who had fled from religious and political persecution in Europe. Then the inhabitants came to be called "Bostonians."

The history of Boston plays a central role in American history. In 1630, Puritan colonists from England founded the town, which quickly became the political, commercial, financial, religious and educational center of the New

England region (Downst, 1916 : 23). The American Revolution erupted in Boston, as the British retaliated harshly for the Boston Tea Party and the patriots fought back. They besieged the British in the city, with a famous battle at Bunker Hill and won the Siege of Boston, forcing the British to evacuate the city. However, the combination of American and British blockades of the town and port during the conflict seriously damaged the economy, and the population fell by two thirds in the 1770s.

The city recovered after 1800, re-establishing its role as the transportation hub for the New England region with its network of railroads, and even more important, the intellectual, educational and medical center of the nation ( Bacon, 1891:12 ). Along with New York, Boston was the financial center of the United States in the 19th century, and was especially important in funding railroads nationwide. In the Civil War era, it was the base for many anti-slavery activities. In the 19th century the city was dominated by an elite known as the *Boston Brahmins*. They faced the political challenge coming from Catholic immigrants. The Irish Catholics, typified by the Kennedy Family, took political control of the city by 1900.

The industrial foundation of the region, financed by Boston, reached its peak around 1950, there after thousands of textile mills and other factories were closed down and the city went into decline. By the 21st century the city's economy had recovered and was centered on education, medicine, and high technology—notably biotechnology, while the many surrounding towns became residential suburbs ( Harris, 1999:45 ).

Boston had the status of a town, it was chartered as a city in 1822. The second mayor was Josiah Quincy III, who undertook infrastructure improvements in roads and sewers, and organized the city's dock area around the newly erected Faneuil Hall Marketplace, popularly known as Quincy Market. By the mid-19th century Boston was one of the largest manufacturing centers in the nation, noted for its garment production, leather goods, and machinery industries. Manufacturing overtook international trade to dominate the local economy. A network of small rivers bordering the city and connecting it to the surrounding region made for easy shipment of goods and allowed for a proliferation of mills and factories. The building of the Middlesex Canal extended this small river network to the larger Merrimack River and its mills, including the Lowell mills and mills on the Nashua River in New Hampshire. By the 1850s, an even denser network of railroad's facilitated the region's industry and commerce. For example, in 1851, Eben Jordan and Benjamin L. Marsh opened the Jordan Marsh Department store in downtown Boston. Thirty years later William Filene opened his own department store across the street, called Filene's.

Horticultural Hall (1845-1860s) of Boston, Massachusetts, stood at no.40 School Street. The Massachusetts Horticultural Society erected the building and used it as headquarters until 1860, Made of granite, it measured "86 feet in length and 33 feet in with a large hall for exhibitions, a library and business room, and convenient compartments for the sale of seeds, fruits, plants and flowers. (Harvey, 1860:9)

The society was established in 1829 in Boston, as the Boston Horticultural Society, and promptly began weekly exhibits (in Faneuil Hall and Quincy Market) of locally grown fruit and later vegetables, teaching the newest horticultural techniques and breeds, perhaps most notably the local Concord grape in 1853. It has continued this tradition since 1871 with its annual New England Spring Flower Show.

In 1831 the society bought a 72-acre (290,000 m<sup>2</sup>) estate called "Sweet Auburn" for an arboretum, garden, and cemetery. Although the horticultural garden never materialized, in 1835 the site was incorporated as Mount Auburn Cemetery. Until 1976, the society received one-fourth of the proceeds from the sale of Mount Auburn's cemetery lots.

After the American Revolution, the town became one of the world's wealthiest international trading ports, and descendants from old Boston families became the social and cultural elite called the "Boston Brahmins." In the 1820s, a rush of immigrants from Ireland and Italy began to change dramatically, the city's ethnic composition. They brought with them a staunch Roman Catholicism. Boston's "Brahmin elite" developed a particular semi-aristocratic value system by the 1840s—cultivated, urbane, and dignified, the ideal Brahmin was the very essence of enlightened aristocracy (Goodman, 1966:347). He was not only wealthy, but displayed suitable personal virtues and character traits.

The term was coined in 1861 by Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, Sr. The Brahmin had high expectations to meet, to cultivate the arts, support charities

such as hospitals and colleges, and assume the role of community leader. Although the ideal called on him to transcend commonplace business values, in practice many found the thrill of economic success quite attractive. The Brahmins warned each other against avarice and insisted upon personal responsibility. Scandal and divorce were unacceptable. The total system was buttressed by the strong extended family ties present in Boston society. Young men attended the same prep schools and colleges, and had their own way of talking. Heirs married heiresses. Family not only served as an economic asset, but also as a means of moral restraint. Most belonged to the Unitarian or Episcopal churches, although some were Congregationalists or Methodists. Politically, they were successively Federalists, Whigs, and Republicans (Sammarco, 1995:43).

A Boston Brahmin is a member of Boston's traditional upper class. Members of this class are characterized by their highly discreet and inconspicuous lifestyle. Members of Boston's Brahmin class form an integral part of the historic core of the East Coast establishment, and are often associated with the distinctive Boston Brahmin accent, Harvard University, and traditional Anglo-American customs and clothing. Descendents of the earliest English colonists, such as those who came to America on the *Mayflower* or the *Arbella*, are often considered to be the most representative of the Boston Brahmins.

The term *Brahmin* refers to the highest ranking caste of people in the traditional Hindu system of castes. In the United States, it has been applied to the old, wealthy New England families of British Protestant origin which were

influential in the development of American institutions and culture. The term effectively underscores the strong conviction of the New England gentry that they were a people set apart by destiny to guide the American experiment as their ancestors had played a leading role in founding it. The term also serves to illustrate the erudite and exclusive nature of the New England gentry as perceived by outsiders, and may also refer to their interest in Eastern religions, fostered perhaps by their one-time trading activity with India via the British East India Company or less speculatively by the impact in the 19th century of the transcendentalist writings of New England literary icons as Ralph Waldo Emerson and Walt Whitman, and the enlightened appeal of Universalist Unitarian movements of the same period (Andrews, 1996:24).

Most of the Edgar Allan Poe's story tell about mistery. Poe invite the reader think deeply to understand his story plot. It is difficult for reader when the reader do not know the background of Edgar Allan poe. Edgar Allan Poe was born in the Boston, before the name of the city was Massachusets. Boston is a port city, which has a wide range populations. It has developed to be a big city in united states.

In the first era of boston 1700, civil of boston known as holticultural society. They work in the field and sell his product of holticulture in the market. The society do not know the term of industry and technology. They only know about the how to live by field and market. In the daily the are in the market to sell their product and in the next morning they look for his product holticulture in the field to sell in the market. Boston evolve into a developed city. As well as

boston society spread out in the city. the one of the part of the Boston society they called Puritans.

Puritans is a person that is issued from the church, is meant to purify the church. In the boston there are puritans has a minor people at that time. The populations of boston grows up. Industrial started to make boston to be a city. The society want to live better and get a better in their sallary. They leave holticulture as thier occupations before. Puritans become the minor character in the society. They work in the bottom level when he work in the industy or in the society.

Boston society also recognize the term caste in his life. It is attested by the presence of low-caste people they are puritans and people who have the highest position that is Boston Brahmins. Boston Brahmins are those who have the power to lead government. They are from boston abundant class of property owners. They are the highest caste in boston society. Furthermore, they consider themselves the one who deserves to do anything as they wish.

This condition of boston is described in the Edgar Allan Poe's story "the Blac Cat". The narator in the story is the drunken person. Story of "The Black Cat" tell about the narator that loves his pet, which has name pluto. Pluto is the narator's favourite pet. In the other side, narator is a supersensitive people. Because he was often tortured to her cat by own way just because he was a drunk then tortured Pluto. In the society at that time, the brahmins caste has a power to decide his way. By his power he can manage the town boston by himself.

According to classes sign of Pierce's concept ( Merrel, 1997:31 ), classes of sign are icon index and symbol. In this case of social phenomena in the boston, icon of sign is *The Black Cat* in the society of boston. Because pierce says that icon is a sign that related to semiotics sign that interrelated to similarity with this sign. So, icon is The Black Cat in the boston society. Then, index of the sign is the character of The Black Cat, The Black Cat has a darkness power. The boston society assumed that The Black Cat is a sacred animal that must keep in the house. Symbol of sign in this story, The Black Cat is a cat that has been sacred by boston society. This cat has a darkness power in the daily of society. So, when the society of boston have doing violence to The Black Cat or something that foul in the city he got an impact that describe in the story of "*The Black Cat*".

In the boston 1843, is the darkness and sadness era. Because, at that time boston still know caste system in the society. They are that have a much money or they are as brahmins, the can live in the boston happily. In the other hand, they are as the puritans as the minor character in the boston society they can not live easely. They can not go to church. The puritans have to pray at their home becuase boston society assume that puritans is not accept in the church, church must be pure from the people from the lowest caste in the society of boston. Poe want to show boston by his Literature *The Black Cat*. Black cat is symbol of darkness, sadness, and unhappiness. It is picture of boston society in the Edgar Allan Poe's life.

The second story of Edgar Allan Poe is "*A Tale of Ragged Mountain*". In this story, tell about reincarnations. The theme of the story *A tale of Ragged*

*Mountain* is about reincarnations way, to find the truth or the light of narrator's life. The narrator goes to the mountain to look for something that can help the narrator to show the truth way of his life. In the middle of his hiking of the mountain he found the animal that brings a bunch of keys, and a many of rings in his hand. Beside that, he has a glaring eyes and a dusky face. He is a hyena.

Based on the classes sign pierce's concept (Merrel, 1997:31), there are icon, index and symbol. At 1848 Boston has a darkness time. Boston society do not have a guide of their life. Therefore, they seek truth and hope to find it in the middle of a chaotic society. In the story "a tale of ragged mountain", the narrator goes to the mountain to help him find the way of his life. In the mountain he meets with something that has a glaring eyes and a dusky face. He brings a bunch of keys and a many rings in his hand. He is hyena. The index of this sign is hyena. Hyena has a power to save himself from the enemy. Beside that no one can stop his do to the others animal except himself, this is the index of the sign. The index is the character of the hyena. Then, symbol of the sign is hyena is animal that has a strong power. Hyena is the animal that meets the narrator at the mountain in the story to find the truth of his life. Hyena is a symbol of an angel. Angel is a man that has strong power and he brings the truth that is looked for by the character in the *A tale of Ragged Mountain*.

Hyena is a king of animal in the jungle. He has a power and ability to do anything against their will, no one dared to fight the hyenas. Hyena is the animal that has a complete ability to power the jungle society. In the other side he brings a bunch of keys and many rings in his hand. He has a glaring eyes and dusky face.

Hyena is symbol of anger in the Boston society. Boston society look for the truth for his life. This year is the revival for the Boston society. They found the truth of his life. They want a better life. They want to remove the existing caste system in Boston society, until they get a safe and prosperous life is a life. That is a democracy system. This system that is needed Boston society to make a better life.

Vulture is animal symbol in the story "*Tale-Tell Heart*" by Edgar Allan Poe. This story tell about the murderer. Like others Edgar Allan Poe's tale, this tale started by unnamed narrator. The narrator claim himself that sane not mad. He conscious about his doing to the old man. He killed the old man by his sanity. The oldman described that has blue eyes like vulture. Therefore, the narrator kill the old man. Because the oldman's eye's sight he decided to kill the old man.

According to the classes sign of Pierce's concept ( Merrel, 1997:31), classes sign is divided into three. They are icon, index, and symbol. Icon is a sign that interrelated to semiotic sign by the similarities with it. In the story *Tale -Tell Heart*, there is a vulture as a sign. Vulture is a bird that found his food in the carcass of the death animal. The icon of this sign is vulture as a bird. Index of this sign is the vulture is a bird that found his food in the carcass of the death animal. Beside that, vulture has a blue eyes, this eyes is an accurate and a sharp sight for vulture. Vulture eye's sight is two times sharper than an eagle eye's sight. Furthermore, vulture can find the prey quickly. in 1843 Boston fall into darkness era, in which the thieves and robbers plenty of action to take wealth of Boston society. In the story "*Tale-Tell Heart*" vulture is described by a bird that has a

blue eyes he has a sharp eye's sight. This vulture is described of old man. This old man want to be killed by the narrator. So, vulture is symbol of a Robber in the Boston.

Vulture is an extraordinary animal. The sharpness of his eye two times faster than the eagle. Therefore, these animals often get his prey quickly. This bird is usually attacked other animals to be killed and then eating it. vulture eats animals is still healthy rarely. So, vulture eating the animal that has become carcasses or animals that have been injured.

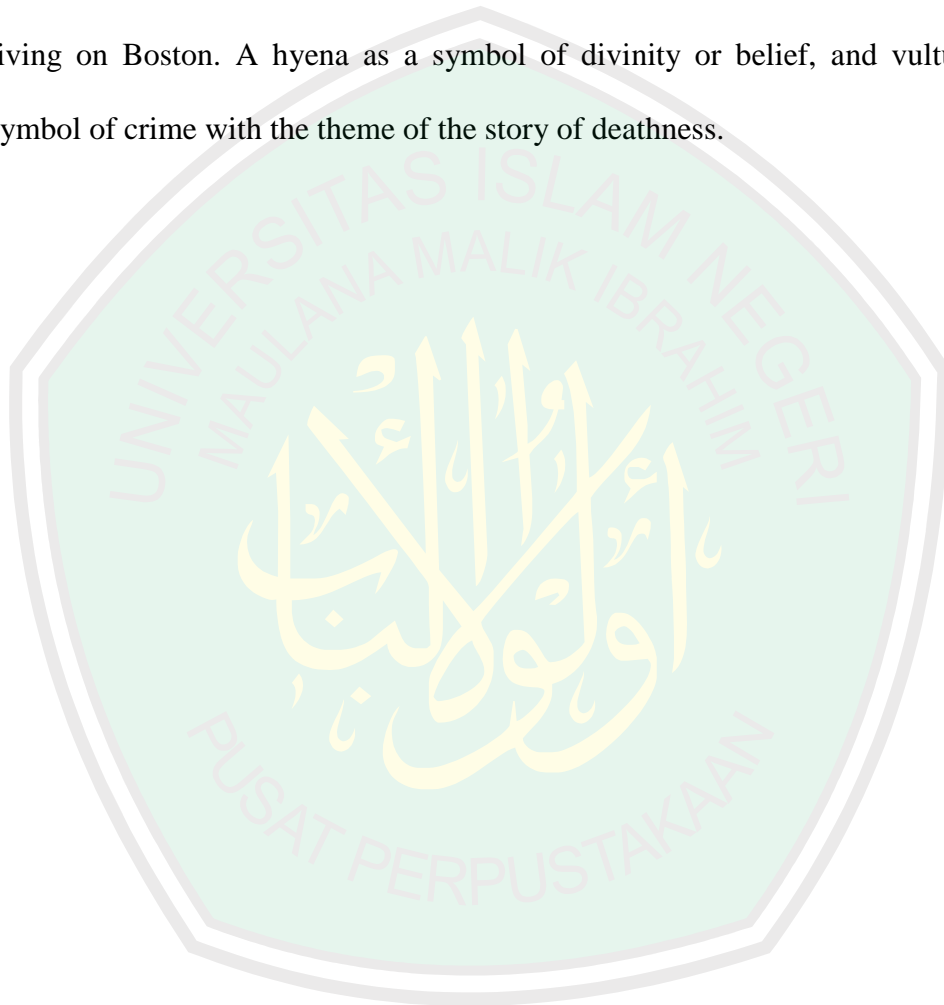
In the Boston society 1884, there is a period in which they were sunk or worst time. An awful lot of violence and theft in the boston. at the time, theft is so spread widely. The impact to the society who suffered losses their wealth in the boston. Vulture in the story "tale-tell Heat" has a blue eyes. He has an accurate an a sharpe sight. Furthermore he can catch his prey quickly. Beside that, vulture is the animal that found his food on the carcass, not on the clean area. Or healthy food. It is mean that vulture is described to the negative thing to find a food. Vulture is symbolizing of a Robber in the Boston. Robber is someone that has a greedy character like a vulture that search his food on carcass. Beside that, vulture is symbolize of the old man character in the *Tale-Tell Heart* story. the old man killed by the main character by his sane and counciousness. The old man who has killed by narators is the robber in the boston city. Furthermore, in the beginning of the story narator claim that he was sane to killed the old man. He was councious about his do to the oldman.

Simon and Schuster says in his book *Animal's People* (2007), The Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals-Angell Animal Medical is a non-profit organization with its main headquarters on South Huntington Avenue in the Jamaica Plain neighborhood of Boston, Massachusetts. It was founded in 1868 and is the second-oldest humane society in the United States. "MSPCA-Angell" was adopted as the society's identity in 2003 and indicates the names of its two closely related predecessor organizations: Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and Angell Animal Medical Center (formerly known as Angell Memorial Animal Hospital). The organization provides direct care to thousands of homeless, injured, and abused animals each year, and provides animal adoption, a veterinary hospital, advocacy, and humane law

In 1868, after reading about two horses being raced to death by carrying two riders each over forty miles of rough roads, George Thorndike Angell, a Boston Brahmin lawyer, began a high-profile protest of animal cruelty. He joined with Emily Appleton, a Boston socialite and animal lover who provided financial support and they, along with 1,200 others, formed the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (MSPCA). Among distinguished locals on the first board of directors were John Quincy Adams II, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Henry Saltonstall, and William Gordon Weld.

According to Simon and Schuster (Simon.Schuster, 2007:13), the Writer interprets that the works of Edgar Allan Poe is a form of ideas to criticize things in life in Boton. Like in the story of Edgar Allan Poe , when there are The Black Cat

cat named Pluto who always tortured by their owners. It is a picture of the boston society at that time lead by the Brahmins. Where, Boston city they set up with as they wish. As well as the ragged mountain ceita tale tell tale heart and there are animals hyena and vulture as a depiction of society boston during allan poe still living on Boston. A hyena as a symbol of divinity or belief, and vulture is a symbol of crime with the theme of the story of deathness.



## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter shows the conclusion of the analysis of the Short story shown in the previous chapter. The research for semiotics criticism in Edgar Allan Poe's story in this thesis is mainly based on two main ideas which become the research questions. They are animal symbols that reflect on the character appear in the Poe's story and the way Edgar Allan Poe delivers his social condition Poe's life use the symbols in the story.

#### A. CONCLUSION

There are three short stories being analyzed in this thesis. The short stories are *tale of Ragged Mountain*, *tale – tell Hearth* and *The Black Cat*. The short story are taken from *Poe's literary work* an anthology of Edgar Allan Poe.

The analysis produces results that there are three semiotics criticisms in the Edgar Allan Poe's story. First, Edgar Allan Poe shows his animal symbols in the "a tale of ragged Mountain", the hyena as symbolizing of an angel character in the story. Hyena symbolizing of the animal that has a dusky face and a glaring eyes in the story. Beside that, hyena has a bunch of keys in his hand. It is mean that hyena is not a usual animal. He has a special animal that meet the narator in the mountain. In the second story, Edgar Allan Poe shows his animal symbols in the "the Black Cat", Pluto as symbolizing of an darkness character in the story. Pluto is a cat. This cat is the favourite pet of the narator. But, he ge a violence by the narator as the owner of pluto. Pluto has a sadness character or unhappiness

character in the story.

In the third story, Edgar Allan Poe shows his animal symbols in the “tale – tell Heart”, vulture as symbolizing of the old man as the robber character in the story. Vulture in the science is kind of bird that found his food in the carcass. This bird has symbol of negative actor, deathness, and crime. He described in the story has a blue eyes. It is mean that vulture has a sharp of his sight. Actor in the reality that has a blue eyes (sharp of sight), and he symbols of crime, he is a robber or a thief.

In the second chapter of analysis, it is known that Edgar Allan Poe delivers his semiotics criticisms in three ways. The most dominating element in this Story’s Edgar Allan Poe is about tendency to use ‘creating meaning’ in most of the lines in his poems. It can be seen on how he uses many syntactic elements that cannot be understood by readers in general. He uses “creating meaning” as the basic way to attract the readers in the first level of understanding. Edgar Allan Poe invites the reader to think deeper the diction in the poe story, to understand the message or value in the story. Then, Edgar Allan Poe stimulates reader’s interpretation. It cannot be neglected that the reader of Edgar Allan Poe’s story is also a smart reader. The typography patterns in Edgar Allan Poe story (that is also the important element in delivering social criticisms) is influenced reader to think more deeply to understand the way of the Poe’s story. this story of edgar allan poe has a relation meaning with the social condition of edgar Allan Poe’s life,

The last, Edgar Allan Poe delivers his criticisms through making a contrast between clichés or any characteristics of the conventional stories with his view upon reality. Edgar Allan Poe uses animal as symbol in the story. he has a different with other writers. He frequently uses animal character in the story, to describe or symbolizing the social conditon in the boston when he was alive.

However, the most important thing is that Edgar Allan Poe's way to deliver semiotics criticisms is mainly based on two main reasons. First, his criticism is an expression of his thought to described the social conditon of boston at that time. Second, it is a reflection of his view that short story is something personal to deliver some message to the reader.

## B. SUGGESTIONS

In the scope of The State Islamic University Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, this work is probably the first work which discusses animal symbols from experimentalism era. Such symbols are important to discuss in the sense that they had contributed a great influence in the world of literary work. They had become an important foundation of genre and idealism in world of modern short story.

The use of Charles sander Pierce's *semiotics of literature* is also crucial in the process in finishing this work. Pierce's theory with its "readers-oriented" base is one of the representative literary theories. It is because most of modern literary works are made based on the flow of readers' demands and the principle of "art for art", so that the former theories that were made based upon the assumption that work of arts have a special standard pattern is probably no more representative to be used as approach.

Thus, since this work is an imperfect product, the writer suggests to the next writers to step deeper into the world of modern literature to enrich the discourse in English department. Literature is a dynamic discipline.

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