CHAPTER 1
INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the study

Mostly people who lived in the city are busy with their own activities and their job to fulfill the life demands. They have difficulty to aware about of every single thing around them. They prefer to ignore and focus to their activities. Furthermore, when they take a break from their daily activities, they have to find some places where is usually far from the city. Urban people that are used to the rush activities and the endless job are slowing down and looking for nature to get the peace. They search the place that suitable for relaxing and releasing some stress. Nature does not always about the mountains, beaches, or hills, if we can recognize around us that nature is living around us.

Nature is the physical world and everything in it, like plants, mountains, animals, stars, oceans, even humans. Nature also can refers to the wind, the rain, earthquake, or fire. In the general, Definition of nature is everything in the world that is not made by human itself. It is not easy to express what the nature really is and how to appreciate its beauty. Many people enjoy the nature through travelling, hiking, or go far away from the city. Urban people who get used to with a standard of living in the city does not recognize that nature is living together with us. Nature becomes inspiration for some people, especially for the authors and writers. Many writers or authors make literature works which the inspiration comes from nature. The author of poems or called as the poet also has written the poems that get the idea from the nature, even it is a love poems, life poems, or other theme poems, the diction can use nature as an inspiration.

Poem as a part of literature work has the most unique aspects by its constructs, because the usage of uncommon language. So, the readers or audiences have a problem of understanding the meaning of poems

itself. We have to understand those poems step by step through poetic device of the poems itself. According to Perrine (1988; 515) that Poems is the most condensed and concentrated form as the part of literature work. It is saying the most in the fewest number of words. The language of poems is created from individual lives, either own brilliances or because the focus so powerfully what has gone before, have a higher voltage than most languages have. It needs elements of poems to analyze the meaning of the poems.

By reading poems, the reader can interpret what the author means or the reader has own understanding about the poems itself. The author conveys their feeling through the words and the diction which is arranged in poems. Poem is a part of literature which is the oldest genre in literature history. Poem usually uses words which don't explain the meaning directly. It has many meanings and interpretations to every reader, we have to understand the surface meaning as known as denotative meaning first and then, the deeper meaning as known as connotative meaning to unite the idea of the author. From the explanation above, Poem becomes the researcher's object to search the true message through the poem.

There are famous poets from America and lived in the same period, 1800s. The famous poets are Walt Whitman and Emily Dickinson, who are the most important poets in America. They have a unique way to write their own poems. Walt Whitman was born on May 31, 1819 and lived in America. His famous poems is Leave of Grass in 1855 which is a self-publishing. His death was on March 26, 1892. He was an American poet who the most influential in his era, along with Emily Dickinson.

Emily Dickinson was a famous American poet who was born on December 10, 1830, in Amherst, Massachusetts. Emily Dickinson was famous because she was an introvert and published more a thousand poems during her lifetime. She died in Amherst in 1886.

The researcher uses two poems that are "Miracle" by Walt Whitman and "Nature is what we see" by Emily Dickinson. Two poems that were created by Walt Whitman and

Emily Dickinson definitely have a lot of meanings that the researcher will reveal the sign which is contained on poems. Walt Whitman and Emily Dickinson's poems use simple and familiar word but there is the message that the writer will convey through the sign. The researcher compares two poems is to merge the main idea. It will be convey the message, along the theme. Understanding the meaning of poems itself has its own way. Poetic devices help to get the meaning in-depth and accurately analysis.

This research will focus on finding the meaning from two poems by Walt Whitman and Emily Dickinson. To find the meaning, this research will analyze those poems using poetic devices. Furthermore, this research will apply semiotic theory to discover and finding the meaning of the poems through the diction.

This thesis uses Semiotic that is the theory of the production and interpretation of meaning. The semiotic is trying to explain the combination of signs which were the essential, form of a sign, and the process of its signification. Based on Pierce, Semiotic can be divided into icon, symbol, and index, which help to interpret the poems. The researcher will focus on symbol to finding the sign and the meaning of the poems. We can find the symbol by using the triangle of semiotic that contains representamen, object, and interpretant. The semiotic theory will help the researcher to find the symbol in Walt Whitman and Emily Dickinson's poems.

1.2. Statements of the Problems
1. What are the poetic devices used on Walt Whitman and Emily Dickinson's poems?
2. What are the nature symbol described in Walt Whitman and Emily Dickinson's poems?

1.3. Scope of Study
The researcher will use *Miracle* by Walt Whitman and *Nature is What We See* by Emily Dickinson and focus on analyzing the poetic devices that are included on Structural elements are described on the poems. The poetic devices are consist of diction, imagery, figurative language, tone, point of view and theme. It will also analyze the poems to find the nature symbol through semiotic approach.

1.4. Objective of Study

From the statements of the problems above, the objective of the study can be obtained as follows:

1. To explain the poetic devices of the Walt Whitman and Emily Dickinson's poems.
2. To find the nature symbol in Whitman and Emily Dickinson's poems.

1.5. Significance of Study

a) For the researcher

It gives more knowledge to the researcher about poems, especially poetic devices and semiotic approach. It will makes to appreciate the nature more.

b) For the reader

Additional references to the reader, especially on the semiotic analysis of poems.

c) For the university

To be additional reference in the library of Self Access Center in Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Dian Nuswantoro.

1.6. Thesis Organization

This thesis is organized into five chapters. They are introduction, review of related the literature, method, analysis, and summary.

In the first chapter, it is the Introduction. It consists of background of study, statements of problems, scope of the study, objectives of the study, significance of the study, and thesis organization.

In the second chapter, it is the Review of Related Literature. In this chapter, the researcher presents the theory of structural approach which consists of poetic device that is divided into diction, imagery, figurative language, tone, mood, point of view, and theme. Besides, the researcher also presents the theory of semiotic approach especially semiotic in poems which will be focused on the symbol.

In the third chapter, it belongs to the Research Method. It consists of research design, source of data, unit of analysis, technique of data collection, and technique of data analysis.

In the fourth chapter is the Discussion. The researcher uses structural and semiotic approach, so the researcher presents the analysis the poetic devices and symbol which are queried in the statements of problems above.

In the last chapter, the fifth chapter, it belongs to Conclusion And Suggestion. It consists of the summary of the discussion and suggestion for the following researchers who are going to use the same approach.