

WISDOM OF NATURE AS DESCRIBED IN WALT WHITMAN AND EMILY DICKINSON'S POEMS

Anjas Yoga Pratama, Valentina Widya S
Universitas Dian Nuswantoro

ABSTRACT

This thesis is entitled The Wisdom of Nature through Symbol Described in Walt Whitman and Emily Dickinson's Poems. It has an objective to analyze the meaning of symbol through nature diction on Walt Whitman's *Miracle* and Emily Dickinson's *Nature is What We See*. The descriptive qualitative method was used to analyze the data, while literary research method was also used to gain references dealing with the object of analysis. The structural approach was used to analyze the structural element in those poems such as Poetic devices. Poetic devices that are contained in poems have an important role to find the meaning of poetry. While, the semiotic approach was used to gain the meaning and message of the poem. The result of the analysis shows that *Miracle* by Walt Whitman has some signs. There are Streets of Manhattan, roof of houses, the beach, the tree in the wood, the bed, at table at dinner, honey bees. Then, *Nature is What We See* by Emily Dickinson has signs that there are the hills, the afternoon, squirrel, eclipse, bumble bee, the bobolink, sea, thunder, and the cricket. All signs imply the wisdom of nature. Based on the discussion, the researcher can conclude that, the meaning of the *Miracle* by Walt Whitman and *Nature is What We See* by Emily Dickinson is the result of the correlation between those analysis, whether structural and semiotic approach.

Keywords: *Nature, Semiotics, Sign, Symbol, Icon, Index*

INTRODUCTION

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. 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.

RESEARCH METHOD

Data and Subject

The data of this study was *Miracle* by Walt Whitman and *Nature is What We See* by Emily Dickinson.

Unit of Analysis

The unit of analysis consist of intrinsic and extrinsic aspects. Intrinsic aspect covers the poetic devices, while extrinsic aspect covers semiotics that focus on symbol.

Technique of Data Collection and Analysis

The researcher reads the poems over and over until the researcher gets the idea and understands the poems. The researcher identifies the poetic devices of the poems through the table to make it easier. Then, the researcher classifies the poetic devices into some tables.

The researcher collect the data that support the analysis to search the symbol from the poetic devices, and also the researcher finds the secondary source, such as printed book, e-book, articles, internet source, and student's papers to collect the data that support the analysis.

The researcher uses the semiotic approach to help the researcher to find the symbol using Pierce's triangle of semiotic. First, identifying the signs of the poems, classifying the represantemen, the object, and the interpretant. Then, researcher analyze the triangle of semiotic to find the symbol of those poems.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

Poetic devices

Diction

The diction is used by both of Walt Whitman and Emily Dickinson is easy to visualize and image. Walt Whitman vividly writes the diction about the situation and the

condition that the author wants to convey. It contrasts with the Emily Dickinson's poem which she delivers the messages by her unique diction. She writes word by word and followed by dashes which make the reader to stop for a while and thinking about the word means. It can be shown at almost a whole Emily Dickinson's *Nature is What We See*, for example on line 2 "*The Hill—the Afternoon—*" Emily Dickinson invites the reader of her poem to read slowly and understand what she said on her poem.

Comparing the diction between Walt Whitman's *Miracle* and Emily Dickinson's *Nature is What We See* can be implied that the main idea is about nature from the diction that they use on their poems. Emily Dickinson obviously talks about nature and describe what the nature is. She mentions the objects which describe the nature through the visual, for example The Hill that is the highland. Emily also images the sound through Bobolink that produces the beautiful sound, Thunder that has a rumbling sound, and many more. Emily represents the nature using the things that everyone can be familiar with, so the reader can image the poems with ease. While, Walt Whitman in *Miracle* talks about nature in a different way. He uses visual imagery to portray the nature. He notices the details in daily life activities, like walk in the street, stare at the roof, have dinner with people and many more. He pays attention to the activities around him in details, even the unexpected things like the activities of honeybees in the hive. He defines the miracle as the common things that he found in daily. He portrays the nature through the definition of his miracle. There are some similarities on using the diction, both of them talk about landscape, animal, time, and natural phenomenon.

Imagery of Walt Whitman's *Miracle*

Imagery is used for helping the reader to describe the picture or situation on the poems. It is not only a visual image, but including the all of the senses, such as taste, sound, smell, sight, touch, and motion. In this poem, Walt Whitman makes a vivid image through the imagery. He uses visual, auditory, tactile, and kinesthetic imagery to describe his poem.

Imagery of Emily Dickinson's *Nature is What We See*

While, Emily Dickinson's poem is unique, the imagery will be determined by certain line. On the first line, *Nature is what we see*, the next lines will become visual imagery because that line is described that nature can be seen in everything. Nature is everything that we can see through the eyes. On the next line, line 5, "*Nature is what we hear*", the imagery changes into auditory imagery because the word "*hear*" which means use sense of sound. Nature produces many sounds. The sound can be from anything and anywhere.

Figurative Language of Walt Whitman's *Miracle*

Walt Whitman uses figurative language to make his poem more expressive and beautiful. He uses hyperbole and metaphor in this poem. Hyperbole is used for making the poem is more dramatic, so Walt Whitman adds word "*wonderfulness*" on line 15 "*... the wonderfulness of insects in the air,*" to produce the dramatic effects inside. Walt Whitman applies hyperbole as figurative language to make the word is more beautiful is like line 18, "*Or the exquisite delicate thin curve of the new*

moon in spring;" Walt Whitman describe the new moon into beautiful word. He says that the new moon has an exquisite delicate thin curve. It makes the reader has the powerful image about new moon. The moon with the beautiful thin line, the exquisite has meaning more than beautiful. The moon is a common thing becomes the hyperbole with using exquisite word.

Besides the hyperbole, Walt Whitman uses metaphor to help the reader to feel what the author feels through different object. Metaphor elucidates a feeling or an emotion that difficult to describe or portray in ordinary way, metaphor compares or refers to other object or something. "To me every hour of the light and dark is a miracle," is a metaphor that the author compares "*a miracle*" with "every hour of the light and dark." A miracle is an outstanding event that rarely happens but the author is trying to compare with "every hour of the light and dark" which means dark for night time and light for day time. It is a usual event that happens on daily.

On line 26, "To me the sea is a continual miracle" is a metaphor that the sea refers continual miracle. Continual miracle explains in the next line, "the fishes that swim—the rocks—the motion of the waves—the ships with men in them," that line shows the looping event that the sea will always has the fishes that swim, the rocks, the motion of the waves, and the ship with the crew. So, He implies that the every part of the sea is also a miracle, continual miracle. The reader can images about the miracle through the sea. It can be concluded that Walt Whitman thinks that miracle is a common thing or usual event that you can find it every time, not even an extraordinary event or thing.

Metaphor and hyperbole that used on this poem can help the reader to portray or catch the image what Walt wants to say about a miracle.

Imagery of Emily Dickinson's *Nature is What We See*

In Emily's Poem, Nature is what we see, figurative languages are also used by Emily to make her poem has deep meaning and more expressive. Emily Dickinson is mostly using a metaphor in this poem. The metaphor explains the words which are conveyed by author is more widely and has deeper meaning. For example, in the first line, "Nature is what we see" is a metaphor. The author is trying to explain to the reader that nature is everything what we see through the eyes. Nature is not only the wild nature, but also the things that is in front of us.

"Nature is what we hear" is referred nature to everything has sounds. The word "hear" signs that nature is the things which can be listened and it is sound. For the metaphor that refers to using sense, it can be guidance to the reader what imagery it will be used. "Nature is what we see" shows the visual imagery and "Nature is what we hear" shows the auditory imagery. The result of comparing the nature with everything we see, "*nature*" has connotative meaning. Connotative meaning is not a literal meaning, it is a hidden meaning or meaning.

There are another example of metaphor in Emily Dickinson's poem, line 4, "Nature is Heaven". Emily has referred the "nature" word to "*heaven*" word. It means that nature is the heaven which is believed that is a best place in the universe. The denotation

or the literal meaning of heaven based on oxford dictionary is a place, state, or experience of supreme bliss. The denotation of heaven becomes the connotative meaning of the "nature" word. It is because Emily compares it with the heaven directly or metaphorically. "Nature is Harmony" is a form of metaphor to compare the nature with the harmony. Harmony is the combination of simultaneously sounded musical notes to produce a pleasing effect, Emily states that nature is combination pleasant sound even though there are many kind of sound, from rumbling sound till the beautiful sound.

Tone & Mood

Tone and Mood of Walt Whitman's *Miracle*

Tone is used to convey the attitude of speaker to reader. Walt Whitman as the author and the speaker of *Miracle* delivers a positive attitude as an example, look at the excerpt 36. Positive attitudes are conveyed through the diction that contains positive atmosphere.

Mood is a feeling what the speaker wants to express, Walt Whitman express this poem so calmly through imagery which vividly visualize the image. He shows the feeling of the admiration to the life as the excerpt 37 explains.

Imagery of Emily Dickinson's *Nature is What We See*

Emily Dickinson has different attitude on her poem, "Nature is What We See". The attitude of her poem is indecisive because she is like denied about her statement with "Nay" word and she explains the different things which contrast.

The mood or the feeling of her poem is so calm and peaceful. She builds the mood with her diction and dashes to pause the reader when read to think and understand. For example we can look the quotation "The Bobolink—the Sea—", it contains the bobolink as the beautiful voice bird and the sea which has a peaceful vibe.

Point of View

Point of view is used to know who the speaker is. On *Miracle* poem, the author, Walt Whitman uses "I" to describe himself in his poem. It can be found on line 3, "Whether I walk the streets of Manhattan," He also uses "To me" to emphasize that he is the speaker, on line 2, "As to me I know of nothing else but miracle." It can be implied that Point of view of Walt's *Miracle* is first person that means the speaker involves the poem.

Emily Dickinson also uses the first person point of view. It is proved by using "we" in line 1, "Nature is What We See" and "our" in line 11, "So impotent Our Wisdom is". Emily has involved in "Nature is What We See" and takes a role as speaker.

Theme

The general statement of poems that can be concluded from the ideas which is collected inside the poems and the result is called theme. The theme is main idea what the central message conveys to the reader. *Miracle* by Walt Whitman and *Nature is What We see* by Emily Dickinson has a similarity of theme, it is about nature. Both of them talk about nature in different way and they state that nature is simple and it is not complicated as imagined. Nature is everything what we see and what we hear, nature is everything what we contact with.

The distinguished of those two poems are the sub theme, *Miracle* by Walt Whitman has a detail about appreciation about life and nature, while Emily Dickinson tells what the nature is. Emily Dickinson does not elaborate the words about nature clearly. She is just contrasting the things what she mentions in her poem. Emily has stated that Nature is the simplest and we cannot compare.

Symbol in Walt Whitman and Emily Dickinson's poem

Symbolism of Walt Whitman's *Miracle*

Walt Whitman writes the poem as detail as his lines to communicate to the audiences. His details draw the ideas and feeling on the audiences' mind. Beside poem has to inform and entertain the reader, the poet also persuades the reader to enter the poet's perspective. Through the figurative language and the dictions, Walt Whitman creates the symbol for leading the reader's opinion into Walt Whitman's perspective about *Miracle* poem. *Miracle* was first publish in the 1856 on *Leave of Grass* (Fowler & Wells).

Referring to Pierce Theory, Symbol may be defined as something that means more than what it is (Siswantoro, 2002). It can be implied that a symbol can be beyond from the literal meaning and it is connected with its object through the virtue idea and there is no such connection would exist (Daniel Chandler, 2002). Poem also can creates the symbol which has no agreement of symbolic significance on previously.

There are sign, object, and interpretant on the triangle semiotic on Pierce's concept that would explain the process of semiotic symbol on *Miracle* by Walt Whitman. Sign is something which stand to somebody for something in some respect or capacity (Sobur, 2003:41). Object is to which the sign refers. Interpretant is the sense made of the sign.

The first sign of *Miracle* can be seen on the third line, "I walk the streets of Manhattan". The street of Manhattan as a representamen symbolizes the stress out as a interpretant. Manhattan is the most well-known city in New York. As the big city, Manhattan has all the noise, the traffics, and the bustle on the streets. Many of people depend their life on Manhattan's streets and demand by the bill to survive in the big city. It can be implied that the streets of Manhattan represents the urban life as an object which is full of rush and stressful. While, the author on the third line said that he just walk on the street of Manhattan, instead of the people walk in a rush. It means that the author is trying to slow down or calm himself to face the stress or the pressure of life.

The second sign are contained on the next line, line 4, it is roof of houses as sign or representamen. Manhattan city has many of tall and big buildings. The building becomes the object of the sign. The roof is at the peak of the building. It indicates that only rich people who has the tall building and living on it. Roof of houses on the line 4 represents about the wealth as representamen. On the poem, the author seems does not care about the property or the wealth. He said that he just has a dart sight on the roof of houses, not look with full of sight. It means that the author notices about the wealth but he disparages it.

The next sign is the beach which is on the line 5. The line says, "Or wade with naked feet along the beach just in the edge of the water," The beach is a place that is accustomed to use to enjoy the nature for some people. The beach as a sign symbolizes the relax life as interpretant which the vibe of beach can bring people into relax and calm mood. The author does not use any footwear, he uses bare feet to feel the sea water and the sand on the beach. It indicates that the author want to unite with the nature. It represents he enjoys his life with relax and less anxious.

"... trees in the woods" is the next sign on the poem. The trees is an object of sign. The trees in the woods as representamen represents the inner peace as interpretant. Walt Whitman uses the dictions about nature to bring the reader into peaceful mood. The woods embodies the peaceful, while the trees as the part of the woods represents the inner. It can be implied that the trees in the wood as representamen stands for the inner peace of the author. Excerpt 41 is written "stand under trees in the woods," that means the author wants to control the inner peace inside himself, not in anger and anxious.

The bed as representamen can be symbolized as the comfort. It relates to get the sleeping well. The most people use the bed for sleeping, but for some people, the bed is an expensive stuff and becomes the luxury goods. It can be implied as the comfort as the interpretant that is not everyone can feel the comfort of the bed. The author shows on excerpt 42 that he wants to appreciate his life together with the people who he loves. It indicates that the purpose of the author is getting comfort on his life.

At table at dinner stands for the dining table as its object. It symbolizes prosperity as interpretant. The meaning of the symbol is prosperity because eating at dinner and dinner at the table are a form of prosper of the people. Eating at the table is a proper way to eat and eat at dinner denotes the people can eat for three times. On the excerpt 43, the author shows that the prosperous life is not always for ourselves, it can be shared with people.

"Honey bees" symbolizes as human beings for its representamen. A living creature, honey bee, has activities and society like people do. Honey bees stands for human being as the interpretant because human beings and honey bee have some similarities. People do a jobs to get money and honeybees look for flower to collect nectar. People have social system to rule them, while honeybees have a natural system to rule the honeybees. On the excerpt 44, "Or watch honey-bees busy around the hive of a summer forenoon," the author wants to reflect with the people are busy for doing their jobs even it's a holiday. The author uses "watch" that means he watches the people who are busy, while he enjoys his life.

Symbolism of Emily Dickinson's *Nature is What We See*

Nature is What See poem by Emily Dickinson also contains the symbol. The researcher will analyzes the symbol of *Nature is What We See* using triangle semiotics by Pierce. *Nature is What We see* poem describes the definition of the nature through the simply words. Emily Dickinson conveys the powerful ideas and messages into simply

words. The researcher will find the sign, the object and the interpretant to catch the meaning.

The hill as a representamen is the high land. The hill can be represented as open minded as an interpretant. The hill describes as the big thing and the high land that is a place as its object. The place is on high land that has a nice place to get broad view. The author symbolizes the hill as open minded as the interpretant because we have to get thorough understanding when we have to face something or problems. It reflects that the high land has a broad view which we can look all the things beneath us, in front us, or around us. Our mind have to get the broad view or it is called open minded for purposing of ourselves get better.

The next symbol is the afternoon as a sign, it stands for benefit as the interpretant. The afternoon refers to a day time when the sun is on the highest points. When the afternoon comes, the sun produces the daylight as its object. The sun shares its warm or its daylight to living creatures in the earth to run their life. Humans, animals, plants need the sun to do some activities and some creature depends on daylight like plants for photosynthesis. It can be implied that the afternoon as the sign symbolizes benefit that valuable and helpful to others.

Squirrel is the next sign in Emily Dickinson's Nature is What We See poem. The symbolism of squirrel is the business and the rest. The squirrel is collecting foods for preparing the winter. The squirrel can be very busy in collecting their foods. They collect many foods and bury it to recover the winter season. Then, the squirrel gets hibernated in the winter season, they take rest during winter. The squirrel still does some activities in their nest, but they are slow down and lazy. If they are hungry, they will dig up their foods. Like squirrel does, we have to know when we are busy and time for taking rest. We do not take all the time for busy or for a rest, we have to balance it all.

Eclipse as a representamen stands for a symbol that relates to a natural phenomenon that rare to happen. Eclipse can be symbolized as sincere as the interpretant because the eclipse reflects beautiful and rare things which happens for a minute. It means that we have to letting go of the things of the past, even it's a beautiful thing. We have to sincere the things that passed by on our life.

The bumblebee as a representamen symbolizes as focus and productivity as the interpretant. The bumblebee will not out of the track during doing their job, it indicates that they are focus. They are collecting the nectar every day, it shows that they are productive. It can be implied that the meaning of bumblebee is stay focus and productivity.

The bobolink is a black bird family which produces the beautiful voice. Bobolink often sings in the spring season. The bobolink as a representamen can stand for happiness as an interpretant because when the spring comes, bobolink sings with their beautiful voice. Washington Irving as the researcher called the bobolink as the happiest bird of our springs. And in the bobolink is gone by Emily Dickinson, she called bobolink as "the rowdy of the meadow" (birdnote.org). It means that bobolink is happy to sing. The bobolink

produces the beautiful voice, it can be implied that the bobolink spreads the happiness and share their happiness through their voice.

The sea as representamen reflects to wave that produces harmony sound. The sound which is produced by the sea are consist of many of sources and materials, such the wave, the wind, the rock. The sounds that are produced by the sea combine into one sound. Then, it becomes the harmony on our ear and it makes someone who listen the sound of the sea is relax and feel calm. The result of the sea sound affects our feeling, it will be calm ourselves. So, the interpretant is calmness in harmony.

The thunder as a sign stands for inspiration as the interpretant. It reflects to natural phenomenon that is a lightning flash along with the thunder. The lightning from the sky that come along with the rumbling sound of thunder is the symbolism of the idea that suddenly comes to ourselves. It seems like getting the inspiration that it comes suddenly to our mind. The inspiration is usually come when the deadline pressures ourselves to finish the jobs be like the lightning produces thunder because the pressure of electrons in the cloud.

The cricket produces the harmony voice which has a looping sound and a constant tempo. Its sounds can make the environment into calm and feeling the steady state. It can be implied that the symbolism of the cricket as a representamen is steadiness that represent a constant tempo and calm effect of the cricket sound. It creates the harmony sound as its object.

The result of the semiotic process on Walt Whitman and Emily Dickinson Poem refers to a message that is the wisdom of nature. Walt Whitman conveys the messages about life appreciation and free from the stress life. While, Emily Dickinson delivers the message through a simple nature diction that there are many ways to live happily. Those poems contains the wisdom of nature that teaches us to live happily and stay calm when face the problems.

CONCLUSION

After the researcher analyzed and discussed Walt Whitman's *Miracle* and Emily Dickinson's *Nature* is what we see poems, there are something can be concluded. The general of conclusions that discussed on this research are the diction that is used by author, Imagery that portrays the poems itself, figurative language that used for comparing the object to different object and make the poems more expressive and has deep meaning, Mood and Tone that is about the attitude and feeling of author in the poems, Point of view that to know the speaker is, and the theme that is the general idea of the poems. There is other conclusion, it is symbol that contains hidden message.

The diction that both of authors to convey the idea about nature is different. Walt Whitman has detail dictions to convey the idea of *Miracle* poem. Emily Dickinson tells the idea of nature and explain the definition of nature so obviously. Emily conveys that nature is simplicity and the dictions that she uses are simple.

Imagery is used for helping the reader to describe the picture or situation on the poems. Imagery of Walt Whitman's *Miracle* is dominated by visual imagery and that means this poem is vividly described and visualized. The reader can images the situation and condition in the poems so clearly. Emily Dickinson uses visual imagery and auditory imagery. The imagery changes because the previous line, such as "nature is what we see", the imagery will be visual imagery because involved the sense of sight.

Figurative language is comparing object to another objects. Walt Whitman uses metaphor to define the miracle. Emily Dickinson also uses metaphor to define the nature. Metaphor elucidates a feeling or an emotion that difficult to describe or portray in ordinary way. Walt

Whitman uses hyperbole to exaggerate the word. Emily Dickinson only uses one personification to compare the nature with female.

Tone is used to convey the attitude of speaker to reader. Walt Whitman's *Miracle* has a positive attitude. The tone of Emily Dickinson's Nature is What We See is indecisive. Mood is a feeling of author. Walt Whitman's feeling is he appreciate his life, while Emily Dickinson's feeling is calm and peaceful.

Point of view is used to know who the speaker is. Point of view of Walt's *Miracle* is first person that means the speaker involves the poems. Emily Dickinson also uses the first person point of view.

The main theme of Walt Whitman and Emily Dickinson is nature. The distinguished of those two poems are the sub theme, *Miracle* by Walt Whitman has a detail about appreciation about life and miracle, while Emily Dickinson tells what the nature is.

The semiotic symbol is using triangle semiotic by pierce which contains the sign, the object, and the intpretant. Walt Whitman's *Miracle* has signs that reveal on the poems that are streets of Manhattan, roof of houses, the beach, trees in the wood, the bed, at table at dinner, and honey bees. While, the signs of Emily Dickinson's Nature is What We See are the hill, the afternoon, squirrels, eclipse, bumble bee, the bobolink, the sea, thunder, and cricket. The interpretant or the meaning of those poems can be implied that nature represent the wisdom of nature.

Suggestion

The researcher suggests to who readers, students, researcher, and experts are interested in poems studying to use many approaches, especially Walt Whitman and Emily Dickinson's poems. Besides using symbol to find the hidden message, this poems can analyzes use stylistic or intertextuality approaches.

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