

## CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

This chapter is divided by some matters that deal with the research including the background about the topics literary works, comparative literature, a symbol of nature in poetry "*Ode to the west wind*" by Percy Bysshe Shelley's and "*Kepada Penyair*" by K.H. Mustofa Bisri. Following these topics are the previous studies related to the topics. First, the researcher explains the background of the research. Second, the statement of problems is about finding the symbol of nature and the result comparison symbol of nature. Third, the research objective is to answer from statement problems. Fourth, research significance is for the development of comparative research, especially with semiotic theory. Fifth, the framework is the related literary works, especially poetry, which has different cultures. Sixth, the researcher mentions about research problems. Seventh, the result of previous studies is related to the topic of comparative literature, semiotic, nature, the relation each other poetry. The last, the research defines the terms.

### 1.1 Research Background

Literary works have an essential role in the class of society, besides that, the process of creating literary works does not escape the social conditions that often occur in our environment, it is not surprising if a literary work is an expression of the reality of life. According to (Eagleton, 1996, p. 2) that "Literature transforms and intensifies ordinary language, deviates systematically from the everyday speech." A language in the literary works exactly slightly different from ordinary language, and that makes a language literary works unique. The reason language in literary works is unique because there is freedom in expression, Eagleton( 1996, p. 5) says "Literary language as a set of deviations from a norm, a kind of linguistic violence: literature is a special kind of language. In contrast to the ordinary language, we commonly use" because there is rejection use ordinary language on the create literary works it makes a language in literary works unique

because the people's are wanted frequent use language, then when the saw language literary works have a different response.

The researcher had seen a lot of literary works in this world, where every literary work have a different form. However, in different forms, there is similarity, in this matter, we can see in a comparative study. According to (Bassnett, 1993, p. 1) that "Comparative literature involves the study of text across culture, that it is interdisciplinary and concerned with patterns of connection in literature across both time and space" in the comparative literary studies there will be a comparison, whether it is similarity or difference a form in literary works.

Literary works divided into several parts, as one of poetry. According to (Cuddon, 1950, p. 520) that "Poetry is the spontaneous overflow of powerful feeling recollected in tranquility" Poetry as the oldest genre in the world has given birth to many new thoughts about this life, because poetry used as one of the media in expression that is why poetry is lovely. Poetry can be able to catch some incident to become some stanza because, in writing poetry, there is compact meaning. Based on Waren (1949, p. 9), "Literary language is not only referential language, which only refers to one particular thing. Literary language has expressive functions, showing the tone and attitude of the writer" it is means there is no certainty on the meaning poetry because the language in poetry it is not one meaning, poetry will have a substantial meaning when the reader knows the meaning in the poetry.

Understanding poetry is not easy and no difficult, but when want to understand poetry, there must be precision in seeing a symbol because in poetry, there is a lot symbol which makes a meaning very compact. According to Saussure (in Rusmana, 2014, p. 33) "Language is a sign system among various sign system that exists" based on the statement that sign in generally identified with text, the text is the essential ingredient in making poetry. According to Peirce (in Paul, 1955, p. 100) "All words, sentences, books, or other conventional signs are a symbol" symbol is a sign which refers to the object that it denotes by a symbol is a part of a sign. Every symbol is a sign, but every a sign is not a

symbol. However, the sign can be a symbol as a whole in the language because the language has a sign system arbiter, and all of the sign in a language is a symbol. According to Abrams (2009, p. 358), “A symbol is anything which signifies something else; in this sense, all word is a symbol. Every sign around life people can get positioned as a symbol; it means become media and representation from desire human or have a special meaning, individual, and subjective” in the literary works, especially poetry there is a symbol for example symbol of color, a symbol of tone, and symbol of voice. From the theory above, the symbol is a something which marked something else or for explain object to subject. The symbol always referred to something real, Peirce said in (Chandler, 2002, p. 13) Nothing is a sign unless it interpreted it is a sign.

Poetry has become the most sought-after container by many people, besides writing in poetry is also very passionate when expressions that are so difficult to express can be presented in the form of poetry. According Teeuw in (Rusmana, 2014, p. 31) that “one of the ways to understanding humans makes serious efforts to examine the way humans create and use a signs” in this study, researcher wanted to prove a symbol of nature in poetry "*Ode to the west wind*" by Percy Byshhe Shelley's and "*Kepada Penyair*" by K.H. Mustofa Bisri using a comparative literature method, Peirce said in (Rusmana, 2014, p. 31) that “signs are not only inherent in language and culture but are intrinsic to all natural phenomena” that the statement explains more about a symbol, Peirce see that symbol stick in a language but all of the phenomena in this life is a symbol. There is a lot symbol around humans until the human does not realize that whatever is around of them is a symbol.

In the first stanza, poetry *Ode to the west wind* by Percy Bysshe Shelley's is // O wild West Wind, thou breath of Autumn's being. From whose unseen presence the leaves dead // based on the theory saw that a symbol of nature, West Wind is the object of the speaker's defense in this poem, a powerful force that can free him from his inability to make himself heard or to communicate his ideas to others. Blowing the wind from the west shows a connection with the revolutionary aspect, the freedom of the young United States, or maybe just a favorable wind for

ships returning to ports in Europe. Regarding the fall, the Western Wind brings with it the decay and certainty of winter death but also allows spring rebirth by cleaning old dead leaves and planting seeds.

In the first stanza poetry *Kepada Penyair* by K.H. Mustofa Bisri's is // *Berentilah menyanyi sendu tak menentu, tentang gunung-gunung dan batu, mega-mega dan awan kelabu, tentang bulan yang gagu, dan wanita yang bernafsu* // there is a lot symbol of nature in the first stanza, the symbol is a mountain, stone, sky, gray cloud, and moon. In this poetry, a symbol of nature has a different meaning because mountain, stone, sky, gray cloud, and moon in a conventional meaning is the right place which given or makes many people happy. However, in this poetry, every meaning is sad because the author wants to refer to another author who makes poetry sad, and using diction nature is a way to express himself. However, the author wants to make pressure to another author that does not always write sad, or regret about life because there is still hope if we want to surrender to God.

Taking two poems is due to having different cultures, ranging from language and the influence of social conditions in the creation of the literary work itself. The first poem is taken from a romantic figure in the 19th century. Percy Byshee Shelley, who was born in England in 1792, a poem entitled 'ode to the west wind' is more talk about nature, Percy Byshee Shelley in the poem is more dominant in using diction related to nature. Then, the second poem was taken from KH Mustofa Bisri he was a prominent religious figure in Indonesia but always active in the creative process of writing poetry, his poems were always related to the life around him, the poem which this time was taken entitled "Kepada Penyair" telling his complaints about social conditions especially for poets in Indonesia who always tell about the problems of love, longing, and other problems of existence, even though the message to be conveyed in the poem is to remind more of the function of poetry, not just entertaining but educating the readers and spread human values like which was revealed by Horace said in (Nurrachman, Classical Critical Theory: From Ancient Greek to Victorian England, 2017, p. 74) " It is enough for poems to be beautiful: they must be affecting and must lead the heart

as they will''. However, literary works must affect positively to a reader; it is not only beautiful within literary works to have a value that can be accepted for a reader.

This research focus on compared symbol of nature, Bassnett said that Comparative literature is a cross-cultural study of texts, characterized by interdisciplinary and related to the pattern of relationships in literature across space and time (Bassnett, 1993, p.2) based on Bassnet said that this research compared poetry "Ode to the west wind" by Percy Bysshe Shelley's and "Kepada Penyair" by K.H. Mustofa Bisri and this research focus on compared a symbols of nature because Peirce said in (Rusmana, 2014, p.35) in that through a sign human are able interpret life with reality. Thats mean sign in our life it is really important.

Based on the research, the researcher has gained an understanding that any literary works, whether a novel, short stories, or even poetry, always have characteristics related to other literary works or other dimensions. These links have differences and similarities symbols of nature; Researcher uses a comparative literature, mimetic, expressive and semiotics approach to study poetry "ode to the west wind" by Percy Bysshe Shelley and "Kepada penyair " by K.H. Mustofa Bisri with finding the symbol of nature in the two poems.

## 1.2 Statement of Problems

The most fundamental basis in comparative literary studies is the thought that every literary work cannot be free from the work of others. Consequently, there is no bargaining anymore. Literary works always voice other works. The development of literature will be seen from the writers themselves, for how the poet understands the work of earlier poets, by finding the poetic in work.

However, at the end of comparative literature is the study of literary boundaries against the outer boundaries of a country and inter-literary learning, so that the end comparisons will enable us to recognize our wealth and poverty in

terms of literature. Because just as understanding a writing style is seen from how writers use much diction about nature in writing poetry, this is very important to study because the process of understanding humans is by looking at how humans study and create a symbol.

In response to this problem, researcher propose a study to investigate the focused on looking for the representamen, object, and interpretant, that exist in the poem, then after discovering the real symbol the meaning of the poem known, the researcher formulate the problem into several questions as follows:

1. What symbols of nature are found in poetry "Ode to the west wind" by Percy Bysshe Shelley's and "Kepada Penyair" by K.H. Mustofa Bisri?
2. How is the comparative symbols of nature between poetry "Ode to the west wind" by Percy Bysshe Shelley's and "Kepada Penyair" by K.H. Mustofa Bisri?

### 1.3 Research Objective

The objective of this research are:

1. To find out the symbols of nature in poetry "*Ode to the west wind*" by Percy Bysshe Shelley's and "*Kepada Penyair*" by K.H. Mustofa Bisri?
2. To find out the purpose of using natural symbols in poetry "*Ode to the west wind*" by Percy Bysshe Shelley's and "*Kepada Penyair*" by K.H. Mustofa Bisri?

### 1.4 Research Significant

This research has several contributions to readers. The readers will find the conduction of theories of comparative literary and semiotics This theory are applied to analyze symbol of a two poetry title Ode to the west wind by Percy Bysshe Shelley and *Kepada Penyair* by Mustofa Bisri. Therefore the readers will find the combination of the theories which are mentioned to analyze a symbol on poetry.

Practically, the benefits obtained from this research are a deeper understanding of Ode to the west wind by Percy Bysshe Shelley and Kepada penyair by Mustofa Bisri, both about the symbol contained in each symbol on poetry which is a representation of the phenomena life. This will make it easier for readers to understand the message in Ode to the west wind by Percy Bysshe Shelley and Kepada penyair by Mustofa bisri so that they can achieve a deeper understanding of this poetry.

### 1.5 Conceptual Framework

Comparative Literature has been recognized widely by literary academics. In general research, comparative literature has a relation to history or in other scientific fields that are part of the literature. Comparative Literature appeared initially and develop in Europe that based on the mythology of Greece and the holy books of Christians, the New Testament, and the Gospel. According to Wellek and Warren (1949:52) says that “The first term comparative literature for the study of oral literature studies, folklore and migration, how and when folklore into to the more artistic literary writing. The terms of comparative literature, in this case, includes the study of the relationship between two or more literary. Comparative literature equated with a thorough literature study.”

The comparative literature attempts how to related literature with each other, the condition of literary works that have never been sterile from other literary. Two primary ways in which the comparative literature can be categorized in this: the first, literature must be compared with literature too; and the second, literature can be compared with the other field. The two objects of literature that have been being compared are literature works with different cultural backgrounds. According to Basnett (1993:1), “Comparative literature is a cross-culture study text, characterized by interdisciplinary and related to the pattern of relationships in literature across space and time.”

Therefore, the concept of comparative literature can conclude simply that the comparison between the literary works with other literary works and the

literary work with the other field. For instance, literary work with other literary work: the poetry with the novel; the novel with the film; the poetry with the song; and the other, literary work with the other field: the novel with political dynamics; cultural movement; historical shifts; and the other. To understanding poetry have a full focused on the structure, according to Abrams (2009:348) said that “ The effort of structuralism is to explain how a reader understands a text that uses a system that underlies literary conventions” structure here in the sense that literary work is a system of systemic elements, of which there are reciprocal relationships, determining each other. Then, the unity of the elements in literature is not just a collection or pile of things on stand-alone objects. Instead, they are bound together, interrelated and interdependent.

The symbol is not only in language and culture, but become characteristic intrinsic to all natural phenomena. According to semiotics understanding by Peirce in (Hamel, 2011:193) also describes three ways that signs are created – representamen, object, and interpretant. Because in the poetry have a much sign the researcher used three ways by pierce to finding symbol of nature in this poetry, Peirce said in (Rusmana, 2014:108) representamen(R) is a ground human seem or accept the signs and after that knowing representamen it will be referred to the object(O) object is ground sign which previously is based on experience and then going to Interpretant(I) interpretant is a combination from restatement and object which is produce meaning or interpretant. Peirce’s work in the field was anchored in pragmatism also and something logic. He defined a sign as “something which stands to somebody for something,” and one of his significant contributions to semiotics was the categorization of signs into three main types: (1) Representatement have three types it is like qualisign, sinsign, legisign. (2) The object has three types it is like Icon, index, and symbol. (3) Interpretant has three types it is like Rhema, decent, argument. Peirce also demonstrated that a sign could never have a definite meaning, for the meaning must be continuously qualified. Every sign which is understood by someone will make an association with other sign on the mind, and then the sign forms interpretant from the first.



This research focused on finding representamen, object and interpretant in the poetry "*Ode to the west wind*" by Percy Bysshe Shelley's and "*Kepada Penyair*" by K.H. Mustofa Bisri. According to pierce in (Hamel, 2011:193) that explains "that a sign—addresses somebody, that is, creates in the mind of that person an equivalent sign, or perhaps a more developed sign. Furthermore, this mental the emotions, ideas, can be understood the meaning in that poetry. The researcher has to find the symbol of nature in the poetry "*Ode to the west wind*" by Percy Bysshe Shelley's and "*Kepada Penyair*" by K.H. Mustofa Bisri will interpret what the meaning between symbols in two poems above.

#### 1.6 Research Problems

In poetry "*Ode to the west wind*" by Percy Bysshe Shelley's and "*Kepada Penyair*" by K.H. Mustofa Bisri uses many symbols. The symbols in the poetry are related to the symbol of nature. The existing symbols can explain the nature or situations that exist in two periods different.

#### 1.7 Previous Studies

The researcher found several previous studies related to research. To make it easier to find out the connection of previous studies, the researcher will make a table to classify of previous studies.

| Title of the Research   | Authors       | Theories                | Method                         | Object of Studies        |
|---|---------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Symbol As The Way To Deliver Message In <i>Mother!</i> Movie      | Mutia Pratiwi | Peirce theory of symbol | Method of Qualitative research | Movie of <i>Mothers!</i> |
| The symbol of Man and Nature in Yann Martel's <i>Life of Pi</i> . | Indra Rahayu  | Frye Theory of symbol   | Method of Descriptive          | Movie life of pi         |

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|---|-------------------------|---|---|--|
|   |                         |   |   |  |
| The Meaning Of The Symbols Of The United Kingdom Military Logos.  | I Muhammad Taufan       | Peirce theory of symbol   | Method of Descriptive qualitative   | Military logos                                     |
| Symbol Of Love In William Butler Yeats' Selected Poems.   | Lisda Palupi Utami      | Frye Theory of symbol   | Method of Descriptive qualitative   | Poems in Williams Butler Yeat's                    |
| "Perbandingan nasionalisme dalam puisi Mahmud Darwisy dan Rendra dalam analisa sastra banding."                       | Evayatun Ni'mah,        | Newton P. Stallknect dan Horst Frenz (Ed), Comparative Literature: Method and Perspective | Method of qualitative   | The poem in Darwisy and Rendra                     |
| Romantisme dalam 'ode to the west wind' karya Percy Bysshe Shelley  | Christina Resnitriawati | Theory intrinsic elements and extrinsic elements  | Method of qualitative   | Poetry ode tot he west wind by Percy Byshe Shelley |
| Analysis intertextual puisi berjudul dans l'ombre karya vitor hugo dan puisi berjudul le deluge karya Louise Ackerman | Sari wahyu utami        | Interstekstualitas theory in poetry by Nurgiyantoro                                       | Method descriptve qualitative and objective approach and analysis content | Poetry L'ombre and LE'deluge                       |
| The symbolic significance of the nature poetry Robert frost   | Dr.prabhakar Singh      | Bowra, The romantic imagination   | Oblique method  |  |
| Dimensi sufistik dalam  | Nur siti samsiah        |   | Method of documentation   | Poetry puisi balsem                                |

|  |                     |  |                                  |   |
|--|---------------------|--|----------------------------------|---|
| puisi A. Mustofa Bisri   |                     |  | , method of descriptive analysis |   |
| A Semiotic Analysis of Symbol on Assassin's Creed IV: Black Flag.  | AKHMAD IWAN WAHYUDI | Theory of semiotic based on Charles Sanders Peirce   | Method of qualitative            | Assassin's Creed IV: Black Flag.  |
| Comparative Study: Characters and Characterization in 'Twilight' Movie, 'Twilight' Movie Script, 'Descendants of the Sun' Drama, and 'Descendants of the Sun' English Translated Drama Script. | Alisya Rusdianti    | The theory of the existence of characters and indirect characterization by Rimmon-Keenan the researcher Applies the theory of psychoanalysis by Freud. M | Methodology comparative          | 'Twilight' Movie, 'Twilight' Movie Script, 'Descendants of the Sun' Drama, and 'Descendants of the Sun' |
| Comparative Analysis of The Perfection Value Concept Between The Main Character of Cinderella and The Novel Panah Asmara Srikandi.   | Nadia Nur Awalia.   | Perfection's theory  | Method of qualitative            | The Novel Panah Asmara Srikandi.  |

After classifying the previous research, the researcher will describe one by one from each of his studies. This research was inspired by several analyzes, the first "Symbols As A Way To Deliver A Message To Mother! The film "by Mutia Pratiwi (2018), Sunan Gunung Djati State Islamic University Bandung. The problem in his research has two problems: (1) the symbols and meanings that

appear to you! Film (2) connection between one symbol to another. He uses Peirce's theory of the tragic relationship between representation, object, and interpretation in semiotics. In this study, he found ten primary data from symbols.

Symbol data will be analyzed using Peirce's triadic theory. The theories related to this research are the theory of symbols and symbols in the literature. Then, he found Mother's property! Films are films that restate stories in the gospel. The symbol in this film is an allegory.

Moreover, then, he uses qualitative methods. The symbol found in the film is the house as a symbol of the Earth, the symbolic poet of God, the wife of the poet as a symbol of the motherland. The connection between one symbol and another is that the whole symbol forms a whole story. The similarity of this study with researcher is using Peirce's triadic theory while the difference is the object of research and the problem.

Second, "The symbol of Man and Nature in Yann Martel's Life of Pi" by Indra Rahayu (2015), Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung. The problems in his research divided into two questions (1) what category of symbol, which used as the representation of the man and nature in Yann Martel's Life of Pi. (2) Based on Frye's theory, in which phase is the symbol of man and nature included. He used the theory of this research is Frye's theory of symbol. Frye's theory of symbol consists of four phases: literal and descriptive phase: symbol as a motif and as a sign, formal phase: symbol as an image, mythical phase: symbol as an archetype, and anagogic phase: symbol as a monad. Other related theories are the theory of symbols and theory of symbols in literature. He used the descriptive method in this research. The technique collecting data in this research is library research, and the steps of data analysis include identifying data, categorizing based on literary criticism, analyzing data based on Frye's theory, interpreting data and making conclusions. The results of this research divided into two, first symbols of male relations with nature. Men symbolized as men's struggles and men's pride. Meanwhile, the sea symbolized as a woman and a gift from God. Second, the symbol included in the first category of Frye theory is a phase as a symbol (sign as sign). However, one category of symbols included in

two different phases, such as men, Pi, and the Sea. The similarity of this research is to analyze the symbols together. The difference is in objects and research problems.

Third, “The Meaning Of The Symbols Of The United Kingdom Military Logos,” by Muhammad Taufan, Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Gunung Djati 2016. In this research, he used the military logo to be used as the object of research. All symbols in the military logo indicate messages for those who see, read, and for those who use the logo itself. There are two problems in this study, first what symbols contained in the military logo of the United Kingdom. Second, the meaning of the symbol contained in the military logo of the United Kingdom. He uses Peirce's theory to analyze the symbols in the logo. Then, he also added several theories relating to symbols. The theories used in his research are semiotic theory, the theory of Charles Sanders Peirce, the theory of symbols, logos, military, united kingdom. For the explanation of the United Kingdom is divided into United Kingdom Military, United Kingdom Royal Army, United Kingdom Royal Navy, and United Kingdom Air Force. He uses qualitative methods and descriptive methods in explaining his research. The results of this research are the symbols that most appear are the crown, the sign of the cross (cross) on the crown, weapons, shields, and yellow. By analyzing symbols, you will know the meaning of the messages from the logos. The similarity of this research with the researcher is to use Peirce's theory to analyze symbols. The difference is in the object of research.

Four, “Novel Laskar Pelangi dan Novel MA YAN suatu kajian perbandingan” by Ignes Olyen Nandra, Faculty of Literature, Andalas Padang, 2011. In this study researcher reviewing comparative literature with the object of a novel with an impact on life for a reader, using comparative literary studies and intrinsic elements. The method used in this study uses a qualitative method, the data collection technique carried out by researcher to obtain data is by reading two literary works, in this case, the “Novel Laskar Pelangi by Andrea Hinata and novel MA YAN by Sannie B.Kuncoro, then researcher understand carefully and carry out activities to record things related to the object of study. This research

have a purpose to look the similarity of intrinsic element on both of the novel, according to Ignés on the paper said that “ Intrinsic Element based on theme, character, setting, plot, and meaning which is on the both of novel have connection to other literary works and have a strong correlation in the story. Although for of all the story get the intrinsic similarity elements in the novel, but in the process telling a story to have a different style from the author ”. The similarity in this paper is a theme, which tells the story about the struggle of the child to get an education with of many problems to get it, and they can find the similarity on the character and incident between character Lintang and Ma Yan. On the setting, the researcher has to look at the social condition of life Lintang; a part of society just only become a laborer. Whereas social condition of life Ma Yan is just only become a farmer at the land dry without water to can good cultivating.

Five, “Symbol Of Love In William Butler Yeats’ Selected Poems” by Lisda Palupi Utami, University Islam Negeri Sunan Gunung Djati 2013. This research has purposed of finding out, to analyze and describe the symbol of love found in William Butler Yeats. He uses the Northrop Frye theory, which divides symbols into four phases. These phases are Literal and Descriptive phase, Formal phase, Mythical phase, and Anagonic phase. Hence, research is also made to analyze and explain how these symbols relate to the theory used. The related theories are symbols, symbols in literature, Frye’s theory of symbols. He uses the descriptive method; this method allows him to analyze symbols by describing and explaining them through the available facts. He also uses qualitative data analysis; by using this analysis, it is possible to analyze the collected data. He uses steps to analyze data according to McDrury in the Collaborative Group Analysis of Data. The first step is to recognize the symbol. Second, categorize symbols. Then the third is to identify the symbol. In this research, he found eleven symbols of love in the choice of W. B. Yeats's poems. These symbols are angles, vow, soul, dove, white woman, ignorance, eye, joy, warm heart, we are at one and broken my heart. The similarity of this research with the researcher is the theory of symbols and methods, while the difference is the problem of research and objects.

Six, “Perbandingan nasionalisme dalam puisi Mahmud Darwisy dan Rendra dalam analisa sastra banding” by Evayatun Ni’mah, University Gadjah Mada Yogyakarta. This study aims to find out about views nationalism in two different poems, namely Arabic poetry, and poetry, Indonesia. What is compared from the two poems is views about the country and the struggle against invaders. Research this uses the literary theory of appeal, which compares literature from two different countries, different languages, and also cultures different. This research results in differences and the similarities between two literary works in the form of poetry from two countries, namely Arabic and Indonesian. Arabic poetry "Bitaqah Hawiyyah" by Darwisy represents that the country is home to the Palestinian people. The poem "Autumn" by Rendra illustrates that the country is the soul of the people of Indonesia. Both poems have a different perspective in looking at a country. However, both poems have the same form of nationalism, that is a struggle against jealousy. "

Seven, “romantisme dalam ode to the west wind by Percy Bysshe Shelley” Cristina Resntriawati. University Dipenogoro Semarang. This research purpose finds out romantics poetry, which correlated with an instinct element and extrinsic element. This research use method of a descriptive qualitative whole made a description text in the analysis. The result analysis from this research presence that poetry has a relation with aspect era romanticism.

Eight, analysis interstekstualitas puisi dans l'ombre karya victor hugo dan puisi le deluge karya Lousie Ackerman” by sari wahyu utami, university state Yogyakarta. This study aims to describe: 1) structural aspects in the form of sound aspects, syntactic aspects and semantic aspects, 2) poetry intertextual analysis "Dans l'ombre" by Victor Hugo and "Le Déluge" Poetry by Louise Ackermann.

The subject of the study was a poem entitled "Dans l'ombre" by Victor Hugo written in 1870, and the poem "Le Déluge" by Louise Ackermann written in 1874. The object of this research was structural aspects and intertextual analysis of the poem "Dans l'ombre" and the poem "Le Déluge." This study uses an objective approach with the method of content analysis techniques that are descriptive-qualitative. Data procurement is done through unitization, sampling,

and recording data by sorting data according to the aspects studied. Withdrawal of inference obtained through identification and interpretation. Validity is determined based on semantic validity, while reliability used is expert judgment.

The results of the study show: 1) The structural aspects of the poem "Dans l'ombre" are dominated by a combination of assonance [a], [e], [ə], [ɛ] and a combination of alliterations [s], [p], [t], [l], [r] expresses frustration and innuendo, flow and flexibility. Then paraphrased into three paragraphs and analyzed semantically to bring up meaning. The meaning obtained illustrates misery and sadness. In the structural aspects of the poem "Le Déluge" it is dominated by a combination of [e], [ɛ], [u], [a], [ã] and a combination of alliterations [k], [d], [l], [r], [s] expresses strong and sentimental feelings. Then it is paraphrased into three paragraphs and analyzed semantically so that it gives rise to meaning. The meanings obtained pour out a sense of enthusiasm and courage. 2) The intertextual analysis shows that the poem by Victor Hugo is a program because it used as a reference compared to the poem by Louise Ackermann. Based on reality, the nature of this poem is Negasi because literary works created against programs.

Ninth, "Dimensi sufistik dalam puisi A. Mustof bisri" by Nur siti samsiah, university Islamic state Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta. This research uses a theory of sufistik and uses library research with the methodology of documentation, and the method of descriptive analysis. The result of this research, the researcher, find out that there are two aspects Sufi is in the poem by A. Mustof Bisri. Dimension in that poem that is dimension transendent and dimension imagine.

Ten, "Symbolic significance of the nature poetry Robert frost" by Dr. Prabhakar Singh, Departement of English, Gov, S.V.N College Toenthara, India. This journal tells about symbol nature in the poem, Robert Frost. This research use methodology of descriptive qualitative with use wahren and wellek theory about symbols. Robert Frost is one of the greatest of American poets; his poetry was a source of comfort and inspiration. Frost is a modern poet in many ways than one. He may not depict the outward conditions and events of modern life — however, the central facts of life. His mode of expression is symbolic and indirect.



Robert Frost's technique of communication is mostly symbolic and oblique. His poems are all symbolic and reveal layers within layers of meaning on a careful reading.

Eleven, "A Semiotic Analysis of Symbol on Assassin's Creed IV: Black Flag by Akhmad ihwan wahyudi. A Graduating paper, English Literature Department, Adab and Humanities Faculty, State Islamic University Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung. The objective of this study is to find out the meaning of the symbol on Assassin's Creed IV: Black Flag game using triadic relation process and to explain the relation between text and icon. The researcher uses a qualitative method to analyze the data. The data are the written text from the screenshot images taken from Assassin's Creed IV: Black Flag game. The researcher analyzes using the triadic relation process about what are the representamen, object, and interpretant on selected written text from screenshot images using Pierce's triadic relation process and analyzes the relation between text and icon on selected written text from screenshot images to find the message which delivers by developer of the game to the gamer itself. The result of this research shows that in Assassin's Creed IV: Black Flag game there is some conclusion based on the question of the research; first the researcher writes 20 triadic relation process for analyzing the symbols that appear on the text on Assassin's Creed IV: Black Flag. The second, classified by the result from the conclusion at the relation between the text and the icon. The result of the classification divided into three directions or clues: 3 messages about to give the right timing for some events, seven messages about the information, and ten messages about some places.

Twelve, "Comparative Study: Characters and Characterization in 'Twilight' Movie, 'Twilight' Movie Script, 'Descendants of the Sun' Drama, and 'Descendants of the Sun' English Translated Drama Script." By Alisya Rusdianti An Undergraduate Thesis, English Studies Department, Adab and Humanities Faculty, State Islamic University Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung. This study discusses character comparison and characterization, who is in the Twilight and Korean drama Descendants of the Sun. The characteristics of the characters

analyzed in this study were Edward Cullen, Isabella Swan, Alice Cullen, and Jacob Black from the Twilight film. While the characters are like Captain Yoosijin, Kang Moyeon, Seo Daeyeong, and Yoon Myeongju from Korean drama Descendants of the Sun. Therefore the research problems include 1) Comparison of characters and characterization in Twilight and Descendants of the Sun, 2) Comparison of functions from the character and characterization of the two literary works, 3) Comparison of representation of the character and characterization of the two literary works. In this study, to compare character and characterization, the researcher used American Stream Comparative Literature. In this flow points synchronous and descriptive of literary works, then to examine characters and characterization, the author uses the theory of Existence of characters and indirect characterizations of Rimmon Keenan. Whereas to examine the function of character and characterization as a diversion from fantasy, the author uses Freud's concept of fantasy. Then to discuss character and characterization as a representative of industry deception, the authors also applied study theory culturally from Adorno and Horkheimer. Next is to analyze the data the author uses a comparative literary approach and qualitative data analysis. The results of this study show a comparison of the existence of the characters in the two literary works are the same. Characters in Twilight and the Descendant of the Sun it can be called a personified text or textualized person, also as an actor and subordination of actor. In a nutshell, indirect characterization of male characters shows characterization heroic, loving, and protective ... then the female characters show characterization that is attention, love, courage, and carefree, friendly and smart. Then the function of karate and characterization for creative writers and daydreamers is a fantasy for a creative writer and a fantasy diversion for daydreamer, then character and characterization as well as representations of industrial tricks for men of leisure.

Thirteen, “ Comparative Analysis of The Perfection Value Concept Between The Main Character of Cinderella and The Novel Panah Asmara Srikandi” by Nadia Nur Awalia, Un graduating thesis, English Department, Faculty of Adab and Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Gunung Djati

Bandung. In comparative literature, both writers must have different points of view to see the value of perfection in their work, uniquely to describe the main character in their work. This study focuses on analyzing the value of perfection in the main characters are influenced by social writers' environments such as Characteristic, surrounding, life and family choices that can be found through sociology analysis of literature. This study aims to find two Research questions: 1) the value of perfection of the main character. 2) comparison the value of perfection achieved by the main character. The theory of perfection used in this study to explain the context of the value of perfection of the main character. The writer also uses sociology the literature finds the two daughters to be the benchmark for the absolute value the main character, to find two princesses to be a benchmark of the value of perfection for the main character, and the researcher also uses two princess characters from each literary work. In analyzing data, researcher used qualitative methods to interpret descriptive data. Data were taken from Cinderella novels and novel Panah Asmara Srikandia about the value of perfection in the characteristics of the dialogue described, surroundings, life choices and family. In conducting this research, the value of perfection of the main characters classified into four types of perfection values of both novels has found 26 data. From 26 data found All values of perfection such as 6 data for characters, 8 data for choice life, 6 data for surrounding areas, 6 data for families and 13 Cinderella data and 13 Srikandi's data is a comparison of the value of perfection in achieving the two main characters. The results of this study indicate that the community's view of something limits the value of one's perfection happened because the community had made it look at something they believe by looking at a picture of something in the past and become a stigma that they believe in.

In this study, what distinguishes it from other research are methods, objects and theories. Like previous studies, it is more likely to use only one object, then the method used is only one and different theories. This research is very different from other studies because the methods and theories used are comparative literature added with supporting theories, namely semiotics theory. Similarities

with several other studies are the theory of semiotics and the method of comparison. It's just that in other studies methods and theories are not unified, but rather separated into one research focus. This research combines the theory of semiotics and the method of comparative literature.

## 1.8 Definition of Key Terms

Some key terms should be understood related to the research in order to avoid and misunderstanding to the readers.

### 1. Representation

representamen(R) is a ground human seem or accept the signs, and after that knowing representament it will be referred to the object.

### 2. Object

the object is a ground sign which previously is based on experience and then going to Interpretant

### 3. Interpretant

the interpretant is a combination of representamens and object, which is produce meaning or interpretant.

