AN ANALYSIS OF SYMBOLIC SIGNS IN JOHN MILTON'S POEMS: SEMIOTIC APPROACH

THESIS

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ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCE AND HUMANITIES
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AN ANALYSIS OF SYMBOLIC SIGNS IN JOHN MILTON'S POEMS: SEMIOTIC APPROACH

Is the real work of myself and I realize that thesis has never been published in other media before, partially or entirely, in the name of mine or others.

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AN ANALYSIS OF SYMBOLIC SIGNS IN JOHN MILTON'S POEMS: SEMIOTIC APPROACH

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Thesis

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This Thesis has been examined and approved on the date as indicated below

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ABSTRAK

Bahasa yang terdapat di dalam puisi berbeda dengan bahasa yang di temukan di dalam percakapan sehari-hari. Hal ini disebabkan oleh penggunaan simbol di dalam puisi yang membuat ketidaklangsungan di dalam puisi. Riffaterre (1978) berpendapat bahwa ketidaklangsungan ini tercipta oleh pergeseran, penyimpangan, dan penciptaan makna. Pada umumnya, ketidaklangsungan ini dapat di temukan di dalam semua puisi termasuk beberapa puisi yang di tulis oleh John Milton. Dalam penelitian ini, peneliti bertujuan untuk menemukan simbol-simbol, makna dan jenis simbol yang di gunakan dalam tiga puisi yang berjudul On His Blindness, On His Deceased Wife, dan On His Being Arrived to the Age of Twenty-three. Peneliti menggunakan pendekatan semiotika dan metode penelitian kualitatif deskriptif dalam penelitian ini. Dalam proses pengumpulan data, peneliti menggunakan metode dokumentasi. Kemudian peneliti menggunakan teori semiotika Riffaterre untuk mengalisa data yang terkumpul. Penelitian ini menemukan beberapa simbol yang di gunakan di dalam tiga puisi tersebut contohnya cahaya yang terdapat dalam puisi yang berjudul On His Blindness yang memiliki arti indra penglihatan John Milton, noda melahirkan yang terdapat dalam puisi yang berjudul On His Deceased Wife yang memiliki arti dosa, dan kematangan yang terdapat di dalam puisi yang berjudul On His Being Arrived to the Age of Twenty-three yang memiliki arti kedewasaan. Kebanyakan simbol yang digunakan di dalam puisi-puisi ini adalah simbol pribadi karena puisi-puisi ini bercerita tentang pengalaman John Milton dan sebagian lainnya adalah simbol konvensional khususnya simbol Kristiani. Simbol di dalam puisi ini tercipta karena adanya pergeseran makna dan penyimpangan makna.

Kata kunci: *semiotika, simbol, puisi.*

ABSTRACT

Language in poem is different from language in daily conversation. This is caused by the use of symbol in poem that makes indirectness in poem. Riffaterre (1978) argues that indirectness is created by displacing, distorting, and creating meaning. In general, indirectness can be found in all poems and also some of John Milton's poems. In this research, the researcher focused on finding the symbols, the meaning and the kind of symbols used in three poems that titled On His Blindness, On His Deceased Wife, and On His Being Arrived to the Age of Twenty-three. The researcher applies semiotic approach and descriptive qualitative method in this research. In the process of collecting the data, the researcher uses documentation method. Then the researcher uses Riffaterre's semiotic theory to analyze the collected data. The research discovers some symbols were used in those three poems for example light in "On His Blindness" that means John Milton's eyesight, childbed taint in "On His Deceased Wife" that means sin, and ripeness in "On His Being Arrived to the Age of Twenty-three" means maturity. Most of the symbols that were used in these poems are personal symbol because these poems tell about John Milton's experience and some of them were conventional symbol especially Cristian symbols. The symbols in the poems are created because of displacing meaning and distorting meaning.

Keywords: semiotic, symbols, poem.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Batam, 19th February 2020

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MOTTO AND DEDICATION

MOTTO

Get rid your doubt and you will go forward

DEDICATION

This thesis is proudly dedicated to my beloved family and Putera Batam University

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1   Background of the Research

Communication in human being is not always about literal meaning and text. Beside words, people can communicate and deliver their intention through gesture and mostly symbol. "Symbol is an object, event, etc. that represents a more general quality of situation" (Hornby, 2015). In another words, symbol is something that can represent a broader meaning than it literally looks like.

Symbol can be found in artworks such as literature. Literary works carries message from the author to the reader. Even in the past, literary works such as prose are used as a device to criticize the social environment and reflect the social life in that time. Because of that, the authors of literary works symbolize the real meaning in their prose in order to hide it and make the prose looks more artistic. Symbol in prose also help the author to describe the character in the prose easier. For example, some symbols in Young Goodman Brown story.

> "…...And Faith, as the wife was aptly named, thrust her own pretty head into the street, letting the wind play with the **pink ribbons** of her cap while she called to Goodman Brown." (Hawthorne, 1835)

While the researcher is reading Young Goodman Brown story, the researcher finds that faith's pink ribbon is mentioned several times. Because of that, the researcher tries to analyze this repetition then find the purpose of the repetition is to symbolize something. According to (Cirlot, 2001) pink color is the symbol of purity

and feminist. In another words, Faith's pink ribbon is the symbol of innocence and purity. Implicitly, this pink ribbon symbolizes and describes Faith as a pure and innocence character in the story.

> "……But the only thing about him that could be fixed upon as remarkable was his **staff**, which bore the likeness of a great **black snake**, so curiously wrought that it might almost be seen to twist and wriggle itself like a living serpent." (Hawthorne, 1835)

In the quotation above, the description of old man's staff is very specific meanwhile the author only describes the old man briefly. As the description of the staff in quotation above, the old man's staff looks like a snake twist itself. The snake in this story is a symbol. According to (Cirlot, 2001) "snake is a symbol of the principle of evil inherent in all worldly things." In another words, it is the symbol of evil. Then if the reader knows the meaning of the snake symbol in the story, the reader could simply know that the old man in the story is the evil character or the antagonist.

> "He had taken a dreary road, darkened by all the gloomiest trees of the **forest**, which barely stood aside to let the narrow path creep through, and closed immediately behind……." (Hawthorne, 1835)

The main plot and the climax in the story take place in a forest. Start from the exposition to the climax, the setting is in a forest. Therefore, forest has an important role in this story. This setting has a special meaning and of course it is a symbol for something. According to (Cirlot, 2001) "The forest is frequently associated with fear, menace, and evil". This meaning is connected to the story because the main character Young Goodman Brown who is good and faithful changes into a very different

person after he went back from the story. In the end of the story those darkness and fear remain in his heart.

Just like prose, poem also a device that reflects the social life and its developments through the time. The main differences between them are the metrical structure and length. Mostly, poem is shorter than prose. Because of that in the process of writing the poems, the poet use symbols to give a detail description and a special impression in his poems. For example, the word "light" in A Light Exist in Spring by Emily Dickinson.

> A light exists in Spring
> Not present on the year
> At any other period-
> When March is scarcely here

A Light Exists in Spring by Emily Dickinson

The word "light" in the poem above is the symbol hope and happiness because every single life in earth is so much depends on light. Human can't do their activity without light and plants can't photosynthesize if there is no light. Just like light, hope and happiness are something that people need to continue their life. This phenomena make the researcher interested to this topic and write a thesis regarding to symbols. The researcher chooses some poems from John Milton as the data source in this research.

John Milton is an English poet that was very famous in his era. He was born in December 9th 1608 and died in November 8th 1674. He had experienced many bad incidents in his. He lost his eyesight in February 1652. Just three months after he lost

his eyesight, his wife named Mary died three days after giving birth to his fourth child Deborah. Not long after his wife death his one-year old son named John died as well. After that, he married his second wife Katherine Woodcock. Fifteen months later his second wife also died after giving birth to the couple's only child, soon after her mother death, the baby died. Those incident didn't stop Milton to write poems. There are some of Milton's poems that were very famous before and after he lost his eyesight and his wives death, they are: "On His Blindness", "On his Deceased Wife", and "On His Being Arrived to the Age of Twenty-three".

Regarding to symbols, there are some research that had been done. The first is "Semiotics in Haroun Hashem Rashid Lyrics Relying on the Theory of Pierce" by (Mohammadi, Pashaki, Reza, Shahri, & Seddighi, 2016). The result of research showed that the motif "Al-Awda" was an implicit sign to understand the poet and the poet used signs such as symbols, hyperbolism, synonyms and allusions in his works. The second is "Semiotic Hidden Codes in the Short Story "A Rose for Emily" by William Faulkner" by (Satria, 2018). The result showed there are three codes found in the story, they are action code, hermeneutic code and cultural code. Based on the summary of their research, it can be seen that the researcher will conduct a different research with the previous. In this research, the researcher used John Milton's poems that were titled "On His Blindness", "On his Deceased Wife", and "On His Being Arrived to the Age of Twenty-three" as the data source.

There are some reasons and factors that make the researcher choose this topic and data source. First is the researcher want to know more about symbols in poem. Symbols in poems represent something and sometimes it has special meaning. The second is the researcher want to know the deep meaning of John Milton's poems. Then the reason for choosing John Milton's poem is because he was an amazing poet. Even though he was blind, he keep wrote his poem and his masterpiece was written in his blindness. John Milton had written some poems and they are: Paradise lost, On his blindness, On his deceased wife, Song on May morning, and On his being arrived to the age of twenty-three. Paradise lost is a poem that tells about human that fall from heaven because of Satan. On His Blindness is a poem that describe how was John Milton's feeling when he was blind in the middle of his career. On His Deceased Wife is a poem that tells about how was John Milton's feeling when his second wife died in childbirth after a very short marriage. Song on May morning is a poem that celebrates the youth, innocence, and blessing of the new life that are generally associated with the coming of spring. On his being arrived to the age of twenty-three is a poem that reflects John Milton's feeling when he was twenty years old but he felt so old.

In order to reduce repetitions in the analysis of this research, the researcher limits the data sources and only used three poems from John Milton. In this research, the researcher only analyzes the symbols that are used in John Milton's poems that were titled "On His Blindness", "On his Deceased Wife", and "On His Being Arrived to the Age of Twenty-three".

1.2   Identification of the Problem

Identification of the problem is the way to identify the all problem which occurs from the background (Creswell, 1994). From the background of the research above, the researcher found some problems which can be analyzed such as:

1.   The symbols used in John Milton's poems.

2.   How John Milton symbolized the meaning.

3.   The meaning of symbols in the poem.

4.   Kinds of symbols are used in John Milton's poems

1.3   Limitation of the Problem

Based on the three problems that were listed in the identification of the problem, the researcher limits this research into two main topics that would be discussed in this research. They are:

1. The symbols used in John Milton's poems.

2. The meanings of the symbols used in John Milton's poems.

3. The kinds of symbols that is the most used in John Milton's poems.

1.4   Formulation of the Problem

The researcher divides into two main problems figured in background to be answered as stated in following questions:

1.   What are symbols used in John Milton's poems?

2.   What are the meaning of symbols used in John Milton's poems?

3.   What kind of symbol that is the most used in John Milton's poems?

1.5   Objectives of the Research

The researcher set some goals in this research. The goals of doing this research were stated below:

1. To find out the symbols and the meaning used in John Milton's poems.

2. To find out the meaning of symbols that were used in John Milton's poem.

1.6   Significance of the Research

The researcher has some purposes in doing this research. The first is the researcher wants to give more information about symbolic sign in poems. Second, this research is expected to develop the readers' knowledge about symbolic signs in poem. Last is the researcher hopes that this research would be a useful reference for the students who want to conduct a new research about symbolic signs.

1.7   Definition of Key Terms

Semiotic   **:** The study of exploring signs and interpretive process, finding the occasion between the signifier and signified, and focusing on the systematic study of all the factors involved in the production and interpretation of signs and the whole process (Mohammadi et al., 2016).

Symbol   **:** An object, event, etc. that represents a more general quality of situation (Hornby, 2015)

Poem : A piece of writing in which words are chosen for their sound and the images they suggest, not just for their obvious meanings. (Hornby, 2015)

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Semiotic

Communication is the most frequent activity done by people. People do it in order to deliver their ideas through languages to the receivers. The ways people express their idea are different. Some of them speak them orally and the others use text to express them. When they come with texts, words play the most important part in communication, especially in literary works such as poetry. In poetry, the poet and poetess use some symbolic signs to make their works look more artistic and indirect. Signs is everything which can be taken as significantly substituting for something else, Eco in (Sendera, Yakin, & Totu, 2014). For example, red traffic light in the road substitutes a command to stop to the drivers.

In the study of language, there is a branch of study that discusses signs and it called semiotics. Semiotics is the study of exploring signs and interpretive process, finding the occasion between the signifier and signified, and focusing on the systematic study of all the factors involved in the production and interpretation of signs and the whole process (Mohammadi et al., 2016). In the simple words, semiotics is a study of signs. The main point of semiotics is to analyze and define the meaning of the signs. As stated before, the meaning of the signs can't be found easily from the signs because they can represent something beyond their literal meaning and

there are many factors affect the meaning, a further analysis is needed in order to get the meaning.

From the definition above, it can be concluded that semiotics is the study of language which focuses at the sign and its meaning. A deep comprehension is needed to get the meaning of the symbolic signs. There are some theories of semiotics proposed by experts because it had been studied for a long time. One of the semiotics theory is proposed by an expert named Michael Riffaterre.

2.2   Michael Riffaterre's Semiotic Theory

Michael Riffaterre (as cited in Lantowa, Marahayu, & Khairussibyan, 2017) "a poem says one thing and means another." It means that language in poems is very different from language in daily life. Language in poems usually has wider range of referent and sometimes the meanings of the words in poems are abstract. It can be seen from the word "rainbow" in "My Heart Leaps Up When I Behold" by William Wordsworth below.

> My heart leaps up when I behold
> A rainbow in the sky:
> So was it when my life began;
> So is it now I am a man;

My Heart Leaps Up When I Behold by William Wordsworth

The meaning of rainbow in the poem above is hope. It is clearly seen from the context in the poem above. The narrator in poem becomes lively when he saw the rainbow in the sky. Riffaterre stated that there are three ways which indirectness is created in poetry, they are displacing of meaning, distorting of meaning and creating

of meaning. As cited in (Lantowa et al., 2017) Riffaterre calls this indirect expressions are also known as "*Ungramatikalitas*".

2.2.1 Displacing Meaning

Riffaterre (as cited in Lantowa et al., 2017), displacing meaning is "when the sign shift from one meaning to another, when one word stands for another, as happens with metaphor and metonymy." In another words, displacing meaning happens when a word which has a clear literal meaning used to refer something beyond and different from its literal meaning, for example.

"I wandered lonely as a cloud

That floats on high o'er vales and hills,"

I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud by William Wordsworth

Based on the citation of poem above, the narrator in the poem compares himself as a cloud that floats on high over the landscape. This metaphor indicates that the position of the narrator is like a cloud which is high over the landscape and he can see all of the landscape below. This can be concluded because cloud is an object that floats in the sky than the narrator directly compares himself to cloud.

2.2.2 Distorting Meaning

Distorting meaning is meaning that deviate from the literal meaning. According to (Riffaterre, as cited in Lantowa et al., 2017) distorting meaning happens "when there is ambiguity, contradiction, or nonsense." In simple words, this happens when the poems contains a word which is created by the poet and the meaning occur based

on the context of the poem. Distorting meaning also happens when the poet uses ambiguous words in the poem or use figurative language such as irony, for example.

> "Water, water, everywhere,
> And all the boards did shrink;
> Water, water, everywhere,
> Nor any drop to drink."
>
> The Rime of the Ancient Mariner by S.T. Coleridge

In the quotation of poem above, the narrator in the poem says that there is water everywhere and even far out of sight is water but they cannot drink that water. This irony has some meanings. The first is the setting of the poem is in the sea, because there is only water in the sea. The second is the character in the poem can't drink the water because the water is sea water. Dehydrated human can't drink sea water and if they drink it, they will die. This stanza also indicates the suffering that is caused by thirst.

2.2.3 Creating Meaning

Creating meaning is "when the textual space serve as a principle of organization for making signs out of linguistics items that may not be meaningful otherwise" Riffaterre (1978) in (Lantowa et al., 2017). To make it simply, creating meaning happens when meaningless linguistics items such as spaces between lines and ungrammatical capitalization, for example.

kawin

kawin

kawin

kawin

kawin

Tragedi Winka dan Sihka by Sutardji Calzoum Bachri

The spaces between words and the zig zag pattern in the poem above have a deeper meaning and symbolize a meaning. The zig zag pattern of the words in the poem means the journey of human in marriage which twists and turns, sometimes above and sometimes below.

2.3 Ferdinand de Saussure's Semiotic Theory

Ferdinand de Saussure is a Swiss linguist who is known as the father of modern linguistic. The main focus of Saussure's theory is the system of sign. According to Saussure in (Jensen, 2015) sign has two sides, signified and signifier. Signifier and signified can't be separated. Signifier is the sound image or sign in language that represent the signified. Signifier can be a spoken words, written signs, images, symbols or gestures such as word "cat", dog photos, cross symbols and thumb up emoji. Meanwhile signified is the concept that is represented by the signifier. It is called as concept because it is the mental representation of the character of the sign. The relation between signifier and signified can be seen from the explanation below.

Just like two side in a coin, it can't be separated. However, the relation of signifier and signified is arbitrary or conventional. Signifier doesn't always stand for a specific signified and vice versa. In another words, a word does not always have

one specific meaning. The meaning of the words can be changed such as meaning in connotation. For example it can be seen from the word "Water".

Based on Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, the definition of water is "a liquid without color, smell or taste that falls as rain, is in lakes, rivers and seas, and is used for drinking, washing, etc." (Hornby, 2015) and this meaning is the most common in the people mind. If people hear the word "water", the mental representation in their mind would be the colorless, tasteless and odorless liquid that can be drunk. But in a certain situations and use, especially in literature, the meaning of "water" can be different from the previous one. The meaning of "water" can be purification, cleansing or the source of life.

2.4 Definition of Symbol

A good literary work usually has something artistic and unique in it. Sometimes, literary works are used as tool to criticize the society. Because of that, creating a good critical literary works need some tools and pattern. One of the tools in literature works is symbol. Symbol is an object, event, etc. that represents a more general quality of situation (Hornby, 2015). In another words, symbol is a thing that represent something. For example, "Sun" can be a symbol of life. Literally the meaning of sun is the star that shines in the sky during the day and gives the earth heat and light (Hornby, 2015). Sun is the main source of energy in earth. Sun can recycle water in earth, giving warmth for life beings and it is the main source of light. From the importance and effects of the sun, it can be concluded that sun is the source of life for life beings in earth and it becomes the symbol of life. Because of that, symbol plays

an important part and it is very useful in literature and arts. Quoted from (Jandaghi & Zohdi, 2018) there are two kinds of symbols, they are conventional symbol and personal symbols.

2.4.1 Conventional symbol (Cultural or Universal)

Conventional symbols are the symbols that have the meaning in a specific culture. To understand the conventional symbols, the reader or receiver should know the background information of the culture or have the identical culture. Sometimes, the meaning of the symbol can be completely different from a culture to another culture context. In the simple words, conventional symbols are the culture based symbol. For example: white color. In general culture especially in America, Indonesia and Singapore, the color of the wedding dress is white but different from India, white dress is worn for funeral which is the symbol of grief.

2.4.2 Personal symbol (Contextual or Private)

Personal symbol is the symbol that has different meaning from one person to another person. The meaning of personal symbol changes based on the context of the text and sometimes it has multiple interpretation. This kind of symbol usually used to make the artist's works looks original. To make it simply, personal symbols is the contextual based symbol and if the reader want to know the meaning, further comprehension is needed. For example: Red color. When two men saw red color, their interpretation would be different, one man interpret it as a symbol of courage but the other one interpret it as a symbol of danger and violence.

2.5 Previous Research

The researcher has used some of previous researches which have the same topic discussed as the references and comparison to this research. The first research is "Semiotics in Haroun Hashem Rashid Lyrics Relying on the Theory of Pierce" (Mohammadi et al., 2016). The approach used in Mohammadi's research is semiotic approach. The theory use in the research is Charles Sanders Peirce's semiotic theory. In Mohammadi's research, the data source is Haroun Hashem Rashid Lyrics. The result of research shows the motif "Al-Awda" is an implicit sign to understand the poet and the poet uses signs such as symbols, hyperbolism, synonyms and allusions in his works. There are several differences can be found from Mohammadi's research and the researcher's. The first is the theory, the researcher uses Michael Riffaterre's semiotic theory meanwhile Mohammadi uses Charles Sander Peirce's theory. The second is the data source. Mohammadi uses Haroun Hashem Rashid's lyrics as the data source but the researcher uses selective poems of John Milton as the data source.

The second previous study is "Symbolism in Edgar Allan Poe's Selected Short Stories" (Jandaghi & Zohdi, 2018). The topic of the research is focusing on recognizing the use of symbolism in Edgar Allan Poe's short stories entitled "Hop – Frog" (1850), "The Pit and the Pendulum" (1842) and "The Cask of Amontillado" (1846). Herman Northrop Frye's symbolism theory is used in this research. The result showed conventional symbols are found in those short story. There are differences could be seen between Jandaghi and Zohdi's research and the researcher's. The first

difference is the theory. Jandaghi and Zohdi used Herman Northrop Frye's symbolism theory in analyzing the data but the researcher used Michael Riffaterre's theory. The second is the data source, Jandaghi and Zohdi used Edgar Allan Poe's selected short story but the researcher uses John Milton's selected poems as the data source.

The third research about semiotic is "Semiotic Hidden Codes in the Short Story "A Rose for Emily" by William Faulkner" (Satria, 2018). In this research Satria uses semiotic approach which is the same approach used in the researcher research. Semiotic theory that used in his research is five system of codes proposed by Roland Barthes, they are Action code, Hermeneutic code, Cultural code, Semic code, and Symbolic code. The objectives of the study are to find the hidden codes and the meaning behind the codes in A Rose for Emily by William Faulkner. The result shows there are three codes found in the story, they are action code, hermeneutic code and cultural code. There are some differences found between Satria's research and the researcher's research. First, the theory used in Satria's is Roland Barthes' theory and the researcher uses Michael Riffaterre's. Then the data source is different, Satria uses a short story entitled "A Rose for Emily" by William Faulkner and the researcher uses John Milton's poems. The similarity between Satria's research and the researcher's is only in the approach. Both of the researches used semiotic approach.

The fourth research is "Semiotic Reading of Edgar Allan Poe's Poem The Raven" (Balan, 2015). The objective of the research is to show the semiotic in general. The theories used in this research are Ferdinand de Saussure and Charles

Sanders Peirce's theory. Edgar Allan Poe's poem "The Raven" is used as the data source in the research. Research result showed the raven is signified for the picture that came to our mind as a signifier, it could be symbol of loneliness, death and hopelessness. There are differences found between Balan's research and the researcher's. The first is the focus of the research. Balan focuses on showing semiotic in general in the poem but the researcher focuses on finding the symbols and the meaning. The second difference is the data source. Balan used a poem entitled "The Raven" by Edgar Allan Poe as the data source but the researcher uses selective poems by John Milton as the data source.

The fifth research is "Semiotic Elements on William Shakespeare's Hamlet Prince of Denmark" (Atrinawati, 2018). The objective of the research is to find the out basic narrative scheme, prime signifier, paradigmatic and syntagmatic aspect of the drama. Semiotics and close reading are the approach used in the research. The result showed William Shakespeare's contain prime signifier. There are some differences between Atrinawati's research and the researcher's. The first difference is the objective of the research. Atrinawati's research focused on finding outbasic narrative scheme, prime signifier, paradigmatic and syntagmatic aspects of a drama meanwhile the researcher focuses on finding the symbol used in the poems and the meanings. The second difference is the data source. William Shakespeare's Hamlet was used by Atrinawati as the data source but the researcher used John Milton's selective poems as the data source.

The sixth research is "A Semiotic Analysis Found on The Cigarette Products" (Prasojowati, Natsir, & Ariani, 2019). The objective of the research is to find out if the visual image can deliver a message or not. Qualitative method and content analysis approach are used in the research. The theories that are used in the research come from some experts. The result shows that the messages from the image are successfully conveyed to the receiver especially active smokers. But the images are not strong enough to stop the smokers to smoke. Based on the description above, there are differences found from their research and this current research. The first is data source. In their research they use visual image in cigarette products but this research uses John Milton's selective poems. The second is the objective of the research. Their research want to find out if the visual image can deliver the message or not, but in this current research, the researcher wants to find the symbols used and the meaning.

The seventh research is "Gender Equality in Media Television (Semiotics Analysis of Fair and Lovely Advertisement Issue of Marriage or Master Degree) (Dwita & Wijayani, 2018). The purpose of the research is to analyze the displayed signs about gender equality in Fair and Lovely advertisement. Semiotics approach and semiotics theory by Roland Barthes are applied in this research. The method used in this research is qualitative interpretative method. The data source is Fair and Lovely advertisement. The result shows the visual signs used in "Fair and Lovely" advertisement show women and men are equal especially in career and education. From the summary above, there are several differences between Dwita & Wijayani's

research and this current research. The first is the theory. Dwita & Wijayani's research uses Roland Barthes' theory but this current research used semiotic theory of Riffatere. The second difference can be seen from the data source. Dwita & Wijayani's uses "Fair and Lovely" advertisement as the data source but in this research, John Milton's poems are used as the data source.
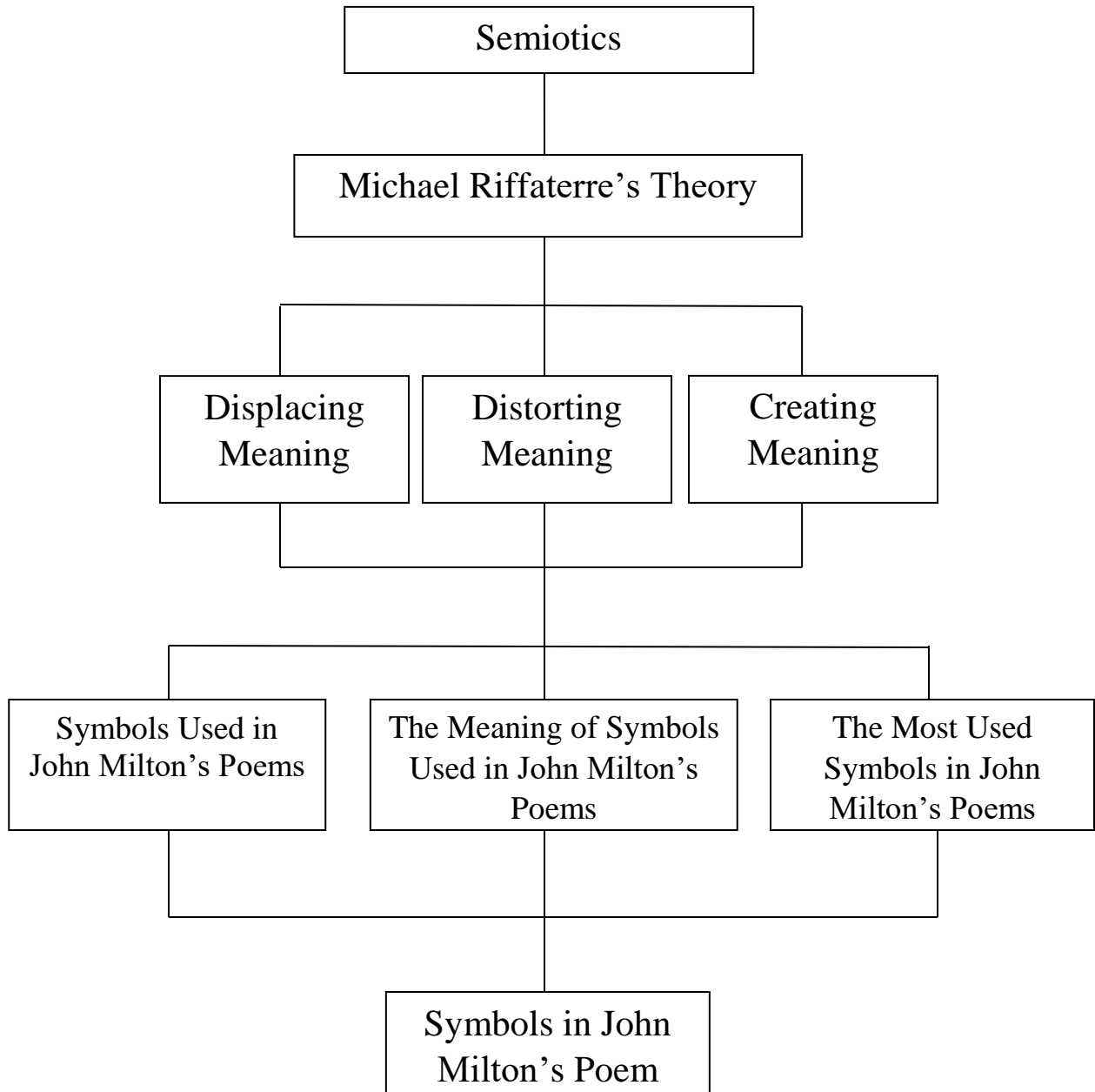
2.6 Theoretical Framework

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                    ┌─────────────────────────┐
                    │        Semiotics         │
                    └─────────────────────────┘
                                 │
                    ┌─────────────────────────┐
                    │ Michael Riffaterre's Theory │
                    └─────────────────────────┘
                                 │
        ┌────────────────────────┼────────────────────────┐
  ┌──────────────┐      ┌──────────────┐      ┌──────────────┐
  │  Displacing  │      │  Distorting  │      │   Creating   │
  │   Meaning    │      │   Meaning    │      │   Meaning    │
  └──────────────┘      └──────────────┘      └──────────────┘
        │                        │                        │
  ┌──────────────┐   ┌────────────────────┐   ┌──────────────┐
  │ Symbols Used in │ │ The Meaning of Symbols │ │ The Most Used │
  │ John Milton's   │ │ Used in John Milton's  │ │ Symbols in John │
  │ Poems           │ │ Poems                  │ │ Milton's Poems │
  └──────────────┘   └────────────────────┘   └──────────────┘
        │                        │                        │
                    ┌─────────────────────────┐
                    │    Symbols in John       │
                    │    Milton's Poem         │
                    └─────────────────────────┘
```

Figure 2.1 Theoretical Framework

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF RESEARCH

3.1 Research Design

This research is a qualitative research. According to Ratna (as cited in Santosa, 2015) qualitative research is a type of social science research that works with non-numerical data that intend to interpret the meaning of these collected data. To make it simple, qualitative research is a research that doesn't use numbers and produces an output in sentence or paragraph. Then, descriptive qualitative research is a research that describe a phenomenon and its characteristics (Nassaji, 2015). This research design is appropriate with literary research which doesn't involve any numerical analysis and only use description in analysis and presenting data. It is different from quantitative research that use table and number as an output. Another reason is because the data sources of this research were poems, it is impossible to take a numerical analysis and data from them.

3.2 Object of the Research

Research object is one of the most important parts of the research because the main output of the research so much depends on the object. The researcher can't conduct this research if there is no object of the research. The researcher has chosen the object of this research. The object in this research is the symbols used in John

Milton's selective poems. The data in this research are symbolic signs that John Milton used to symbolize something in his poems.

3.3 Method of Collecting Data

In the process of collecting data for this research, the researcher will use documentation method. According to (Sugiyono, 2012) documentation is a data collection method that is used to collect data from document such as book, biography and artworks such as movie, novel and poems. This data collection method is compatible for this research because the primary data source of this research is poems. In documentation process, the researcher will make a note that contains the data which are gathered from the data source. The specific techniques of documentation that will be done by the researcher are:

a.   First the researcher will search the poems from all reliable source such as book and internet.

b.   The researcher will mark the data in each poems.

c.   Then the researcher writes down and lists the data in a note.

d.   Finally, the researcher sorts and classifies the data based on the poem.

3.4   Method of Analyzing Data

The process of analyzing data from literary works such as poems is different from the others. As mentioned in the previous chapter, poems say one thing and mean another. Because of that a special method is needed in order to analyze the data. In this research, the researcher uses content analysis method. Ratna (as cited in Santosa, 2015) content analysis is a method of analysis that is used to analyzing document and its meaning.

To make it more specific, there are several technique that will be done by the researcher in analyzing data, they are:

a.   First the researcher read the entire poem from the first line to the last line several times in order to find the general meaning of the poem.

b.   Then the researcher analyzes the symbols by searching the possible meaning from secondary data such as writing that describes several events that occur in the same time when John Milton wrote the poem and bible.

c.   After finding the meaning of the symbols, the researcher connects the data to the poems in order to get an accurate meaning and analysis.

3.5   Method of Presenting the Analysis Result

In presenting the analysis result, the researcher uses informal method. Ratna (as cited Santosa, 2015) informal method is the method of presenting data analysis by using description in paragraph.   In another words, the data result will be some paragraphs that describe the findings of the research. This method of presenting analysis result is suitable for this research because this research is a descriptive qualitative research that doesn't involve any numerical data and analysis.