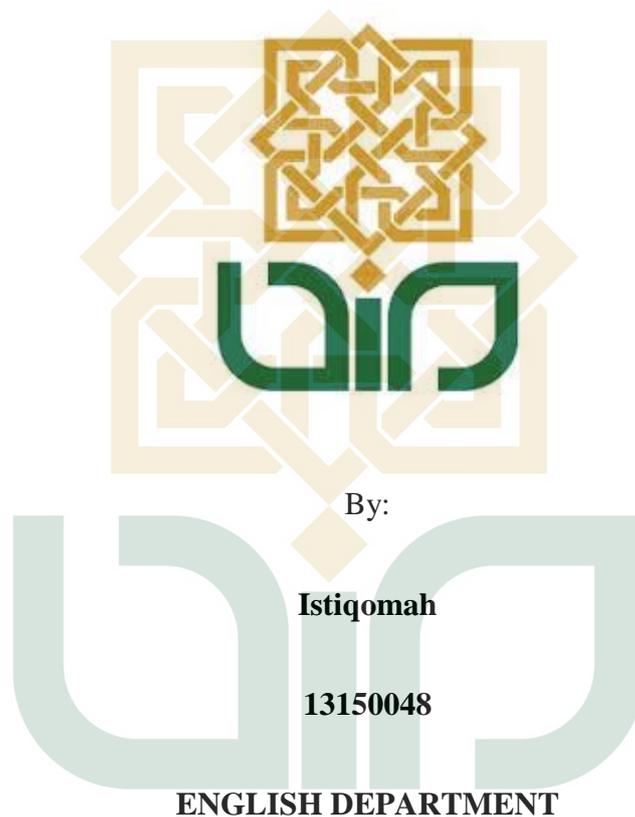


**THE WASTED YOUTH AS SEEN IN SONNET 12 OF SHAKESPEARE**

**A Graduating Paper**

**Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for Gaining the**

**Bachelor Degree in English Literature**



By:

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**2018**

### Final Project Statement

I certify this research as the original work of mine. As the writer of this thesis, I am completely responsible for the content of this research. Other researcher's opinion or finding included in this research are quoted and cited accordance with ethical standards.

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Kami menyatakan bahwa skripsi tersebut sudah dapat diajukan pada sidang Munaqasyah untuk memenuhi salah satu syarat memperoleh gelar Sarjana Sastra Inggris. Atas perhatiannya, kami ucapkan terima kasih.

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## THE WASTED YOUTH AS SEEN IN SONNET 12 OF SHAKESPEARE

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### Abstract

Sonnet 12 is interesting to analyse because it talks about time in *carpe diem* motif which is close to life and it appears even in the first line. There is a speaker in the first line who wants to tell about time. Time which never can stop running in our life as a clock, thus time becomes something close to life. There are only 14 lines in sonnet 12 but there are a lot of things in the meaning. There are so many symbols refer to time and give dualism meanings about youth. Some of symbols that refer to time represent youth and in another way, they stand for something useless and also threatening. Youth is the time in human phase that gives a lot of chance. There are healthy body and fresh mind while young in human phase, but sonnet 12 makes the useful value in youth turn into the things that are useless. The researcher finds an odd thing in youth term that has been described in sonnet 12 through its text. The researcher uses New Criticism theory for focus on the form because the form of poetry stands as a fact. The point of view of New Criticism helps the form to work on its function. The form of poetry makes the poetry beyond the time. The sonnet 12 as poetry can relate to the present and New Criticism fits on it. The New Criticism theory focuses on metaphor or ambiguity, paradox, irony and tension of sonnet. The New Criticism emphasizes *close reading* as a way to engage with a text, and pays close attention to the interactions between form and meaning. The paradigm of New Criticism is formalism. The form of poetry works as a preservative. The researcher finds many symbols that are contradictory, such as: *brave day* and *hideous night*, *grow* and *die*, also *summer's green* and *Time's scythe*. The phrases *brave day*, *summer's green* and also *violet past prime* refer to youth and the contradictory phrases refer to something that has been missed in vain. The youth as a crucial phase in lifetime is portrayed in detail through sonnet 12. A whole text gives an irony meaning, there is a naive role that wastes time while young in a limited time.

**Key words:** Shakespeare's sonnet 12, New Criticism, and Youth.

## THE WASTED YOUTH AS SEEN IN SONNET 12 OF SHAKESPEARE

Istiqomah

### Abstrak

Soneta 12 telah dipilih sebagai objek analisis oleh peneliti. Dalam soneta 12, peneliti menemukan sesuatu yang menarik karena mengusung *carpe diem* sebagai tema bahkan di baris pertama kemenarikannya sudah bisa dilihat. Baris pertama menunjukkan ada pembicara yang ingin bercerita tentang waktu. Waktu yang tidak pernah bisa berhenti berjalan dalam kehidupan kita sebagai jam, sehingga waktu menjadi sesuatu yang dekat dengan kehidupan. Ada begitu banyak simbol yang mengacu pada waktu dan memberikan dualisme makna. Beberapa simbol yang mengacu pada waktu mewakili masa muda dan dengan sisi lain simbol – simbol itu berdiri untuk sesuatu yang tidak berguna juga mengancam. Peneliti menggunakan teori *New Criticism* untuk fokus pada metafora atau ambiguitas, paradoks, ironi dan ketegangan soneta. *New Criticism* menekankan *close reading* sebagai cara untuk terlibat dengan teks, dan memperhatikan interaksi antara bentuk dan makna. *New Criticism* memiliki formalisme sebagai paradigma. Bentuk puisi berfungsi sebagai pengawet yang membuat puisi itu sendiri tak lekang oleh waktu. Sudut pandang *New Criticism* membantu bentuk untuk menjalankan fungsinya. Bentuk puisi membuat puisi melampaui waktu. Soneta 12 sebagai puisi dapat dihubungkan dengan masa sekarang dan *New Criticism* membuat fungsi dari bentuk itu muncul. Melalui teori *New Criticism*, peneliti menemukan banyak simbol yang kontradiktif, seperti: *brave day* dan *hideous night*, *grow* dan *die*, juga *summer's green* dan *Time's scythe*. Ungkapan-ungkapan *brave day*, *summer's green* dan juga *violet past prime* mengacu pada masa muda dan frasa – frasa yang bertentangan mengacu pada sesuatu yang terlewatkan dengan sia - sia. Masa muda sebagai fase krusial selama masa hidup digambarkan secara detail melalui soneta 12.

**Kata kunci:** Sonnet 12 dari Shakespeare, *New Criticism*, dan Masa Muda.

## **Motto**

“Put yourself first and Allah SWT is the best priority”

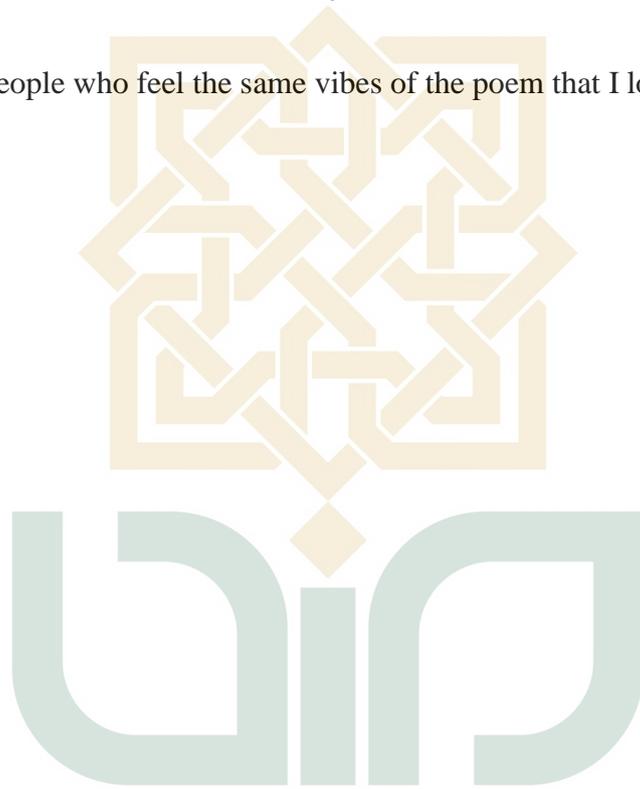
Istiqomah



## Dedication

I dedicated this final project to:

- ❖ My beloved mother that had passed away and my beloved father
- ❖ My beloved brothers and family
- ❖ All people who feel the same vibes of the poem that I love



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Yogyakarta, 29<sup>th</sup> September 2018

The Researcher,



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# CHAPTER I

## Introduction

### 1.1 Background of Study

Poetry is valuable literary work which comes from pen scratch that has combined with the idea of human. The idea gives the value itself to the poem. The reader does not have to relate the text of its poem to the poet. Arnold in his essay *The Study of Poetry* says that poetry has a high place in destiny.

“The future of poetry is immense, because in poetry, where it is worthy of its high destinies, our race, as time goes on, will find an ever surer and surer stay. There is not a creed which is not shaken, not an accredited dogma which is not shown to be questionable, not a received tradition which does not threaten to dissolve. Our religion has materials itself in the fact, in the supposed fact; it has attached its emotion to the fact, and now the fact is failing it. But for poetry the idea is everything; the rest is a world of illusion, of divine illusion. Poetry attaches its emotion to the idea; the idea is the fact. The strongest part of our religion today is its unconscious poetry. Poetry with such a high destiny must be of the highest standard (1909: 14).”

Poetry with such a high destiny must be of the highest standard. It means poetry has a power to be evergreen as time goes on. Poetry is just poetry itself. Arnold believes everything in poetry is the idea. The idea becomes a fact. The content of the fact will not be reduced or exaggerated. The glass that made without knowing that is made, yet the existence of the glass itself is a fact, its existence is a form and the form is the glass itself. Although that glass is found at any time or in the most sophisticated age, the form of glass itself will be

permanent. According to what Arnold states above, there will be no refusal of its form and function itself depends on the finder. The glass can be a tool for drink or just an ornament, the function is arbitrary. The analogy above stands for Arnold's line *will find an ever surer and surer stay*. That's how the form of poetry works, it makes poetry relates to every finder or reader in every age. This is the reason why the researcher takes poetry as an object, poetry is beyond the time.

One of the prestige classical works in poetry's world is the sonnet. Based on *Norton Anthology English Literature*, the sonnet in Elizabethan England was an important asset for the professional writer. Thus, the sonnet in that era was something precious because there was a price that was provided by patronage. A lot of poets in that era made sonnet poem. Sonnet has unusual form to make and unfortunately, the form sonnet of poetry is rarely used this day.

The one of the picturesque sonnets is Shakespearian sonnets. Shakespearean sonnets have unique form. According to *Norton Anthology English Literature*, Shakespeare's sonnets as a whole are strikingly intense, conveying a sense of high psychological and moral stakes. The forms of Shakespeare's sonnets are quite unlike the other sonnet sequences of his day. Those sonnets fall into three quatrains and a concluding couplet in rhyme: *ababcdcdefefgg* and there was one notable variant, the *Spenserian sonnet*, in which *Spenser* linked each quatrain to the next by a continuing rhyme: *ababbcbccdcdee* (2009:336). The same source says that the main idea of Shakespeare's poems are usually grasped quickly, but the precise movement of thought and feeling, the links among the shifting images, syntax, tone and rhetorical structure prove immensely challenging. What it states

same as Shakespeare's sonnet 12. The sonnet 12 is challenging and interesting to analyse. The formation of words can cause many interpretations. The researcher found something interesting even in the first line. The first line shows there is a speaker who wants to tell about time. Time which never can stop running in our life as a clock, thus time becomes something close to life and the researcher also finds the *carpe diem* as a motif in sonnet 12.

*When I do count the clock that tells the time,* Line 1

There is a speaker comes up as "I" in the first line. The speaker emphasizes the meaning of time, the way time flies in life that is short. The value of meaning life is short in poetry refers to *carpe diem* theme. Based on *A Glossary Of Literature Terms by Abrams*, the term of *carpe diem* comes from the book of Horace, *Odes Book-I* (I. xi.) and *carpe diem* has become the name for common literary motifs, especially in lyric poetry. The speaker in the *carpe diem* poem emphasizes that life is short and time is fleeting in order to urge his auditor who is often represented as a virgin reluctant to change their conditions to take advantage of current pleasures (2009:41). It can be seen in the very first line of sonnet 12 as it states above.

There is a great part in literary work that has a *carpe diem* as motif. *Carpe diem* based on the dictionary is the latin phrase for "seize the day" from *carpere* (to pluck, harvest, or grab) and the accusative form of day. The simply analogy for the meaning of *carpe diem* is like the way of plucking of the fruits. Fruit is something that can be enjoyed and can be utilized. If the fruit is not plucked, there will be many possibilities that occur tomorrow. It could be the fruit

has been taken by nocturnal animals, fallen by the wind or even the fruit has become rotten. The fruit refers to the day. The day is time and the time is a chance, it becomes *seize the day*. Thus, the literary works with *carpe diem* motif will continue to be interpreted as a new thing in every age even in each individual, because from day to day each individual will have different fruits, opportunities, and phenomena, so does the era itself. Here the reason why the researcher took Shakespeare's sonnet 12 as the object because it still relates to the present. The researcher argues the sonnet 12 has double power to relate to the present even in the future. First is power of sonnet 12 as poetry to relate to the present and the second is power of sonnet 12 as a literary work that has *carpe diem* in motif.

Another interesting part is the phrases in sonnet 12 which represent time and refer to youth. The first phrase that researcher found was in line 2 of sonnet 12. It has a unique depiction of time. This line guides the researcher to find the problem. There is the phrase which represents something useful in the second line of sonnet 12, the phrase is the *brave day*. The researcher argues the phrase *brave day* means the best situation of time. The phrase *brave day* means powerful condition of time, it can relate to youth. The next word *sunk* means lost. The next phrase is *hideous night*, it stands for annotation of the place where the *brave day* got lost. The value of youth turns down into something useless. Phrase *brave day* represents youth and there are other phrases that represent youth, such as: *violet past prime* and *summer's green*. In this section several phrases that refer to youth provide contradictions in the value of useful youth.

There is an odd thing in another line of sonnet 12. The sonnet 12 has another meaning about time. It is not about the literal meaning of time. Shakespeare uses unusually diction for time in sonnet 12. In line 13 of sonnet 12, the letter of time is capitalized even though it is not in the first line. It absolutely has a motif.

*And nothing 'gainst Time's scythe can make defence*                      *Line 13*

The researcher assumes that the word *time* in sonnet 12 has two sides of meaning. The word *scythe* refers to time. *Scythe* is a sharp object that can cut something. Before, sonnet 12 shows things which refer to time through phrases *brave day*, *violet past prime* and *summer's green*. The phrases refer to power full and memorable days that can represent youth. In this side, *time* means something blossom and gives life. Then in the last part, the time turn into an object that can kill. These lines mean time which can give life and time can also kill the life. The part's time can give life is represented by all phrases that refer to youth.

Another source says the same pattern of time in life. The researcher took whole verses of one surah in The Holy Quran that relate to this research. The Holy Quran explains that most human beings are in dangerous of managing their time. There is a highlight in word *time*. The source gives a strong warning that human beings of the earth have to be careful to run their life. The explanation comes up in Surah Al- 'Asr: 1-3.

وَالْعَصْرِ ﴿١﴾ إِنَّ الْإِنْسَانَ لَفِي خُسْرٍ ﴿٢﴾ إِلَّا الَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا وَعَمِلُوا  
الصَّالِحَاتِ وَتَوَاصَوْا بِالْحَقِّ وَتَوَاصَوْا بِالصَّبْرِ ﴿٣﴾

The meanings are:

1. By the Time
2. Verily Man is in loss
3. Except such as have Faith, and do righteous deeds, and (join together) in the mutual enjoining of Truth, and Patience and Constancy  
(Yusuf Ali, 2010)

The Qur'an explained that time is something precious and just few people can carry out time very preciously. Al-'Asr gives a warning for managing the time. Al-'Asr also classifies mankind who will be in loss. The whole verses relate to the time in sonnet 12. Time is a crucial part of life and time gives life also gives a chance to mankind. This surah shows that there are many possibilities for mankind to waste their time if they do not keep faith, the truth and the patience while time is running. Youth is the crucial part too because youth is the time for mankind to learn and to understand something new, especially about life, faith and the patience. In this research, the researcher focuses on the text of sonnet 12 which shows about youth.

## 1.2 Research Question

What does sonnet 12 of Shakespeare show about youth and how can it be explained?

## 1.3 Objective of Study

The objective of study is to show the specific intention of youth that appear in the text of Shakespeare's Sonnet 12 using textual understanding. Besides, there are a lot of phrases and clauses that refer to time which represent youth. The word *youth* does not appear explicitly. The researcher focuses on the thing that has been mentioned in research question.

## 1.4 Significances of Study

This research has two kinds of significance of study, academically and practically. Academically, the object of this research can give a fresh cover of classical poetry, especially in sonnet form that is still relevant to this era. The form of the sonnet can be a reminder of the knowledge in classical poetry. It will give a fresh point of view for the next research or analysis in this English literature department.

Practically, this research can enrich the discussion of classical poetry. This research also can enrich the discussion of poetry in the theory of *New Criticism's* point of view. It will be a good basic to discuss how to find the meaning of sonnet 12 by Shakespeare based on intrinsic elements of *New Criticism* such as: the multiple meaning of ambiguity, paradox, irony, and tension. The sonnet 12 can show the meaning of time that closes to life.

### 1.5 Literature Review

The researcher finds the journal that talks about Shakespeare's sonnets. The title of the journal is *HOPE JOURNAL OF RESEARCH Teaching of Shakespearean Sonnets: The Linguistic Viewpoint* by Dr. Intakhab Alam Khan in King Abdulaziz University, Jeddah-KSA (2015). The journal talks about some of Shakespeare's sonnets in which sonnet 12 is included. The journal focuses on linguistic analysis. It helps the researcher to find some literary devices on the poem and also gives another point of view of multiple meanings of the poem.

Second is 2018 undergraduate student thesis written by Syidiq Syaiful Ardli that has Antichrist as the theme. This thesis uses *Geoffrey N. Leech New Criticism theory*. The theory of its journal fits on this research. There is a similar point of view in close reading method and also in explanation of irony in new criticism. It helps the researcher to provide more examples of irony and contradictory. In addition, the detailed analysis of the thesis is as the same as this research.

### 1.6 Theoretical Approach

*New Criticism* tends to consider texts as autonomous and *closed*, meaning that is needed to understand a work is present within it. The reader does not need outside sources, such as the author's biography to fully understand a text. In *Abrams Glossary Of Literary Terms*, John Crowe Ransom said, "is that it shall be objective, shall cite the nature of the object and shall recognize the autonomy of

the work itself as existing for its own sake” (2009:181). *New Criticism* makes the poem to stand alone with the entire text.

As it states before, to make the function of the form in poetry works, poetry must be seen objectively and it fits on *New Criticism*. The researcher uses *Geoffrey N. Leech A Linguistic Guide to English Poetry* as the main theory. Geoffrey’s theory is used majorly in the analysis of meaning in new criticism. As Ransom’s theory, textual understanding becomes the major point in new criticism. It is different from formalism or other theory approaches. New criticism focuses on the text of the subject. In this case, the text of the poem is the key to the analysis. The reason is because the new critic wants to reveal differentiator of a poem itself. Textual analysis here does not mention about morality, expression or emotion concept. Mostly, the approach of analysis is the interpretation of meaning by focusing on the intrinsic elements only in the text.

The New Criticism emphasized *close reading* as a way to engage with a text and paid close attention to the interactions between form and meaning of the concept itself. The distinctive procedure of explication, or close reading is: the detailed analysis of the complex interrelations and ambiguities (multiple meaning) of the verbal and figurative components within a work (Abrams : 2009). New criticism manifests high literary value to the degree that it manifests *tension, irony* and *paradox* in achieving a *reconciliation of diverse impulses* or an *equilibrium of opposed forces*. The essential component of any work of literature does not play as an essential role in new criticism (Abrams 2009). New criticism focused their

attention on the variety and degree of certain literary devices, specifically ambiguity, irony, tension and paradox to get a *structure of meaning*, which evolve into an integral and free standing unity mainly through a play and counter play of *thematic imagery* and *symbolic action*.

In ambiguity, Leech states that ambiguity is the same as in linguistics where it has been used generally in a narrow sense which may represent more than one cognitive meaning in a same piece of language. It delivers a wider sense of meaning in linguistics and so does in literature.

“If an ambiguity comes to our attention in some ordinary functional use of language, we generally consider it a distraction from the message and a defect of style. But if it occurs in a literary text, we tend to give the writer the benefit of the doubt and assume that a peaceful coexistence of alternative meanings is intended. In much the same way, if two levels of symbolism can be simultaneously read into a poem, we are often inclined to accept both, as contributing to the richness of its significance ( as cited in Leech, 1967:205)”

Mostly, the approach of analysis is in the interpretation of meaning by focusing on the intrinsic elements only in text. Therefore, the theory that fits in with this classification in analyzing the line is New Criticism theory. New Critics focused their attention on the variety and degree of certain literary devices, specifically metaphor, irony, tension, and the paradox. Important New Critics included Allan Tate, Robert Penn Warren, John Crowe Ransom, Cleanth Brooks, William Empson, and F.R. Leavis. William K. Wimsatt and Monroe Beardsley coined term “intentional fallacy”; other terms associated with New Criticism include “affective fallacy,” “heresy of paraphrase,” and “ambiguity. In this paper,

the researcher just focuses on metaphor or ambiguity, the paradox, irony, and tension of the sonnet.

Ambiguity itself according to the glossary of Abrams is the term that has been used widely in criticism to identify a deliberate poetic device. Ambiguity is applied to a fault in style that is, the use of a vague or equivocal expression when what is wanted precision (Abrams, 2009:12). The term above means the method of using ambiguity is to explain the multiple meaning of works. There are two ways of explaining the ambiguity within the work, *Denotation* and *Connotation* meaning. Denotation means a word that is its primary signification or based on reference, those meanings based on Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary (OALD). It can be used to determine the meaning of each word and phrase. The usage of OALD will be major in further analysis because the researcher tries to become as general as possible to determine the exact meaning using the same reference as everyone does, that is the dictionary. While Connotation means the range of secondary or associated significations and feelings which it commonly suggests or implies (Abrams, 2009:12). In Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, connotation means an idea that is suggested by a word in addition to its main meaning, although it is not a part of the word's meaning or something suggested by an object or situation (Oxford, 2015).

The second tool of New Criticism is the paradox. According to Abrams, a paradox is a statement which seems on its face to be logically contradictory or absurd, yet turns out to be interpretable in a way that makes good sense.

Leech describes the paradox in simply way, Leech assumes that paradox as some equation of antonyms as the boldest and simplest form of the paradox (p.142). For example: *My grandmother is a male, that lie is true, war is peace and freedom is slavery, also ignorance is strength* (George Orwell, 1984. Li). It can assume through the definitions according to Abrams and Leech that the paradox need to conjoin two terms or more to make a phrase, line or sentences which have paradox meaning. These two terms must have a contradiction meaning as stated by Leech about an equation of antonyms. Hence, the paradox can be found if there is such contradiction symbol in the line, phrase, or the clause of the lyric.

Then, in most of the modern critical use's irony is the term that remains the root sense of dissembling or hiding what is actually the case; not, however, in order to deceive, but to achieve special rhetorical or artistic effects. There are so many types of irony according to Abrams. The researcher shows some kind of irony terms that appear in Sonnet 12.

First, the dramatic irony, according to Abrams is when the audience or reader shares with the author knowledge of the present or future circumstances of which a character is ignorant; in that situation, the character unknowingly acts in a way we recognize to be grossly inappropriate to actual circumstances, or expects the opposite of what we know that fate holds in store, or says something that anticipates the actual outcome, but not at all in the way that the character intends.

Second, the dramatic irony is a term introduced by Friedrich Schlegel and other German writers of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries to designate a mode of dramatic or narrative writing in which the author builds up the illusion of representing reality, only to shatter it by revealing that the author, as an artist, is the creator and an arbitrary manipulator of the characters and their actions. The concept owes much to Laurence Sterne's use of a self-conscious and will full narrator in his *Tristram Shandy* (1759-67) and the last of irony in Sonnet 12 is sarcasm. Sarcasm in common parlance is sometimes used as an equivalent for all forms of irony.

Based on the glossary of literary by Abrams, tension is a term to be made by "lopping the prefixes off the logical terms extension and intension." In technical logic, the "intension" of a word is the set of abstract attributes which must be possessed by any object to which the word can be literally applied, and the "extension" of a word is the class of concrete objects to which the word applies. The meaning of good poetry, according to Tate, "is its 'tension,' the full organized body of all the extension and intension that we can find in it." ("Tension in Poetry," 1938, in *On the Limits of Poetry*, 1948.)

## **1.7 Methods of Study**

### **1.7.1 Type of Research**

This research uses qualitative method because qualitative researcher holds that understanding of a phenomenon or situation or event coming from exploring the totality of the situation (e.g., phenomenology, symbolic interactionism), often

has access to large amounts of "hard data". It may begin as a grounded theory approach with the researcher having no previous understanding of the phenomenon; or the study may commence with propositions and proceed in a scientific and empirical way throughout the research process (Bogdan& Taylor, 1990)

### 1.7.2 Data Sources

Specific data of this analysis are word, phrase, and the clause of each line. Each line would be analysed into the meaning by the four concepts of New Criticism which are Ambiguity, Paradox, Irony, and Tension. The source of primary data of this research is *The Second Edition of Norton Anthology English Literature*.

Data

Sonnet 12	
1	When I do count the clock that tells the time
2	And see the brave day sunk in hideous night,
3	When I behold the violet past prime
4	And sable curls all silvered o'er with white,
5	When lofty trees I see barren of leaves,
6	Which erst from heat did canopy the herd
7	And summer's green all girded up in sheaves
8	Borne on the bier with white and bristly beard:

9	Then of thy beauty do I question make,
10	That thou among the wastes of time must go,
11	Since sweets and beauties do themselves forsake
12	And die as fast as they see others grow;
13	And nothing 'gainst Time's scythe can make defence
14	Save breed, to brave him when he takes thee hence.

Meanwhile, this research also uses secondary data, the secondary data are data that can support analysis of the primary ones and show phenomenon of youth in Shakespeare's sonnet. The secondary sources are some books which have the explanation about the literary device, websites, articles, and journals.

### **1.7.2 Data Collection Technique**

The writer applies steps of collecting data. They are:

1. Reading Shakespeare's sonnet 12
2. Classifying the phrase which is included to paradox
3. Classifying sentences through those sonnets which have ambiguity
4. Classifying the data based on the theme.

### **1.7.3 Data Analysis Technique**

According to descriptive qualitative that is applied on this research, to analyse the data, the writer follows some steps:

The first step is the depth analysis of the sonnet, the researcher identifies every sign of the diction in sonnets 12 through the close reading. It helps the researcher to understand the speaker's mind of the sonnets well. Then, the next step in-depth of analysis, the writer also seeks and analyses the intrinsic elements of the sonnet as a poem such as imagery, rhyme, figurative languages, and others. By analysing the intrinsic elements the elements that refer to the theme, that is the wasted youth.

Then, the third step is concluding. After analysing all matter of the sonnet as before, the writer concludes the result of research based on the problem statement. Finally, the relation with all matters shows a story between the wasted youth as the speaker's mind of the sonnets.

### **1.8 Paper Organization**

This research will consist of four chapters. the organizing of each chapter is as follows:

The first chapter presents the introduction of this paper that consists of Background of Study, Problem Statement, Objective of Study, Literary Review, Theoretical Approach, Method of The Research and Paper Organization.

The second chapter presents analysis of Shakespeare's sonnets 12 that showed the data about the theme of this paper. Then, the third chapter provides the conclusion of the analysis and the suggestion for another research.

## CHAPTER III

### Conclusion and Suggestion

#### 1. Conclusion

In this part, the researcher concludes that all data of this analysis refer to a young age that is wasted in someone's life and in the first line the data signify the *carpe diem* in motif. The speaker in the *carpe diem* poem emphasizes that life is short and time is fleeting in order to urge the auditor who is often represented as a virgin reluctant to change the condition to make the most of present pleasures. There is a speaker *I* who explain someone's life as another role in sonnet 12.

The researcher focuses on four concepts of New Criticism to find the meaning. The researcher finds symbols that relate to youth. The phrases *brave day*, *violet past prime* and *summer's green* refer to time that represents youth. Youth is one phase of life, to joy and enjoy the process. All the phrases that have been mentioned above appear with the clause that refers to something useless. The point of youth is time with a healthy body and a fresh mind. Youth gives human a healthy body, new thoughts and fresh perspectives. Teenagers can have high dreams and have high obsessions as well, but on the other hand, the reality of youth itself is the point where they do not have much experience. So the idealism that they have sometimes makes them reluctant to see they lack in youth, it represents in phrase *sable curls all silver'd o'er with white*. Thus, the whole sonnet gives an irony meaning. All phrases that refer to youth show a naive role who

wastes time while young in a limited time. On the other hand, the thing that makes the role seems naive while young is about a desire. In youth, a person has to gain a lot of experience in life without realizing that their time is limited. They are trying a lot of things, starting from the things that are useful and to the useless things. That is the way the role in sonnet 12 using the time and wasting time at the same part in a limitation of time.

## **2. Suggestion for Further Research**

As part of understanding the meaning of wasted youth that is found in this research, the New Criticism can help and shares many interpretations in every line of sonnet 12. In addition, the analysis of sonnet 12 also enriches the meaning of a time in life which becomes something closes to life. The sonnet of Shakespeare is rarely researched in a thesis work in The English Department of UIN Sunan Kalijaga so this research can give a new point for another research. However, the researcher realizes that this study only touches the grand basis of thematic understanding. Thus, the researcher gives some suggestion for the next researcher or interpreter that is interested in using the same object of study or the same genre with these points:

- ❖ The writer hopes that the analysis of Shakespeare's sonnet to be precise and does not stop in this thesis only. The enrichment of analysis is expected to ever last until the end of time.

- ❖ The researcher hopes that Shakespeare's sonnets are become familiar again in circle study, research and there will come up another research about sonnets in English Department UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta.
- ❖ The researcher suggests the future researcher or the interpreter to continue this work, due to many possibilities that can be found in sonnet 12 and the main theme about time that is wasted in youth. First, the example of similar analysis about wasted youth can related to the character that has spent time while young. Sonnet 12 can be related to the sound of surah *Al-'As*, it relates to humankind perception in religion.
- ❖ Last, the researcher hopes that the next researcher can reveal another *carpe diem* theme with the Islam Holy Qur'an. There are many surahs that have talked about *seize the day* and also life in regret. It will continue the discussion of the theme or object and do not stop in this study only.



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