

HOMOSEXUALITY AS PORTRAYED IN *SHAKESPEARE'S*

SONNET 2 AND 4

A GRADUATING PAPER

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for Obtaining the

Bachelor Degree in English Literature



By:

ROHADI APRI WIDI WIYANTO

11150041

ENGLISH LITERATURE DEPARTMENT

FACULTY OF LETTER AND CULTURAL STUDIES

STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF SUNAN KALIJAGA

YOGYAKARTA

2015

A FINAL PROJECT STATEMENT

I certify that this thesis is definitely my own work. I am completely responsible for the content of this thesis. Other researcher's opinions or findings included in the thesis are quoted or cited in accordance with ethical standards.

Yogyakarta, June 2, 2015

The Researcher,



ROHADI APRI W.W

Student No. 11150041



KEMENTERIAN AGAMA
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI SUNAN KALIJAGA
FAKULTAS ADAB DAN ILMU BUDAYA

Jl. Marsda Adisucipto Yogyakarta 55281 Telp./Fak. (0274) 513949
Web : <http://adab.uin-suka.ac.id> E-mail : adab@uin-suka.ac.id

PENGESAHAN SKRIPSI/TUGAS AKHIR

Nomor: UIN.02/DA/PP.009/ 1397 /2015

Skripsi / Tugas Akhir dengan judul:

Homosexuality as Portrayed in Shakespeare's Sonnet 2 and 4

Yang dipersiapkan dan disusun oleh :

Nama : Rohadi Apri Widi Wiyanto

NIM : 11150041

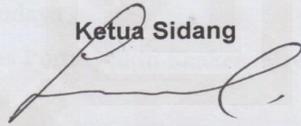
Telah dimunaqosyahkan pada : **Jum'at, 12 Juni 2015**

Nilai Munaqosyah : **B+**

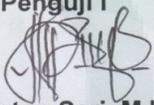
Dan telah dinyatakan diterima oleh **Fakultas Adab dan Ilmu Budaya UIN Sunan Kalijaga.**

TIM MUNAQOSYAH

Ketua Sidang


Danial Hidayatullah, M.Hum
NIP 19760405 200901 1 016

Penguji I


Ulyati Retno Sari, M.Hum
NIP 19772005012002

Penguji II


Witriani, M.Hum
NIP 197208012006042002

Yogyakarta, 24 Juni 2015
Dekan Fakultas Adab dan Ilmu Budaya


Dr. Zamzam Afandi, M.Ag
NIP 19631111 199403 1 002



KEMENTERIAN AGAMA
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI SUNAN KALIJAGA
FAKULTAS ADAB DAN ILMU BUDAYA
JURUSAN SASTRA INGGRIS

Alamat: Jl. Marsda Adisucipto Telp./Fax. (0274) 513949 Yogyakarta 55281, email: si@uin-suka.ac.id

NOTA DINAS

Hal : Skripsi

a.n. Rohadi Apri Widi Wiyanto

Yth.

Dekan Fakultas Adab dan Ilmu Budaya

UIN Sunan Kalijaga

Di Yogyakarta

Assalamualaikum Wr. Wb

Setelah memeriksa, meneliti, dan memberikan arahan untuk perbaikan atas skripsi saudara:

Nama : Rohadi Apri Widi Wiyanto
NIM : 11150041
Prodi : Sastra Inggris
Fakultas : Adab dan Ilmu Budaya
Judul : "Homosexuality as Portrayed in Shakespeare's Sonnet 2 and 4"

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.

Wassalamualaikum Wr. Wb

Yogyakarta, 02 Juni 2015

Pembimbing,

Danial Hidayatullah S.S., M.Hum.

NIP 19760405 200901 1 016

HOMOSEXUALITY AS PORTRAYED IN *SHAKESPEARE'S*

SONNET 2 AND 4

By: Rohadi Apri Widi Wiyanto

ABSTRACT

Homosexuality becomes controversy in human society: people state it is taboo but actually it exists. Homosexuality becomes a challenging subject to be analyzed because of its controversy. Besides the society, the existence of the homosexuality also can be seen in the literary work. Examples of the literary work telling about the homosexuality are the Shakespeare's sonnet 2 and 4. Shakespearean sonnet is kind of the lyric poem, which is uttered by a single speaker to deliver the perception, thought, and feeling. This research is intended to reveal the existence of the homosexuality based on the two sonnets. In order to know the idea of the speaker in delivering the message about the homosexuality, this research uses the New Criticism by John Crowe Ransom as the tool of analyzing and the qualitative as the method.

From the analysis, this research has found the idea of the speaker that is divided into several divisions based on the parts of sonnets. In sonnet 2, this research reveals the idea of speaker as 1) the description of the second person, 2) the sexual status, 3) remembering the nostalgic memories, and 4) the rebirth. Besides, in sonnet 4, this research shows 1) the heritage of beauty, 2) the disappointment to the son, 3) worrying about the beauty, and 4) the untold love. All parts of sonnets build a chronologically event uttering by the speaker to show the existence of homosexuality through a story.

Keyword : controversy, homosexuality, Shakespeare's sonnet 2 and 4, story.

HOMOSEXUALITY AS PORTRAYED IN *SHAKESPEARE'S* *SONNET 2 AND 4*

Oleh: Rohadi Apri Widi Wiyanto

ABSTRAK

Homoseksualitas menjadi kontroversi dalam kehidupan masyarakat: masyarakat mengatakan bahwa itu adalah sesuatu yang tabu tapi faktanya hal itu eksis. Homoseksualitas menjadi menarik untuk dianalisis karena ke-kontroversiannya. Di samping dari sisi masyarakat, keberadaan homoseksualitas dapat juga di lihat dalam karya sastra. Contoh dari karya sastra yang membicarakan tentang homoseksualitas adalah Sonnet 2 dan 4 Shakespeare. Sonnet Shakespeare adalah contoh dari puisi lirik, yang diucapkan oleh satu penutur untuk menyampaikan persepsi, pemikiran, dan perasaan. Penelitian ini bermaksud untuk menampakkan keberadaan homoseksualitas berdasarkan kedua sonnet tadi. Untuk mengetahui ide dari penutur dalam menyampaikan pesan tentang homoseksualitas, penelitian ini menggunakan *New Criticism* oleh John Crowe Ransom sebagai alat untuk analisis dan kualitatif sebagai metode.

Dari analisis, penelitian ini menemukan ide dari penutur yang dibagi menjadi beberapa bagian berdasarkan bagian sonnet. Pada sonnet 2, penelitian ini mengungkapkan ide dari penutur seperti, 1) gambaran dari orang kedua, 2) status seksual, 3) mengingat memori nostalgia, dan 4) kelahiran kembali. Sementara, di sonnet 4 penelitian ini menunjukkan 1) warisan kecantikan, 2) kekecewaan kepada anak laki-laki, 3) kekhawatiran tentang kecantikan, dan 4) cinta yang tak diceritakan. Seluruh bagian dari sonnet membangun sebuah kronologi peristiwa yang diucapkan penutur untuk menunjukkan keberadaan homoseksualitas melalui sebuah cerita.

Kata kunci : kontroversi, homoseksualitas, Shakespeare sonnet 2 dan 4, cerita.

MOTTO

“life is about being different”



DEDICATION

For Mother, Father and Families

For the dew of the twilight: the greatest moment to see Your creature

For My Beloved Self



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Assalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh

Alhamdulillahilahaahirobbil'alamin, all praises and honors belong to Allah, The cherisher and sustainer of the worlds, who has been giving His blessing and mercy to me to complete the graduating paper entitled "Homosexuality as Portrayed in *Shakespeare's Sonnet 2 and 4*".

This graduating paper is submitted to fulfill one of the requirements to gain the Degree of Bachelor in State Islamic University of Sunan Kalijaga, Yogyakarta. For this achievement, I, as the writer, feel indebted to those who have given their positive assistance and inspiration without which this paper would have ever been finished. Most of all, I would like to express my greatest gratitude and thanks to:

- 1) The Dean of Faculty of Letters and Cultural Sciences, UIN Sunan Kalijaga: Dr. Zamzam Afandi, S.Ag.
- 2) The Chief of English Department, Ubaidillah, S.S., M.Hum. UIN Sunan Kalijaga
- 3) My awesome thesis advisor, Danial Hidayatullah, S.S., M.Hum. Thank you for all your patience, your guidance and your great ideas in finishing this controversial research. I am proud to be one of your students.

- 4) My academic advisor as well as my second examiner, Witriani, S.S., M.Hum. Thank you for being my second mom who always gives the best advice.
- 5) My first examiner, Ulyati Retno Sari, M.Hum. Thank you for the great moments and all lessons.
- 6) All of lecturers of English Department, UIN Sunan Kalijaga.
- 7) All of my family members, especially the two of my beloved parents who always give the best support for me.
- 8) All of my beloved new families in English Department, especially Chapter 2011, My seniors in chapter 2009 and 2010, and also the families of HIMASI.
- 9) The families of the SI SUKIJIA B and SA SINGA, Dewi, *Mamah* Nisa, *Mas* Zakky, Jafar, Cris, Nayla, Ve, Zulfa, Novi, Dira, Safrina, Yeli, Said, Ipung, Vida, Arif, Ummi, Haida, Yudi, Buyung, Fahrur, Nur, and others. Thanks for being my greatest friends in every occasion and situation.
- 10) The families of IMM: Shifa, Ahmad, Fakhri, Fauzan, Lilik, Istajib, Kiki, Teguh, Rindho, and others. Thank you for the best moment and also the lesson to be a better person in society.
- 11) Thanks to Sekar Yolanda Azza, Annisa Haidaratul Hanifah and Asep Subhan for the idea, consideration and discussion. Your unique ideas become another inspiration for me.

12) The two of 'my children', Arum Bakti Pertiwi and Listyo Hapsari.
Thanks for every crazy time.

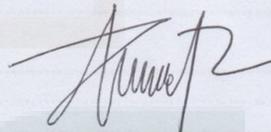
13) The coffee lovers, *Suhu* Asep, *Suhu* Ade Arwana, Irwan, Kkukuh, Burhan, Topik, Ajip Alexis, Isnen, Yoyok, and Endra. Thanks for giving the unique sights about everything as the joke to ease the depression.

And for those I cannot mention in every single name. Thank you for being the part of mine, may Allah love you, as always.

Wassalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh

Yogyakarta, June 2, 2015

The Researcher,



ROHADI APRI W.W

Student No. 11150041

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TITLE	i
FINAL PROJECT STATEMENT	ii
RATIFICATION	iii
NOTA DINAS	iv
ABSTRACT	v
MOTTO	vii
DEDICATION	viii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	ix
TABLE OF CONTENTS	xii
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION	1
1.1. Background of the Study.....	1
1.2. Research Question.....	7
1.3. Objective of Study.....	7
1.4. Significances of Study.....	7
1.5. Literature Review.....	7
1.6. Theoretical Approach.....	8
1.7. Method of Research	10
1.7.1. Type of Research.....	10
1.7.2. Data Sources.....	11
1.7.3. Data Collection Technique.....	11
1.7.4. Data Analysis Technique	11
1.8. Paper Organization.....	12
CHAPTER II CLOSE READING OF THE SONNET A AND 4	13
2.1. Sonnet 2.....	14
2.1.1. Description of Second Person	15
2.1.2. The Sexual Status.....	19
2.1.3. Remembering the Nostalgic Memories.....	23

2.1.4. The Rebirth.....	25
2.2.Sonnet 4.....	26
2.2.1. The Heritage of Beauty	27
2.2.2. The Disappointment to the Son.....	30
2.2.3. Worrying about the Beauty	32
2.2.4. The Untold Love	35
CHAPTER III ANALYSIS OF NEW CRITICISM'S BASIC E	38
3.1.Sonnet 2.....	38
3.1.1 Tension.....	38
3.1.2 Ambiguity	39
3.1.3 Irony	41
3.1.4 Paradox.....	42
3.1.5 Conclusion	43
3.2.Sonnet 4.....	44
3.2.1. Tension.....	44
3.2.2. Ambiguity	45
3.2.3. Irony	46
3.2.4. Paradox.....	47
3.2.5. Conclusion	48
CHAPTER IV CONCLUSION	49
REFERENCES	
APPENDIXES	

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of Study

Poetry is one of the three major literary works beside drama and prose. Poetry is a rhythmical work that provides euphony. According to Abrams (2009: 105), euphony is a term applied to language which strikes the ear as smooth, pleasant, and musical.

Then, poetry is the oldest literary work in the work.

Early literature often came in the form of poetry. Before writing, oral tradition passed on stories through the generations and poetry was an easy way to learn and recite tales. The Epic of Gilgamesh is a contender for the first epic poem. The earliest surviving written versions are dated to around 2,000 BC. There is actually a shorter surviving poem older than that—ancient Sumeria's *Tale of the Shipwrecked Sailor*. (<http://listverse.com/2013/11/10/10-oldest-surviving-documents-of-their-type-in-the-world-2/>).

Poetry was occurring before the drama and prose.

“Many say drama originated in Greece over 2,500 years ago as an outgrowth of the worship of the god Dionysus”. (<http://faculty.spokanefalls.edu/>)

The English prose certainly moved forward during the 15th century to a richness that was unknown to the preceding age. During the 15th century prose made some remarkable progress because the English men shaped the

rough material of their native tongue to form a literature for providing instruction and entertainment

(<http://www.hollanduniversity.org/arabic/lib/uploads/eng002.pdf.pdf>).

The examples of the classical poem, which are great with its regular form, are the Shakespearean sonnets. In his life, Shakespeare made 154 sonnets beside his six tragedies. Although there is unknown exact time when the Shakespeare's sonnets firstly published, some evidences said that it was published in 1609. It is said by Collin Burrow in his book entitled *The Complete Sonnets and Poems*: "Shakespeare's Sonnets were published in 1609 by Thomas Thorpe (2002: 92)

Although Shakespeare's sonnets can be divided into different sections numerous ways, the most apparent division involves Sonnets 1–126, in which the poet strikes up a relationship with a young man. Sonnets 127–154, which are concerned with the poet's relationship with a woman, variously referred to as the Dark Lady, or as his mistress (<http://www.cliffsnotes.com/literature/s/shakespeares-sonnets/about-shakespeares-sonnets>).

In this research, the writer chooses the sonnet 2 and 4 of the 126 Shakespeare's sonnet that include in the "relationship with a young man" theme. The unknown sexual status of the speaker, which can be assumed as male and the young man as the object of the sonnet can indicate the relationship between two males or homosexuality. The sonnet 2 and 4 are kinds of the unique sonnet because there are identical phrases as "sum my count" in sonnet 2 and "sum of sums in sonnet 4. The same diction in the word "sum" there indicates that there is any relation between

those two sonnets. In other hand, the speaker of the sonnet uses the word “beauty”, which some metaphor to praise the object in sonnet 2 but the speaker uses the same word to blame the object in sonnet 4. The contrary condition here makes those two sonnets becomes interesting to be analyzed. Besides, the term of homosexuality as the theme of the sonnet also can be related with the era in Shakespeare’s life.

William Shakespeare lives in Elizabethan era that is also known as the Renaissance era. In his book entitled *A Glossary of Literary Terms*, Abrams said that

Renaissance is the name commonly applied to the period of European history following the Middle Ages; it usually said to have begun in Italy in the late fourteenth century and to have continued, both in Italy and other countries in Western Europe; through the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. In this period European arts of painting, sculpture, architecture, and literature reached an eminence not exceeded in any age (2009: 306)

The characteristic of the Renaissance is different than the previous era. In Renaissance, the authority of the science makes the people have spirit to be free, be individualistic, be realistic, and always try to find the new concepts. It can be seen in the story of the Galileo Galilei that rejected the Church dogma.

Galileo denied that he "held" belief in the Copernican view but continued to write about the issue and evidence as a means of "discussion" rather than belief. The Church had decided the idea that the Sun moved around the Earth was an absolute fact of scripture that could not be disputed, despite the fact that scientists had known for centuries that the Earth was not the center of the universe. (<http://www.history.com/this-day-in-history/galileo-is-convicted-of-heresy>)

The Renaissance also has relation with the term of the humanism. The term humanism has great contribution to the store of the ideas in the European Renaissance (Abrams, 2009: 144). According to Wiel Veugelers, humanism is an attitude of mind of striving for humanity, for humanization. Humanism is regarded as an open worldview (2011: 2). It can be concluded that humanism tells about everything occurs in human, including the sexual orientation.

The term of homosexuality as kind the sexual orientations become controversy in the Renaissance era. In the Renaissance era, the term of “homosexuality” was known as “sodomite” (Bray, 1990: 1). In simple word, homosexuality include in the sodomite. Considering with the characteristic of the Renaissance, the Shakespeare sonnet 2 and 4 used to express the same-sex relationship with the “safe” ways.

However, the discussion about the homosexuality does not stop there. People always debate the term of homosexuality. Since Heinrich Ulrich, a German gay activist argued the biological character as the cause of the same-sex attraction in the Congress Jurist in Munich, 1867; the supporters of the homosexuality started to be exist. (Barnecka, 2005:8). It is the first opinion that state homosexuality as the biological product.

Another opinion that supports the homosexual comes from the medicine doctor, Magnus Hirschfield. In his book, he argues that the homosexual is started from the condition of the undifferentiated sexual of the human brain. It may follow one of the two pathways: the homo and the heterosexual (2005:9).

In other hand, homosexuality also can be seen as the social construct. In this case, relate with the Renaissance era, Foucault argues in his book entitled *The History of Sexuality v.1*, that

Homosexuality appeared as one of the forms of sexuality when it was transposed from the practice sodomy onto a kind of interior androgyny, a hermaphroditism of the soul (1978: 43)

While in the modern era, homosexuality becomes something more common to be known. The efforts of the movement of the homosexual agent put the homosexuality as the object to be studied. Here, human become more open about this critical issue.

In line with the homosexuality phenomenon, in Surah Al A'raf verses 80-81 in Holy Quran states:

وَلَوْ طَآءَ إِذْ قَالَ لِقَوْمِهِ أَتَأْتُونَ الْفَاحِشَةَ مَا سَبَقَكُمْ بِهَا مِنْ أَحَدٍ
مِّنَ الْعَالَمِينَ ﴿٨٠﴾
إِنَّكُمْ لَتَأْتُونَ الرِّجَالَ شَهْوَةً مِّن دُونِ النِّسَاءِ بَلْ أَنْتُمْ قَوْمٌ
مُّسْرِفُونَ ﴿٨١﴾

It means: *We also selected* Lot, who said to his people: "Will you do such indecent acts as no one else in the world has committed before you?[80] You satisfy your lust with men (*homosexual*) instead of women. Indeed you are a nation who has transgressed beyond bounds." [81] (*Translated by F. Malik*).

Those verses above show that homosexual is kind of unusual thing because it crosses the natural sexual relationship: men with women. However, the homosexual agents occur in society. It is the cause of the controversial of the homosexuality. In other hand, in surah Al Hujurat verse 13 of Holy Qur'an, God states:

يَا أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ إِنَّا خَلَقْنَاكُمْ مِنْ ذَكَرٍ وَأُنْثَىٰ وَجَعَلْنَاكُمْ شُعُوبًا وَقَبَائِلَ
لِتَعَارَفُوا إِنَّ أَكْرَمَكُمْ عِنْدَ اللَّهِ أَنْفُسُكُمْ إِنَّ اللَّهَ عَلِيمٌ خَبِيرٌ ﴿١٣﴾

It means: O mankind! We created you from a single pair of a male and a female, and made you into nations and tribes that you might get to know one another. Surely the noblest of you in the sight of Allah is he who is the most righteous. Allah is All-Knowledgeable, All-Aware.[13] (*Translated by F. Malik*).

It can be seen that God creates the human in diversity. The diversity here can be right way or not based on the choice of people. However, it does not mean that this verse supports the homosexuality. It implies that the difference is a natural thing. Relate with the homosexuality issue, do not blame the homosexual agent is the best choice since God sees human based on their faith.

In this research, the writer focuses in the story of homosexual agents. Homosexuality becomes interesting to be analyzed because it is controversial in society. It is not something usual but it is more common in the modern era. Here, the writer intends to reveal the homosexuality that is represented in the literary work: Shakespeare's sonnet 2 and 4.

1.2. Research Question

The writer formulates the question based on the background of study above as: How do the Shakespeare's sonnet 2 and 4 intrinsically portray the homosexual agent?

1.3. Objective of Study

According to the research question formula, the objective of this research is: To show the existence of homosexuality agent in Shakespeare's sonnet 2 and 4

1.4. Significance of Study

Theoretically, this research wants to give contribution for the English Department in the homosexuality term. For the students, this paper hopefully can give the knowledge about the homosexuality reflected in the literary works, as poetry. The literary works is kind of the reflection of the condition in society. It means that inside the literary works, including poetry, there are many lessons that can be analyzed.

Practically, this research wants to give the view for people about the homosexuality. Homosexuality is commonly judged negatively. By this paper, the writer hopes that the homosexual agents will be stronger to face public.

1.5. Literature Review

The writer has found some researches about the Shakespearean sonnet with the homosexuality issue after doing searching in some websites through internet. The first is the article journal entitled *Shakespeare's Sonnets and the History of Sexuality*:

A Reception History by Bruce R. Smith. This paper discusses about the relation of the Shakespeare's sonnet and the history that relate with those works. This paper also reveals the condition of the Elizabethan era. While, in analyzing this issue, the writer focuses in some sonnets, as the sonnet 18, 23, 24, 29, 40, 49, 57, 71, 86, and 98. It shows the influence of the society toward the works.

The second a review entitled *(Homo) Sexuality in Shakespeare's Sonnet* by Stanley Wells. In this paper, he elaborates the Shakespeare sonnet's with the life of William Shakespeare. In the conclusion of his research, he concludes that probably William Shakespeare is a gay.

The third is *Sexuality and the Cross-Dressing Heroines in Shakespeare* written by Justine White (uploaded in *academia.edu*) as her graduation paper. This research aims to find the relation of William Shakespeare and the term of homosexuality by the historical view. She reveals every event in the history of William Shakespeare by making comparison with the Renaissance era.

However, the writer has different way in analyzing the homosexuality in Shakespearean sonnet. The writer focuses in Shakespeare's sonnet 2 and 4. Besides, in order to revealing the homosexuality issue in Shakespeare's sonnet 2 and 4, the writer uses the objective approach by the New Criticism theory that sees the text as text itself and avoids the text from the outer matters.

1.6. Theoretical Approach

Since this research will explore intrinsically how the story of homosexual couple is in relation between Shakespeare's sonnets 2 and 4, the writer uses the New

Criticism theory as tool to analyze. The New Criticism was known after the publication of *The New Criticism* written by John Crowe Ransom in 1941 (Abrams, 2009: 216).

New Criticism, in general, sees a text as “text itself”. In this term, the new criticism argues that “sometimes, a literary text does not live up to the author’s intention” (Tyson, 2006: 136). It can be concluded that this theory is kind of the practical criticism: it is not concerned with the context, as historical, biography, etc. In other hand, the basic elements of the New Criticism, as the tension, ambiguity, irony, and paradox are important to reveal the meaning of the text.

In his theory, Ransom suggests a different method that is called as the ontological critic. In this case, Ransom (1941: 279) differentiates poem very quickly, and convincingly, from a prose discourse. The matters that must be differentiated are 1) it is not moralism, and 2) it is not emotionalism, sensibility, or expression. Besides, there is also a distinction between texture and structure. Ransom argues that the structure is the proper prose in the poem. It is a logical discourse that deals with any suited kind. Then, the texture seems to be any real content that maybe come upon, provided it so free, unrestricted, and large that is cannot properly to get into the structure (Ransom, 1941: 280)

As in his ontological critique, Ransom stresses the critique of poem is based on the objectivity of the poem itself. Here, he emphasizes the poem’s meter. In his conclusion of his book, he states that the phonetic effect in a poem not only is 1) metrical and 2) euphonious, but preferably, and very often actually, is expressive that

is, offer a sort of sound which “resembles” or partly “is” or at least “suggests” the object that it means.

1.7. Method of Research

According to *Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary third edition*, *method* is a particular way of doing something. Then, this sub-chapter will describe the procedure, technique, and some others ways related to the research.

1.7.1. Type of Research

This research uses the qualitative methods. According to Creswell, qualitative method is a means for exploring and understanding the meaning of individuals or group lay to a social or the problem of human. In this situation, the researcher seeks to establish the meaning of the phenomenon from the view of participant (2007: 22).

The main instrument of this method is human. According to Wolcott (as cited in Creswell, 2007: 20), qualitative is fundamentally interpretive; it means that the researcher makes an interpretation of the data. This includes developing a description of an individual or setting, analyzing data for themes or categories, and finally making an interpretation or drawing the conclusion about its meaning personally and theoretically, stating the lessons learned, and offering further. In this case, the subjectivity of the research can be used.

1.7.2. Data Sources

The writer takes some data and divides them to the main data and the secondary data. The main data of this research are the Shakespeare's “Sonnet 2 and

4” itself. Then, the secondary data are taken from some sources, such as the paper, article, journal, thesis, and website related with the subject of this research.

1.7.3. Data Collection Technique

In this research, the writer applies the close reading technique as the technique to collect the data. According to Abrams (2009: 217), close reading is “the detailed analysis of the complex interrelationship and ambiguities of the verbal and figurative components within a work”. It means, the reader should pay attention to each detail which occurs in the works. The writer applies this technique to reveal the sign as the part of the mind of the sonnet’s speaker and collect them as the data that will be analyzed.

1.7.4. Data Analysis Technique

Since the descriptive qualitative is applied in this research, to analyze the data, the writer follows some steps:

The first step is the in-depth analysis. In this step, the writes identifies every sign of the diction of the sonnet through the close reading. Thus, the mind of the speaker of the sonnet can be understood well. Then, as the next step of the in-depth analysis, the writer also analyzes the intrinsic elements of the sonnet, as a poem such as the imagery, figurative language, rhyme, and others. By analyzing the intrinsic elements the portrayal of the homosexual agents can be seen clearly.

Then, the second step is concluding. After analyze all matter of the sonnet as before, the writer concludes the result of research based on the problem statement.

Finally, the relation with all matter shows a story between the homosexual agents as the mind of the speaker of the sonnet.

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 consist of Background of Study, Problem Statement, Objective of Study, Significance of the Study, Literary Review, Theoretical Approach, Method of Research and Paper Organization.

The second chapter presents the analysis of Shakespeare's sonnet 2 and 4, those two sonnet's relation of supporting the theme of this paper. The third chapter presents the analysis of the basic elements of the New Criticism. Then, the forth chapter provides the conclusion of the analysis and the suggestion for another research.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

4.1. Conclusion

From the analysis, there are several points to be concluded. Regarding the lines of the sonnet, there are three major character of the sonnet. The characters are the speaker, the second person, and the son, which all of them is men. The speaker as the central character delivers his mind by the quatrains and couplet in the sonnets.

The quatrains and the couplet of the sonnets are used effectively to build the story of the homosexual agents. The stable iambic pentameter emphasizes every line to reveal the mind of the speaker. In the sonnet 2, the quatrains and the couplet deliver the mind of the speaker as 1) the description of the second person, 2) the sexual status, 2) remembering the nostalgic memories, and 4) the rebirth. Then, the sonnet 4 delivers the speaker's mind by the quatrains and the couplet as 1) the heritage of the beauty, 2) the disappointment to the son, 3) worrying about the beauty, and 4) the untold love.

By the events revealing in those quatrains and couplet of the sonnet 2 and 4, it can be known that the speaker, as the central agent in the sonnet falls in love with the second person that is symbolized with the word "beauty". The meter that is combined with basic elements of the New Criticism, as the tension, ambiguity, irony and

paradox reveal that the speaker, in this case is male loves the second person, which is also male. The speaker does not show his feeling but admire him. Besides, the speaker also wants to see the eternal beauty of the second person by questioning the son about the reproduction matters. It can be seen as the evidence that the homosexuality is still taboo in the society.

4.2. Suggestion

This research is analyzing the Shakespeare's sonnet 2 and 4 based on the New Criticism by John Crowe Ransom to reveal about the homosexuality. The writer suggests for the future writers in the same subject by using the others theories. In order to reveal more about the homosexuality in the sonnet, it will be interesting that these sonnets are analyzed using the queer theory. Besides, when the future writer wants to see the homosexuality from the author of the sonnet's side, it can be dealt with the hermeneutics.

REFERENCES

- Abrams, M.H and Geoffrey Galt Harpham. 2009. *A Glossary of Literary Terms*. Boston: Wadsworth Cengage Learning.
- Baker, William. 2003. *William Shakespeare*. London: Continuum International Publishing Group.
- Boyle, Alan. *10 Oldest Surviving Documents of Their Type*. November 20, 2013. Accessed November 6, 2014. <http://listverse.com/2013/11/10/10-oldest-surviving-documents-of-their-type-in-the-world-2/>
- Barnecka, Joanna, Kinga Karp, Mie Lollike. 2005. *Homosexuality*. Roskilde University.
- Burrow, Colin. 2002. *William Shakespeare The Complete Sonnets and Poems*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Eskridge, William N Jr. 1993. *A History of Same Sex Marriage*. Yale Law School.pdf
- Foucault, Michel. 1978. *The History of Sexuality v.1: An Introduction*. New York: Pantheons Book.
- Hinton, Peter. 2008. *Shakespeare: an overview of his life, times, and work*. English: an NAC English Theatre company educational publication.pdf
- Lennard, John. 2005. *The Poetry Handbook*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Malik, F. 2007. *The Qur'an in English Translation Complete*.pdf
- Ransom, John Crowe. 1979. *The New Criticism*. Westport: Greenwood Press.
- Samekto. 1975. *Ikhtisar Sejarah Kesusasteraan Inggris*. Jakarta: Daya Widya
- Saltzberg Elayne A. and Joan C. Chrisler. 1995. *Beauty Is the Beast: Psychological Effects of the Pursuit of the Perfect Female Body Women: A Feminist Perspective*. Mountain View, CA: Mayfield Publishing Company.
- Smith, Bruce R. *Shakespeare's Sonnets and the History of Sexuality: A Reception History*.pdf
- Spencer, Colin. 2011. *Sejarah Homoseksualitas*. Bantul: Kreasi Wacana
- Sullivan, Nikki. 2003. *A Critical Introduction to Queer Theory*. New York: New York University Press.
- Surah Al-Hujurah*. Quran.com. 2012. Accessed June, 14. 2015. <http://quran.com/49>

Surah Al A'raf. Quran.com. 2012. Accessed June 14, 2015. <http://quran.com/7>

Tyson, Lois. 2006. *Critical Theory Today*. London: Routledge.

Well, Stanley. *(Homo)sexuality in Shakespeare's Sonnet*. Februari 13, 2012. Accessed June 14, 2015. <http://blog.oup.com/>

White, Justine. *Sexuality and the Cross-dressing Heroines in Shakespeare.*, May 7, 2009. Accessed November 5, 2014. <https://www.academia.edu/>

_____, *Cambridge Advance Learner's Dictionary 3rd edition*. Application

_____, Galileo is convicted of heresy. Accessed November 6, 2014. <http://www.history.com/this-day-in-history/galileo-is-convicted-of-heresy>

_____, *Merriam-Webster Dictionary*. Application

_____, *Roget's AZ Thesaurus*. Accessed June 14, 2015. <http://thesaurus.yourdictionary.com/>

_____, Shakespeare's Sonnets. Accessed November 6, 2014. <http://www.cliffsnotes.com/literature/s/shakespeares-sonnets/about-shakespeares-sonnets>

_____, <http://faculty.spokanefalls.edu/>

_____, <http://www.hollanduniversity.org/arabic/lib/uploads/eng002.pdf.pdf>

APPENDIX

Imagery Classification

SONNET 2								
No	Data	Visual	Auditory	Tactile	Thermal	Olfactory	Gustatory	Kinesthetic
1	When forty winters shall besiege thy brow,	√			√			
2	And dig deep trenches in thy beauty's field,	√						
3	Thy youth's proud livery, so gazed on now,	√						
4	Will be a tatter'd weed, of small worth held:	√						
5	Then being ask'd where all thy beauty lies,	√	√					
6	Where all the treasure of thy lusty days;	√						
7	To say, within thine own deep-sunken eyes,	√						

SONNET 4								
No	Data	Visual	Auditory	Tactile	Thermal	Olfactory	Gustatory	Kinesthetic
1	Unthrifty loveliness, why dost thou spend	√						√
2	Upon thyself thy beauty's legacy?	√						
3	Nature's bequest gives nothing but doth lend,							√
4	And being frank, she lends to those are free.	√						√
5	Then, beauteous niggard, why dost thou abuse	√					√	
6	The bounteous largess given thee to give?						√	
7	Profitless usurer, why dost thou use	√						
8	So great a sum of sums, yet canst not live?						√	

CURRICULUM VITAE



ROHADI APRI WIDI WIYANTO

Address Pringgolayan RT 08, Banguntapan
Bantul, D.I Yogyakarta, 55198

Email Penulis16attack@gmail.com

Mobile (+62) 8971283462

Place of Birth Bantul, D.I. Yogyakarta

Date of Birth April 04, 1993

EDUCATION

Degree : Bachelor, Sarjana Humaniora (S. Hum.)

Study Program : English Literature

University : State Islamic University of Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta

Year of Graduation : 2015

ACTIVITIES

- The Chief of Art, Culture, and Sport commissioner of IMM (Ikatan Mahasiswa Muhammadiyah) UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta (2011-2013)
- The member of HIMASI (Himpunan Mahasiswa Sastra Inggris) UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta (2012-2014)
- The vice chairman of HIMASI (Himpunan Mahasiswa Sastra Inggris) UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta (2014-2015)