

**READING SWINBURNE'S *THE GARDEN OF PROSERPINE*:**

**A SEMIOTICS OF POETRY ANALYSIS**

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## A FINAL PROJECT STATEMENT

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

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saya menyatakan bahwa skripsi tersebut sudah dapat diajukan pada sidang Munaqosyah untuk memenuhi sebagian syarat memperoleh gelar Sarjana Sastra Inggris.

Atas perhatian yang diberikan, saya ucapkan terimakasih.

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**ABSTRACT**

Poetry has many significances that can be analyzed. The poem's significance can be discovered through the interrelation of its structure. This research uses Swinburne's *The Garden of Proserpine* as the object. To find the significance, the poem should read intertextually. Through reading intertextually, the structure can be found in the poem. This research uses objective approach by applying Semiotics of Poetry theory by Michael Riffaterre. Close reading technique is used in this research to collect the data. By using heuristic and hermeneutic reading, this research demonstrates the significance (meaning of meaning) from poetry. The meaning of poetry comes from matrix. This research finds (1) the matrix that is the lamentation from goddesses and (2) the hypogram of the particular poem, they are the poems entitled *Death* by George Herbert, Homer entitled *Hymn to Demeter*, *The World* by Henry Vaughan, the epigram of Vaughan's *The World* John 2:16-17, and *The Holy Sonnet 10* by John Donne.

**Keywords:** *poem, poem's significance, The Garden of Proserpine, Semiotics of Poetry.*

# READING SWINBURNE'S *THE GARDEN OF PROSERPINE*: A SEMIOTICS OF POETRY ANALYSIS

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## ABSTRAK

Puisi memiliki banyak makna yang dapat dianalisa. Makna puisi dapat ditemukan melalui hubungan timbal balik pada setiap strukturnya. Penelitian ini menggunakan puisi karya Swinburne berjudul *The Garden of Proserpine* sebagai objek. Untuk menemukan makna, puisi harus dibaca secara intertekstual. Melalui pembacaan intertekstual, struktur dapat ditemukan dalam puisi. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan objektif dan mengaplikasikan Semiotika Puisi oleh Michael Riffaterre. Dalam pengumpulan data, penelitian ini menggunakan teknik *close reading*. Penelitian ini menggunakan pembacaan heuristik dan hermeneutik untuk mengungkap makna (arti dari arti) dalam puisi. Makna puisi datang dari sebuah *matrix*. Hasil penelitian ini menemukan bahwa (1) *matrix* dalam puisi tersebut adalah ratapan dari dewi-dewi dan (2) *hipogram* dari puisi tersebut yaitu diantaranya puisi berjudul *Death* oleh George Herbert, Homer berjudul *Hymn to Demeter*, *The World* oleh Henry Vaughan, epigram puisi Henry Vaughan berjudul *The World* John 2:16-17, dan *The Holy Sonnet 10* oleh John Donne.

**Kata Kunci:** *puisi, makna puisi, The Garden of Proserpine, Semiotika Puisi.*

## MOTTO

**Everything happens for a reason.**

Mr. Danial Hidayatullah

**I'm a slow walker but I never walk back.**

Unknown

**Percayalah bahwa apa yang kamu perjuangkan lebih baik dari apa yang telah kamu lepaskan.**

aksarajaa.

For...

The angel of earth: my father and my mother,

My family,

And those who create the good vibes in my life.





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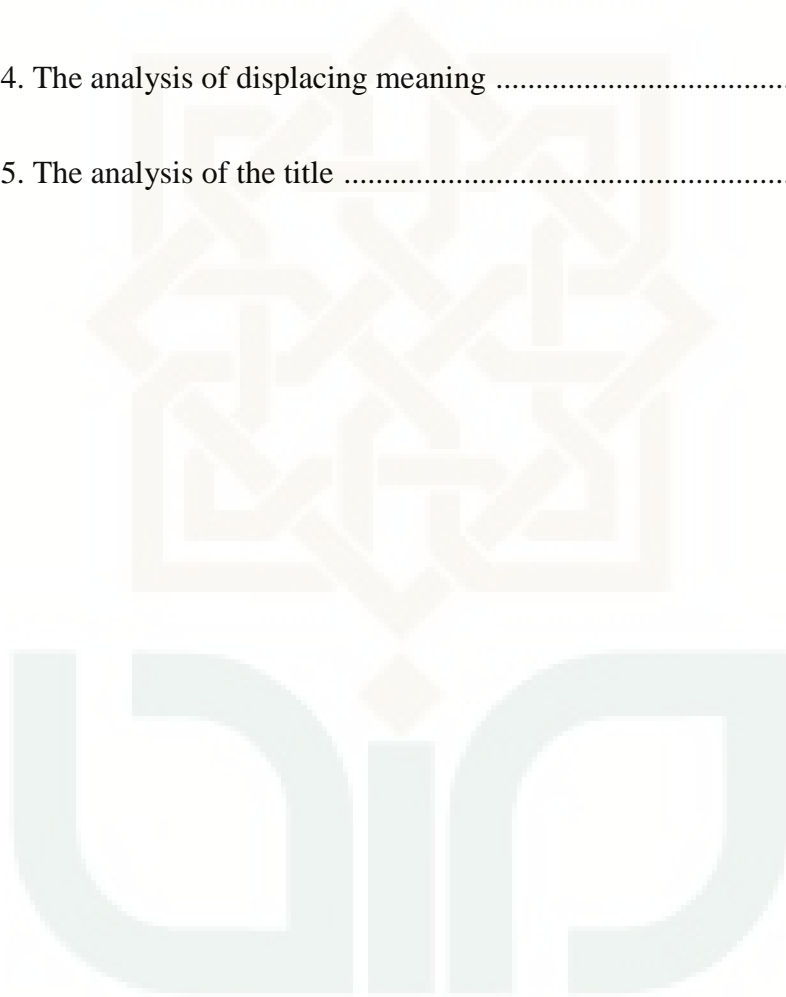
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## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1. Background of Research

Poem is the first written literary work in English Literature. Until now, the poem that is considered as the first written English literary work is *Beowulf*. It is an epic which told about hero and its author is unknown (Heaney, 2000: IX). After *Beowulf*, some poems also emerged in the era of Old-English. The poems is the reflection of the era when its written. The fidelity of the poem is expressed to the people lives in the era commonly (Daiches, 1969: 12).

Poetry is one of integrational languages. It means within a poem there are form and content which integrate meaning altogether. Culler argues that the element of poetry like form and content can create the meaning (1996: 29-30). The form of poetry can catch reader's attention. The readers are impressed by the poetry through gesture language, firstly. According to Wainwright, gesture language is the concept which makes the poetry signaled meaning by emphasizing word sound, rhythmical patterns or sequences (2004: 3).

Usually, poetry uses ungrammatical form to attract its readers. According to Culler, the ungrammatical form of poetry is called "foregrounding" which is the base of poetry (1997: 79). It means that the language of poetry is strange than the convention language for other discourses. The unusual poetic form caught by the reader to convey the atmosphere from what the particular poem wants to be said. Wainwright glossed that poetry is such "a form for special attention and one that calls unusual attention to the way it is performed" (2004: 3). The form is also

relative short and simple but has complex meaning. As the time goes, the typography of poetry gives new side in literary work. The typography iconic used by the author to deliver the particular meaning.

As the integrational language, poetry also has a content. The structure of poetry is existed to convey the meaning. Nevertheless, people nowadays who read a poem may find another meaning. Riffaterre reveals that “a poem says one thing that means another” (1984: 1), this creates huge interpretation from the poem itself. It is because interpretation is needed to determine the meaning of the medium of language which is seen in the literary work (Abrams, 2009: 158). Besides that, the composition of poetry also has role as supporting factor to reach the significance. This is why the significance (meaning of meaning) of a poem needs to be found.

In the late nineteenth century, myth became something which made both authors and artists done their works. According to Weltman, this classical mythology form is the vehicle to show and express gender and sexuality which the previous period is forbidden (as cited in Catsikis, 2009: 14). That is why the poets like Swinburne, Ruskin, Dante Rossetti, Thomas Hardy and Pater are mentioning Greek mythology in their works.

One of the poets that conveys Greek myth is Algernon Charles Swinburne. Swinburne is the Victorian poet who was born in London April 5<sup>th</sup>, 1837 and died in London April 10<sup>th</sup> 1909. In defining Greek myth, Swinburne together with Gerard M. Hopkins and Thomas Hardy give new sides of poetry. They use myth of goddesses into their works (<http://www.britannica.com/biography/Algernon->



Charles-Swinburne). One of the goddesses which used by Swinburne is Proserpine. In *Poems and Ballads* (1866), *The Garden of Proserpine* and *Hymn to Proserpine* are recorded. Those poems use figure of Proserpine as the similar theme.

The figure of Proserpine reflects many issues in Swinburne's works. Based on Greek mythology, Proserpine is daughter of Demeter, the goddess of agriculture or earth mother popularly. Proserpine is abducted by Hades (Louis, 1999: 312) to be the queen of the lower world. Hades and Demeter make an agreement that every six months Proserpine may turn back for her mother. It caused the season change in western (Nardo, 2002: 22). Besides the myth about seasons, Proserpine is also figured of death symbol and the condition of what is in Underworld. Mostly, works that use figure of Proserpine talks about what happens in the next world (Underworld), the resurrection, and the existentialism beyond the world (Luois, 1999: 3).

In Greek and Roman mythology, Underworld is the realm of dead which consists of Elysium where space for individual's fortune and Styx where space for misfortune one (Nardo, 2002: 170-71). The discussion about Underworld is also depicted in the Koran Surah Al-Ankabut verse 64.

وَمَا هَذِهِ الْحَيَاةُ الدُّنْيَا إِلَّا لَهُوٌّ وَلَعِبٌ وَإِنَّ الدَّارَ الْآخِرَةَ لَهِيَ  
الْحَيَاةُ لَوْ كَانُوا يَعْلَمُونَ



Translation: And this life of the world is only amusement and play. Verily, the home of the Hereafter – that is the life indeed (i.e. the eternal life that will never end), if they but knew (Al-Hilali and Khan, 2011: 721).

The verse talks about home of Hereafter is the eternal life. Hereafter which used in the verse included Hell and Heaven. Both Hell and Heaven, the individual's fate will dwell eternal. It is also occurred in Underworld which is the palace to dwell in eternity (Nardo, 2002: 171). In Islamic perspective, they (Muslims) should aware that the eternal life is not the pastime world which full of amusement and game. Instead, the verse reminds Muslims that the Hereafter is the true life.

The discussion about Underworld which identic to Proserpine appears in the poem. *The Garden of Proserpine* by Swinburne is one of the poems that used the figure of Proserpine. Furthermore, the components of poetry are interrelated into that poem. The reason why the researcher analyzes *The Garden of Proserpine* is appeared through form and content.

The form in *The Garden of Proserpine* uses both internal rhymes and also consistent end rhymes. Internal rhyme is the repetition of speech sounds that occur inside a verse line. Meanwhile, end rhyme that is occur in the last verse line (Abrams, 2009: 316). The lines below are an instance:

Here, *where* the *world* is quiet;  
 Here, where all trouble *seems*  
 Dead *winds* ' and spent *waves* ' riot  
 In doubtful dreams of *dreams*; (Line: 1-4)

Internal rhymes appeared in line 1 and 3. Meanwhile, end rhymes appeared in line 2 and 4. The poem's composition like that makes the poem sounds harmonic.

Another way of internal and end rhymes, this poem also uses feminine rhyme as in the line 5-7, "I watch the green field *growing*,/ For reaping folk and *sowing*,/ For harvest time and *mowing*,". Feminine rhyme is rhyme that end of two syllables in successive stanza (Abrams, 2009: 317). It consists of stressed syllable then followed by unstressed one. Mostly, in *The Garden of Proserpine* uses feminine rhyme that end in *-ing* and *-er* syllable (Hoffsten, 1905: 59). The rhyming syllable like that creates art tone in speech sound.

The meter of the poem is iambic trimeter with ABABCCCB pattern to add the aesthetic side. Aesthetic has its own existence as the independent interest. In *Critique of Judgement*, Kant proposed that pure aesthetic without involving disinterested object from external value (2007: 36-37). The particular poem expresses its own aestheticism. According to Hoffsten, most of Swinburne's poems are used iambic in twenty-one of thirty-three poems (1905: 57). It shows that *The Garden of Proserpine* is one of Swinburne's works which is written with indulge in precise methods.

Based on the components of poetry, *The Garden of Proserpine* also contain a content. To find the content of the poem, the structure needs to be solved first. The structure of the poem is intertextual with other texts. According to Eagleton, the literary work is always intertext into other texts because there is no original literary work (Eagleton, 2008: 119). The text is the response from the

previous one. The text is a structure when the meaning can be understood by the existence of other texts.

The researcher at least finds two meanings in *The Garden of Proserpine* as far as the structure is concerned. The meanings are phrases that point out the condition in world (earth) and the condition in Underworld that tells about the narrator who is hopeless about life. Then the narrator imagines how death is a good choice which is eternal. Though death is not the antonym of life. However, it is the continuance from life itself.

The first meaning of the poem talks about the condition in the world. It is portrayed in the stanza 1-6. In those stanzas, the researcher interprets the condition which occurs in the world. "I watch the green field growing" can be interpreted as the condition when the narrator looks the plant. "Green field" can be interpreted as the plant which grows in the earth. The possible meaning is only the land where plant can grow.

The poem also talks about the condition after death that has been ruled. It can be seen in the stanzas 7-12. The lines below are instance, "There go the loves that wither,/ The old loves with wearier wings;/ And all dead years draw thither," (Line: 65-67). "There go the loves that whither," talks about the Underworld. "There" refers to Underworld. In the Underworld, love or affection is not existed. "The old loves with wearier wings;" is the more explanation from the previous line. It can be interpreted as the affection which is only existed in world but it is not existed again. "And all dead years draw thither," can be interpreted as the time

which running in the world is useless. “Thither” may refer to the Underworld. In the Underworld, the time cannot be similar as in the earth.

The narrator of the poem expresses there is no eternal life. *The Garden of Proserpine* talks about no spirit in everything and no any meanings of what is in it, as seen in the line 85-86, “That no life lives forever;/ That dead men rise up never;”. Those lines indicate that there is no hope. It emphasizes in line “That no life lives forever;” which can be interpreted as life in earth is not eternal. Further description is in “That dead men rise up never;”. “Dead men” refers to human being who has died. “Rise up” means wake up or return to the world of living. Human being who has died cannot return into the world as they lived before. They only feel nothingness because nothing comes after death. According to Blanchot, “Death ends in being; this is man’s hope and his task, because nothingness itself helps to make the world, nothingness is the creator of the world in man as he works and understands” (as cited in Weller, 2008: 90).

Underworld which is part of Hereafter reflects dialectics process. It appears between Proserpine and Greek mythology as seen in the poem. If there is no dialectics process, therefore, Proserpine in the poem has different meaning with Proserpine in Greek mythology. That is the reason why the researcher chooses *The Garden of Proserpine* to analyze.

The various meanings of the poem are obtained because literary work is intertextual. Because of those complexities, *The Garden of Proserpine* needs further analysis to find its certain meaning. The certain meaning of the poem appears from its structure. To discover the base of significance (meaning of

meaning), the poem necessarily to be identified the structure. According to Culler, one's structure cannot be traced without the other structures (1981: 112). That is why reading intertextually means finding the structure of the poem.

Through semiotic reading, the poem's significance can be found. Semiotic reading is one of techniques to find the deep meaning of poetry. This way, the reader considered for discovering the code from previous texts that related. The code can be discovered by reading the sign in its interrelation of the poem.

Through semiotic reading, the poem's significance can be reached by relating the structure. The semiosis apparent in the system which is signified relate with its structure. A sign which exists in the poem may have relation with something else (Riffaterre, 1984: 11). It means that a sign cannot be isolated as the connection of the system. That is the reason why the researcher needs to find significance of *The Garden of Proserpine*.

### **1.2. Research Question**

The researcher formulates the problem based on the limitation of the study: what is the significance of Swinburne's *The Garden of Proserpine*?

### **1.3. Objective of Research**

According to the research problem above, the objective of this research is: to figure out the significance of Algernon Charles Swinburne's *The Garden of Proserpine*.

#### **1.4. Significances of Research**

This research has two kinds of significances, theoretically and practically. Theoretically, the theory of *Semiotics of Poetry* is still relevant to find meanings of poetry. Semiotics is the theory which is necessary to find the meaning through structuralist paradigm. *Semiotics of Poetry* can be applied in poetry and prose by modifying the methods.

Practically, this research can enrich the discussion about Swinburne's *The Garden of Proserpine*. The poem may convey feminist issue that focuses on the character in the poem. The poem can be also discussed about figurative language in the style of its poem. The discussion of the poem can be the additional contribution in literature.

#### **1.5. Literature Review**

The researcher finds four researches about the poetry entitled *The Garden of Proserpine* by Swinburne and the similar theory as the prior researches. First, the researcher finds a journal article entitled *Proserpine and Pessimism: Goddesses of Death, Life, and Language from Swinburne to Wharton* by Margot K. Luois (1999). This paper analyzed about the concept of pessimism in the Swinburne's *Hymn to Proserpine* and *The Garden of Proserpine* by applying objective approach. This research is different from the journal article by Margot K. Luois. The article did not use any specific theory about how the concept of pessimism has significance in the poem. However, the theory which applies on this research is *Semiotics of Poetry* to obtain the significance of poetry. Similar with the article, this research uses objective approach.

The researcher also finds a thesis entitled *Publishing Swinburne's; The Poet, His Publisher and Critics* Vol. 1: Text by Clive Simmonds (2013). The thesis is written for obtaining the degree of doctor Philosophy in the Department of English Language and Literature in University of Reading. This thesis contained Swinburne's poems and publishers, criticisms and responds, periodical press, selling Swinburne, and reshaping the poet. The thesis did not use specific theory, but based on the discussion, it can be noticed that the researcher uses historicism theory refers to expressive approach. This research is also different from Simmonds' thesis. The thesis used expressive approach while this research uses objective approach without seeing the poet's background. Furthermore, the theory which uses in this research is *Semiotics of Poetry* to reach the poem's significance while, the thesis used historicism to collect the data analysis.

The researcher also finds a journal article entitled *Riffaterre's Semiotics of Poetry in Re-Reading John Keats' "Bright Star" and Sepehri's "To The Garden of Co-Travelers"*. The article belongs to Raheleh Bahador from Department of English Literature in Vali-e-Asr University, Kerman, Iran and Anita Lashkarian from Department of English in Islamic Azad University, Yazd, Iran. The article analyzed by using comparative study from Keats' *Bright Star* and Sepehri's *To The Garden of Co-Travelers* through heuristic and hermeneutic reading to find the true meaning. In heuristic reading these poems mean an earthly beloved and physically love. Through hermeneutic reading, these poems proved that immortality and unification with love itself. Related to this research, the article is different. The article used two poems then compared them using



*Semiotics of Poetry* Theory. On the other hand, this research only uses one poem from Swinburne. Both of them have same theory, that is *Semiotics of Poetry* to gain the significance of poetry.

The last, the researcher finds the graduating paper entitled *Reading the Meaning of War in Nathalie Handal's "War": A Semiotics of Poetry Analysis*. This graduating paper belongs to Anisah Haidaratul Hanifah from English Department of State Islamic University Sunan Kalijaga, Yogyakarta. This graduating paper discussed about war in Handal's *War* through *Semiotics of Poetry* theory. To gain the significance of poetry, it is read through heuristic and hermeneutic reading; finding matrix, models, variant and hypogram. The paper result was war in Palestine which relate with the hypogram in the Qur'an Al-Maidah: 21, Al-Maidah: 26 and Al-Hajj: 40. This research is different from Anisah's graduating paper which used Handal's poem entitled *War* as the object of research. This research uses Swinburne's *The Garden of Proserpine*. Although the theory is similar but this research has different object to be analyzed.

#### **1.6. Theoretical Approach**

Theory is a concept to analyze the data and how it can be done in reality test (Ely, 2003: 86). By using some theories, the researcher can build the perspective of the fundamental things that can be used in the data. The theory and the data can couple to be storyline which relates with the data (Golden-Biddle and Locke, 2007: 53).

Semiotics is the study about signs which will result the meaning from reading the signs. According to Preminger, semiotics occurs in the social

phenomena and also literary works as the signs (as cited in Dhiana, 2009: 17). Semiotics has two level studies, that are first order semiotics and second order semiotics. First order is language system which is a sign that has meaning. Second order semiotics is finding the meaning of meaning or significance.

The researcher uses a *Semiotics of Poetry* theory by Michael Riffaterre to find the meaning of poetry. The theory uses objective approach specifically to gain the poem's significance. This theory is within Structuralist paradigm which uses form and structure in creating a text. It uses signifier and signified as the variables of semiotics.

Riffaterre's notion about poem that "a poem says one thing means another" (1978: 1). It occurs indirection and the poem express a concept indirectly. This concept makes the language of poem has different nature from daily language to convey the meaning. They are displacing, distorting and creating meaning that occur semantic indirection. Displacing meaning is the part of transference meaning. According to Leech, transference of meaning can occur through figurative language (1969: 149). They are metaphor, metonymy, simile, synecdoche, and personification. There is distorting when ambiguity, contradiction or non-sense occur. Creating meaning influenced by rhyme, enjambment and typography.

In *Semiotics of Poetry*, Riffaterre gives two steps to create the poem's significance. First is heuristic reading and the second is hermeneutic reading. Heuristic is the way of reading to gain the meaning over the first interpretation

(1984: 5). Heuristic reading involves the reader's competence of linguistic. The linguistic competence means that the assumption of language is referential.

Furthermore, the reader's ability can also perceive the incompatibilities to determine the tropes and figures (Riffaterre, 1984: 5). The incompatibilities exist when word or phrase does not make sense in the text. It occurs as the effect of ungrammaticalities to find metaphor or metonymy. The ungrammaticalities come from the word in the text which is contradict with the meaning of it. The word's presuppositions contradict with entailments in the linguistic competence.

The second is retroactive or hermeneutic reading. Retroactive is the way of reading for the second interpretation (Riffaterre, 1984: 5). In this step, the reader can review, revise and compare the text backwards. Through the reader's literary competence, the descriptive systems, themes and mythologies (Riffaterre, 1984: 5) were found in the other texts.

The reader may use the literary competence to recognize that the ungrammatical as founded before is equivalent as the same structural. The structural decoding can be found the intertextual through the structure modification which linked to another text. The reader should deal with mimesis obstacle. By using mimesis technique, the reader may understand the ungrammatical in this step. That is why the significance's unit is the text (Riffaterre, 1984: 6) through the semiosis.

Actually, the heuristic and hermeneutic reading cannot be separated. These two steps will accomplish to reach the significance. Linguistic competence focuses on the intrinsic elements of the text. Meanwhile, literary competence

emphasizes the intertextuality of the other text. By using it, the significance of the poem may be discovered.

To gain the significance of the poem the researcher should focus on semiotic operations. Semiotic operations include sign production and text production. Sign production refers to the process done by the author of the poem. Sign production is the way of how the mimetic signs change become words or phrase by using hypogrammatic rules.

Meanwhile, the text production is the way of how the matrix can be a text through conversion and expansion process. Conversion is the rule to build the equivalence by transforming several signs into “collective” sign unit using the same characteristic into the components of sequence. Expansion is the rule to determine the equivalence by transforming one sign into several signs using deriving from one word a verbal sequence with that word’s defining features (Riffaterre, 1984: 47).

Riffaterre glossed about the structure of meaning in poetry which is coherently and relatively simple description in *Semiotics of Poetry* (1984: 1). The structure of meaning referred by Riffaterre is that every poem contains a matrix, several models and variants. To gain the matrix, the reader should find the model first because the matrix does not exist textually but only the actualization likely models. The model itself is the primary actualization from successive variants (Riffaterre, 1984: 19). The models appear as words, phrases or sentences in the text as monumental and hypogrammatic nature.

Hypogram is the last sequence from Riffaterre's concept about poem. Hypogram is intertextuality that point to the previous text. It can be other literary works or myth. This concept means that a text nowadays is the result from the response of the previous one which has the relation between them.

There are two types of hypogram such as: potential or actual. First, hypogram potential is the language in the text which can be understood in text itself without referring to another previous text. Hypogram actual can be observed in the previous text (Riffaterre, 1984: 23) but not only another literary work but also culture, religion, or world.

## **1.7. Methods of Research**

Method aims to explain and to retain complexities which are occurred in research inquiry. Methods of research are also guide to conduct the research (Podesva and Sharma, 2013: i) which will make the foundation of research solid and comprehensive. So, the research is accessible and easy to understand. This sub-chapter discusses about processing data, including type of research, data, data collection technique, and data analysis technique.

### **1.7.1. Type of Research**

This research applies qualitative method. According to Creswell, qualitative research is study of social problem and concluded by interpreting the meaning (Creswell, 2009: 1). This research uses a qualitative method because it proposes the subjective interpretation as the type of qualitative itself. The subjective interpretation means that this research is done by some supporting opinion.

For this research uses *Semiotics of Poetry* which focuses on the text itself, the type of research is library research. It means the research focuses into a text as its subject. The text contained all data which this research need to be analyzed.

### **1.7.2. Data Sources**

Data which use in this research is Swinburne's *The Garden of Proserpine*. This research uses whole poem which consist of the phrases, sentences, lines and stanzas as the data unit. This research also uses some books, dictionary and internet as the supporting information to make this research comprehensive.

### **1.7.3. Data Collection Technique**

The researcher proposes two steps of collecting data, they are:

1. Close reading on Swinburne's *The Garden of Proserpine* as the data of research. Close reading is the analysis of work which is including multiple meaning and complex interrelationship that covers figurative and verbal components of its own into detail (Abrams, 2009: 217);
2. Classifying the data based on the theory. The classification covers the models, variants, and hypograms.

### **1.7.4. Data Analysis Technique**

The researcher uses some steps to analyze data as Riffaterre suggests in *Semiotics of Poetry* (1984), first is identifying the indirect expression. Indirect expression consists of displacing, distorting, and creating meaning. Figurative language like metaphor and metonymy can displace the meaning. The data that use by doing displacing meaning is phrase. Ambiguity, contradiction and non-

sense exclude Riffaterre's theory of distorting meaning. By doing distorting meaning, it uses phrase. Rhyme, enjambment and typography are kind of creating meaning in the poem. To creating meaning, the data that use is line.

The second step is heuristic reading. In this step, the researcher uses linguistic competence to find the poem's meaning. In search of poem's meaning, the researcher focuses into ungrammaticality aspects. The data that use in heuristic reading is the phrases that indicate ungrammaticalities. The ungrammaticalities should be solved by adding parts of speech or preposition to read into grammatical aspects.

The next step after reading heuristically is hermeneutic reading. In this step, the researcher uses literary competence to find the poem's significance. In search poem's significance, the researcher focuses into stanzas. The stanzas may contain data to gain complete meaning from researcher's literary competence. The meaning of meaning or the significance in the poem can be reached by this reading through the literary competence. Hermeneutic reading is required by the reader to read backwards to understand the structure in its own function.

The fourth step is finding matrix, models, and variants. Matrix is the core of poem which does not exist textually but only the actualization called model. Matrix can appear as phrase or sentence. Therefore, the data that use for models are phrase in poem textually. Meanwhile, variants are the successive actualization from model. By using the data of phrase, variants can be reached. After finding the matrix, the researcher should find hypogram that relate with the object. So, the plausible from hypogram is the previous works even poem, mythology or

other literary works. The last step is taking the conclusion from the analysis. The researcher may get invention as the result of the analysis.

### **1.8. Paper Organization**

This paper divides into three chapters. First chapter is introduction that consists of: background of research, research question, objective of research, significance of research, literature review, theoretical approach, methods of research and paper organization. Second chapter elaborates the discussion and analysis from Swinburne's *The Garden of Proserpine* to find the significance of poetry. The last chapter is conclusion which results the invention from the analysis and suggestion for the next research in the same field.



## CHAPTER III

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

#### 3.1. Conclusion

From the previous discussion, the conclusion can be drawn in this research. The conclusion is based on the research question before. It can be concluded that the significance of Swinburne's *The Garden of Proserpine* is the lamentation from goddesses. In this case, the goddesses can refer to both Proserpine and Demeter. They are sad because get separate each other. Meanwhile they are the mother-daughter relation.

The separation causes several events between in Demeter's place and Proserpine's dwelled. In the earth where Demeter, the goddesses of grain crop, ruled is in barren and infertile. It is because she is sad and desperate while searching Proserpine. The harvest is failed and mortals are famine. Meanwhile, in Proserpine's dwelled, there is dread events. It is because Proserpine has abducted by Hades, the god of Underworld, will be the queen of Underworld. Proserpine is also sad because she cannot meet her mother. She misses the affection like her mother gave.

The significance of the poem comes from the matrix and the models as the actualization. Furthermore, the hypogram from *The Garden of Proserpine* by A. C. Swinburne are *Death* by George Herbert, Homer entitled *Hymn to Demeter*, *The World* by Henry Vaughan, the epigram of Vaughan's *The World* John 2:16-17, and *The Holy Sonnet 10* by John Donne. Those poems, and verse are reveals

how the lamentation of goddesses. The lamentation can appear because the separation of place and time. Instead, the different dimension is occurred.

### **3.2. Suggestion**

This research is far from perfect research. It causes the limitation of knowledge, data sources, and many more. The researcher hopes for the next research with same field will better than it. The first suggestion, the next researcher should explore more about the meaning and the intertextual in the poem by *Semiotics of Poetry*. Second, the next researcher may find new invention about Swinburne's poetry entitled *The Garden of Proserpine* by using another theory such as Stylistic or Feminism theory.

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# CURRICULUM VITAE



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### **HOBIES AND INTEREST**

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