

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION

Literature is a world that is full of beauty. In literature, there are three classification, they are, prose, poetry, and drama. The poem is chosen as the main source of data and it is analyzed in this research. The poem entitled *She Walks in Beauty* is written in 1813 by Lord Byron.

Two objectives of study are discussed in this research. The first is describing the imageries dealing with woman's beauty as found in Lord Byron's "*She Walks in Beauty*". The second one is analyze how the imagery dealing with woman's beauty in Lord Byron's "*She Walks in Beauty*" constitute the symbol.

In this research, library research is applied as a method in collecting the data. Moreover, the data are analyzed using the theory of meaning, imagery, meaning of beauty, and symbol. Formalistic and psychological approaches are also used to analyze the data descriptively.

The first is imageries dealing with woman's beauty. There are three kinds of imagery dealing with woman's beauty found in the poem. The first one is visual imagery. It describes something that can be seen by people through their sense of sight. This imagery which is demonstrated in the lines as follows: *She walks in beauty, like the night* (1), *Of cloudless climes and starry skies* (2), *And all that's best of dark and bright* (3), *Meet in her aspect and her eyes* (4), *One shade the more, one ray the less* (7), *Which waves in every raven tress* (9), *Or softly*

*lightens o'er her face* (10), *And on that cheek, and o'er that brow* (13), *So soft, so calm, yet eloquent* (14), *The smiles that win, the tints that glow* (15). The speaker talks about a beauty perfect woman. He compares her beauty to night. The beauty of night is exactly like the woman's beauty. It gives her lofty thoughts, with refined intelligence, composure, and emotions. Besides, the speaker explains about physical appearance about the woman. The woman has dark hair and light face which make a woman more beautiful and attractive.

Another imagery called organic imagery is also found in the poem. It creates internal sensations. The lines which represent the imagery are *But tell of days in goodness spent* (16), *A mind at peace with all below* (17), *A heart whose love is innocent!* (18). The speaker focuses on her internal beauty. It reflects that the woman has spent her days doing good deeds. She is very kind, friendly and generous woman. In this case, by doing something good for other people, it gives a huge positive impact on her life.

Meanwhile, kinesthetic imagery is stated in the eleventh and twelfth line, *"Where thoughts serenely sweet express,"*(11) shows that the woman in the poem has a glowing face so that, the inner beauty of the woman is reflected through the outer beauty. Furthermore, the line *"How pure, how dear their dwelling-place"* (12) depicts the purity of the woman. The purity here is discussed in terms of the way she loves someone and the pure mind of hers

The second statement of problem analyzed in this research is the imagery dealing with woman's beauty constitutes the symbol. Here, the symbol of

woman's beauty is divided into two kinds. They are woman's inner beauty and woman's outer beauty. The symbols related to woman's inner beauty such as "sweet" in "*where thoughts serenely sweet express*" (11), it emphasizes the woman's inner beauty which lies in her mind. It is about the purity of the lady's mind, and also personifies the intent of the thoughts. "*dwelling place*" in "*How pure, how dear their dwelling-place*" (12), it explains about the inner beauty of woman. The symbol "*dwelling place*" is chosen to address where the mind and the spirit belong. It is sweet and pure. Another symbol is "*goodness spent*" in "*But tell of days in goodness spent*" (16), it indicates that she is certainly not only gorgeous but also humble and kind. "*A mind at peace*" in "*A mind at peace with all below*" (17), it portrays an insight of a woman's mind. She is type of a person who loves peacefulness and always thinks positively. The last one is "*love is innocent*" in "*A heart whose love is innocent!*" (18). It shows that her love is pure and innocent.

Meanwhile, symbol reflecting woman's outer beauty can be found in the lines as follows: "*night*" in "*She walks in beauty, like the night*" (1), "*cloudless climes*" and "*starry skies*" in "*Of cloudless climes and starry skies*" (2), "*dark*" and "*bright*" in "*And all that's best of dark and bright*" (3), "*aspect*" and "*her eyes*" in "*Meet in her aspect and her eyes*" (4), "*raven tress*" in "*Which waves in every raven tress*" (9), "*cheek*" and "*brow*" in "*And on that cheek, and o'er that brow*" (13), and "*smile*" in "*The smiles that win, the tints that glow*". The speaker shows the symbol reflecting woman's outer beauty. The speaker explains the

woman physical appearance such as her white skin, her black hair, her face, etcetera.

Finally, the findings of the research encourage both of the writer and the readers that woman's beauty is seen not only from the outside or physically but also from the inside or personality. It is the combination of outer and inner beauty.

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