

CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the writer discusses the symbols used in Walt Whitman's poems "Beat! Beat! Drums!", "O Captain! My Captain!", "For Him I Sing" by applying the theory of Rokni and the ideas described through the symbols by using the procedure of the data analysis. The writer uses Pierce's theory to describe the meaning of the symbol.

1.1 The Data Analysis

1.1.1 The Symbol Used In Walt Whitman's Poetry "Beat! Beat! Drums!", "O Captain! My Captain!", "For Him I Sing"

4.1.1.1 Poem 1

After analyzing the first poem entitled "Beat! Beat! Drums!" the writer classifies the symbol used in the poem based on the Hurtik and Yarber theory

1. Conventional : Drums, Bugles, The name of places and list of occupations

All words and phrases above are conventional symbol that people can recognize the meaning and widely agreed.

4.1 Symbols Used in "Beat! Beat! Drums!"

"Beat! Beat! Drums!"	
Symbol	Lexical Meaning
Drums	Msical instrument
Bugles	Small trump't's sounds
(the church, school, city full of traffic, etc)	Name of places
(brokers, singers, lawyers, etc)	List of occupations

4.1.1.2 Poem 2

After analyzing the second poem entitled “O Captain! My Captain!” the writer clasifies the symbol used in the poem based on the Hurtik and Yarber theory

1. Conventional : Captain, The ship, The Port, Eyes, Heart, The bells, Flag is flung, Eager face, Father, Dream, I, Mournful tread
Those all words and phrases are include conventional symbol that the readers can understand what the poet’s mean

2. Contextual : Fearful trip, The prize, Vessel grim and daring, Swaying mass, Anchored ship, Object won
The words and phrases above are contextual symbol, because they have other meanings then what its says. To know the meaning, the readers should to understand what is the context of the poem about

4.2 Symbols Used in “O Captain! My Captain!”

“O Captain! My Captain!”	
Symbol	Lexical Meaning
Captain	The leader, comander, director
Fearful trip	Frightening journey
The ship	A large boat
The prize	Something valuable
The port	Harbour
Eyes	Body’s part
Vessel grim and daring	Risking large ship
Heart	Organ, emotion
The bells	A metal which makes rging sounds
Flag is flung	Flutter flag
Swaying mass	Thunderous people
Eager face	Anthusiastic expression
Father	Parent
Dream	Illusion
Anchore’d ship	Docked
Object won	Something seized

I	Author, Whitman
Mournful tread	Sad

2.1.1.3 Poem 3

After analyzing the third poem entitled “For Him I Sing” the writer classifies the symbol used in the poem based on the Hurst and Yarber theory

1. Conventional : Him, I

Both words above are conventional symbols that widely agreed what the meaning are.

2. Contextual: Sing, Perennial tree, Roots

Those words and phrases are contextual symbol that have other sense based of the context of the poem

4.3 Symbols Used in “For Him I Sing”

“For Him I Sing”	
Symbol	Lexical Meaning
Him	Referto a man
I	Person speaking
Sing	Musical sound from voices
Present	Gift
Perennial tree	Seed
Roots	Part of plant

2.1.2 The Ideas Described Through The Symbol Used In Walt Whitman’s Poetry “Beat! Beat! Drums!”, “O Captain! My Captain!”, “For Him I Sing”

4.1.2.1 Poem 1

4.1.2.1.1 Symbol of sounds

“Beat! Beat! Drums!”

Beat! Beat! Drums!—blow! Bugles! Blow!... (line 1)

So fierce you whirr and pound you (line 14)

Drums—so shrill you bugles lo
*Beat! Beat! **Drums!**—blow! **Bugles!** Blow!....*
*Beat! Beat! **Drums!**—blow! **Bugles!** Blow!...(line 30)*
*So strong you thump O **terrible drums** (line 40)*
*so loud you **bugles** blow.*

Drums and bugles are conventional symbol. They are kinds of the musical instrument, and used to shows the noisy sounds, and bugles is musical instrument that usually used especially in the army. From what its mean, drums and bugles interpreted as the noisy sounds caused by the war, drums is the symbol of the noisy civil war, and the bugles is the symbol of weapon's sounds. From those all lines , Whitman write the situation where the sound of the bugles annoying Americans. The crashing sounds of weapons and booms everywhere, and the war has made American crying and make massy their peacefulness. The word wurr is symbol of the weapon sounds continuously, noisy sounds that is impossible to heard. Whitman want to describes the sound which caused by the war, the sound of the weapons, booms and everything. Whitmans shows how terrible the war is by the noisy sounds.

4.1.2.1.2 Name of places

*In to the solemn **church**, and scatter the... (line 4)*
*In to the **school** where the scholar is...(line 6)*
*ploughing his **field** or gathering his... (line 13)*
*Over the **traffic** of cities—over the (line 17)*
rumble of wheels in the streets...
*would the lawyer rise in the **court**... (line 26)*

The lists of places here like the church, the school, city full of traffic etc, are including conventional symbol, all of them are the name of places and it clearly represent every places in America which affected by sounds of the drums and bugles. Those lines are describes that the war was affected all sides of America.

4.1.2.1.3 List of Occupations

*Are beds prepare for **sleepers** at night in.... (line 21)*

*No **bargainers**' bargains by day—no*(line 23)
***brokers** or speculators—would they*
*Would the **talkers** be talking? Would the*(line 24)
***singer** attempt to sing?*
*Would the **lawyer** rise in the court to*

The lists of people that he wants to affect, like the bridegroom, singers, lawyers, farmers etc are conventional symbol, they all are represent Americans. Whitman wants to describes that the civil war affects anyone and anything.

4.1.2.2 Poetry 2

“O Captain! My Captain!”
*O Captain! my Captain! our **fearful trip** is done,...* (line 1)
*Where on the deck my **captain** lies...* (line 7)
*O **captain! My Captain!** Rise up and hear the bells...* (line 9)
*Here **Captain!** Dear **father!*** (line 13)
*My **Captain** does not answer, his lips are pale and still* (line 17)
*My **father** does not feel my arm, he has no pulse nor will,...*
*Walk the deck **Captain** lies,* (line 23)

The words captain are conventional symbol, as a reader we can understand that the word captain is mean a leader, leader is refers to someone who take a role to lead a group or a community. By te word captain, Withman refers it as Abraham Lincoln. Lincoln is a man who lead American to take their freedom from the civil war. By this poem, Whitman shows his honor to Lincoln.

*O Captain! my Captain! our **fearful trip** is done,...* (line 1)
*From **fearful trip** the victor ship comes in with object won;...*(line 20)

And the word trip is contextual symbol ,it means a journey, the phrase fearful trip means the dangerous journey that taking risk during the trip, but

based on the context of the text, what Whitman's mean from the phrase fearful trip here is about the dangerous journey during the war. Here Whitman want to describe that the journey is done, the dangerous war was end. In the line 20 Whitman describes that after they fight in the war, finally they come with the object won, the back with brings America to the victory.

The ship has weather'd every rack, the prize we sought is won,...(line 2)

The ship is anchor'd safe a sand, its voyage closed and done,...(line 19)

Ship conventional and it is the symbol of place or state which contain much of people. The phrase the ship here mean the country which in war or the united states itself. Whitman describes that America was reached his destination, America has get their freedom

The ship is anchored is symbol of the end of a journey. This line shows that the war end peacefully, it was done and end. From this line, Whitman describes how Lincoln dead, by his pale lips and a weak body, no pulse and wishless

The prize is contextual symbol and means something valuable. But the word prize here has other meaning, related to the poems the word prize is symbol of the victory, Here Whitman describes that they have won the prize or the victory they fight for. They won their prize, they get their victory by the end of the war

The port is near, the bells I hear, the people all exulting,...(line 3)

Port is conventional symbol, the ship is nearly reach the harbour. The meaning of this line is that the army will arrive to their destination, here the leader nearly reached the port or they will finish their journey. Whitman describes that Lincoln nearly brings them to the final war, America will back to their place. And the Americans are waiting to celebrate their happiness by the end of the civil war.

While follow eyes the steady keel, the vessel grim and daring;...(line 4)

Eyes is conventional symbol and the word eyes means what its seen and the symbol of moral conscience. Vessel grim and daring here is contextual symbol which explain about worrying and something taking risk. From this line whitman describes about the sadness, sorrow and grief of the people who come with Lincoln to struggle in the civil war. They did not care about their own self, they did not concerned what will be during the dangerous civil war.

But O heart! heart! heart!... (line 5)

Heart is conventional symbol and has analogical meaning as the symbol of soul. Here the word heart repeated three times means that Whitman want to makes sure himself about something.

O Captain! my Captain! rise up and hear the bells; (line 9)

Rise up—for you the flag is flung—for you the bugle trills,...

Bells is conventional symbol that means exultation, by the phrase “rise up and hear the bells”, Whitman shows his unbelievable that the captain Lincoln was dead and bugle is a quintessentially militarmusical instrument used to give appreciation and honor. Here Whitman shows that he want Lincoln to open his eyes, rise up and celebrate their victory together.

Rise up—for you the flag is flung—for you the bugle trills,...(line 10)

The flawn flag is conventional symbol, it is the costum of a honor. This line directed to appreciate the sacrificies of Lincoln. As in American tradition, they flawn a half flawn-flag when respected American heroes died. They welcoming the heroes with love and honor

For you they call, the swaying mass, their eager faces turning; (line 12)

The swaying mass here is contextual symbol that means the mass of people and eager face is conventional symbol that mean of enthusiastic expression. From those symbols, Whitman describes about the American’s exulting to welcoming Lincoln and the armies back

Here Captain! dear father!...(line 13)

Father is conventional symbol and commonly mean as god. Here for the first time Whitman call the leader Lincoln father, its mean that Whitman very proud of him more than as a leader of the military. Whitman was be able to be a prop for Lincoln. He also explain that he feel what Lincoln feel about the bleeding wound, and hurt.

It is some dream that on the deck,...(line 15)

Dream is conventional and naturally explain something unrealistic or a hope. Here Whitman still describes his unbelievable that the Captain was dead, he take a big hope that everything he seen was unreal and just a dream

From fearful trip the victor ship comes in with object won;...(line 20)

Object won is contextual symbol that means a gift but analogically the phrase object won is symbol of a victory that is struggled to win. Whitman mean that from the sad civil war, the captain success to brings America to get their victory, a freedom which their struggle for as long.

But I with mournful tread,...(line 22)

The word I is conventional symbol and its represent to Withman itself, and mournful tread is conventional symbol that shows the sadness. Whitman describes how sad he is by the death of Lincoln. With a sadness he came to see Lincoln, to see his heroes

4.1.2.3 Poetry 3

For Him I Sing

For him I sing,(line 1)

With time and space I him dilate and fuse the immortal laws, (line 4)

To make himself by them the law unto himself

Him is conventional symbol that mean the intended person and represent Whitman itself, and sing is contextual symbol that means the

honor given. Here Whitman want to shows his big respect to the leader Lincoln for his sacrifices brings America to the victory.

*I raise the **present on the past**,(line 2)*

Present is contextual symbol that means something valuable. Whitman describes American's happiness to get their freedom which their ever had before.

*(As some **perennialtree out of its roots**, the present on the past,...(line3)*

Perennial tree is contextual symbol, it means more than just a perennial tree, it describes the new spirit and the roots is contextually symbolize the shackles. Here Whitman describes American new spirit after the civil war which has limited their right

4.2 Discussion

There are some types of symbols used in the three poems of Walt Whitman through the theory of Hurtik and Yarber theory. In the first poem entitled "Beat!Beat!Drums! the researcher find conventional symbols that is used by Walt Whitman. In the second poem "O Captain! My Captain!" the researcher find conventional and contextual symbols . and from the third poem "For Him I Sing" the researcher find conventional and contextual symbols that is used by Walt Whitman.

The symbols used is described as the sadness of the civil war in America and the honor for the captain who brings America to get thefreedom. The symbols used in the first poem "Beat! Beat! Drumms!" are to describe the situation during American's civil war. The symbols used in the second pem "O Captain! My Captain!" are to describe Whitman is respect to captain Abraham Lincoln as his virtue. The symbols used in the third poem "For Him Sing" are to describe the spirit of Americans after the sad civil war.