

Semantic Analysis Of Poetry “Fear No More The Heat O’ The Sun” By William Shakespeare

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Abstract

Classical poetry is still very popular today. But in this classic piece of literature, especially in William Shakespeare's poem "Fear No More the Heat of the Sun," it can be difficult to understand what the words mean. Therefore, this study aims to help poetry lovers understand the meaning of poetry using semantic analysis that focuses on the lexical meaning and denotation meaning. The dates in this sentence are the words of his four stanza verses of the poem which is the basic level of attention. The data acquisition technique is to reread each word many times. The data obtained were analyzed using dictionaries and encyclopedias. The results of this study were Poetry Fear No More The Heat O' The Sun By William Shakespeare Tells The Story Of Chimney Sweepers.

Keywords: *Semantic, poetry, fear no more the heat o' the sun*

INTRODUCTION

Language users sometimes perceive the meaning of words indirectly. The meaning of a word plays a role in the meaning of the sentence in which the word appears. It is most likely that people know the meaning of words in their language, in the sense that they know how to use them. However, not everyone knows to understand the meaning of words intuitively (Griffiths, 2006). Word meanings register are very sensitive as interpreted by different groups at different times. In this interpretation effort, recording is done by coding (Goddard & Wierzbicka, 2014). One approach that has proven useful in analyzing linguistic meaning is to look at how speakers use language to talk about the world. Similarly, knowing the meaning of a sentence allows us to determine whether the sentence is true in a particular situation or an entire discourse. The subject of semantics is the systematic investigation of the meaning of linguistic expressions such as morphemes, words, phrases, sentences, and texts (Sternfeld & Zimmermann, 2013). We are rarely forced to think consciously and systematically about meaning. Such situations sometimes arise when it comes to the "interpretation" of literary texts, e.g., poems or lyrics.

One of William Shakespeare's extraordinary works in 1609 is Poetry Fear No

More The Heat O' The Sun. This work should be a beautiful song. The piece was used in literature classes and is widely used in theater to this day. This poem became his one of the best poems of all time.

Poetry is the practice of using language to create works of art. Beautiful words in poetry are not easy to interpret. In every arrangement of these beautiful words, of course, there is an implied meaning or meaning that is not directly conveyed by the author. The meaning of a word in poetry often forces the reader to examine the true meaning or message to be conveyed.

There are several ways to interpret poetry. First, figure out the explicit or literal level. The literal meaning of a poem is its body. Second, thought about what is implied. A good performer also pays attention to the elements of poems: languages such as themes, tones, symbols, metaphors, images, language in which the reader reads the poem, music, and narrative elements. In this study, researchers pay more attention to linguistic symbols that generate denotational and lexical meanings.

Frege gives examples of denotation where reference terms, such as proper nouns and distinct NPs, are usually the points of reference. A content-word designation, such as an adjective, verb, or noun, is the collection of

everything in the current world of discourse that the word can describe. (Kroeger, 2018).

When we talk about "lexical reasoning", we mean that the semantic relationship between two words creates an inference relationship between the sentences containing those words. Jackendoff's views on lexicalization and the theory of lexical semantics tell us a lot about the nature of lexicalization. Because from a very general point of view, lexicalization involves incorporation into a vocabulary. This indicates that there are two strands of him related to lexicalization. At first, it is very similar to the diachronic view of lexicalization within generative morphology, but it gives a slightly more complete picture. Others add a new dimension to the discussion by focusing on his one focus area that is not. Usually treated in generative morphology as part of the phenomenon of lexicalization.

Jackendoff's view of the lexicon is broad, and its "lexical entry" status is not limited to words. Turning back to the idea of each lexical item comprising several linked structures, this is where we can begin to talk about lexicalization in one of its guises. Suppose we combine a word and an affix to make a new word. When this word is stored permanently in the lexicon, it is possible to speak of it as having been lexicalized. (Ten Hacken & Thomas, 2013). Lexical meaning is the meaning of a word before it changes form. Therefore, lexical meaning is commonly called lexicographic meaning. You can open a dictionary to find the lexical meaning of a word.

RESEARCH METHODS

The method used is descriptive qualitative. In expressing meaning in poetry. There are several steps taken in expressing denotation and lexical meaning, the first is reading poetry at the basic level of attention. Read a group of words and then pause before reading another word. Then, frame each line of words to look for symbols in each stanza with the help of the following resources such as a good encyclopedia.com and oxford learner's dictionary.

FINDINGS AND RESEARCH DISCUSSION

Poem Stanza 1

- a. *“Fear No More Fear no more the heat o' the sun;*
- b. *Nor the furious winter's rages,*
- c. *Thou thy worldly task hast done,*
- d. *Home art gone, and ta'en thy wages;*
- e. *Golden lads and girls all must,*
- f. *As chimney sweepers come to dust”*

In the first stanza 1a. we are presented with words which lexical meaning can be known by looking at their true meaning in the dictionary.

Table. 1 Analysis Stanza 1

Word	Semantic Meaning	Analysis
1.a.fear	Lexical meaning	<i>Fear</i> (noun) implies the bad feeling that you have when you are in danger or when a particular thing frightens you
1.a.No more	Grammatical meaning	No (exclamatio) means a negative replay or satatement. and More (determiner, pronoun) means a larger number or amount
1.a.heat	Lexical meaning	(n) hot weather
1.a.sun	Lexical meaning	(n) implies the star that shines in the sky during the day and gives the earth heat and light
1.b.furious	Lexical meaning	(adj) implies very angry
1.b.winter	Lexical meaning	(n) implies the coldest season of the year
1.b.rages	Grammatical meaning	(n) rage+ suffix-s =rages. rage Implies a feeling of violent anger that is

		difficult to control
1.c.thou	Grammatical meaning	(pronoun) implies you, when talking to only one person who is the subject of the verb.
thy	Grammatical meaning	(pronoun) the possessive case of thou
1.c.worldly	Grammatical meaning	(n) world + suffix-ly= worldly worldly Implies the earth/its people
	Denotation meaning	worldly denotes material values.
1.c.task	Lexical meaning	(n) implies a piece of work that somebody has to do, especially a hard or unpleasant one
1.d.home	Lexical meaning	(n) the house or flat that you live in, especially with your family
	Denotation meaning	home denotes the place in which one's domestic affection is centered.
1.d.art	Lexical meaning	(n) the use of the imagination to express ideas or feelings, particularly in painting, drawing or sculpture
1.d.gone	Grammatical meaning	present perfect tense implies used to say that a particular situation no longer exists
1.d.ta'en	Grammatical meaning	Experience letter k merging and become

		present perfect tense take implies
1.d.wages	Grammatical meaning	(n) wage + suffix-s =wages. wage Implies a regular amount of money that you earn, usually every week or every month, for work or services
	Denotation meaning	denotes a pile of coins as a reward
1.e.golden	Lexical meaning	(adi) (especially literally) made of gold
1.e.lads	Grammatical meaning	n) lad, suffix-s. For plural
	Lexical meaning	Lad implies human being-boy,
	Denotation meaning	lad (n) denotes a boy around six years old
1.e.girls	Lexical meaning	girl(n) implies human being-she.
	Grammatical meaning	n) girl+ suffix-s= girls.For plural
1.e.all	Grammatical meaning	(determiner) means the whole number of.
1.e.must	Grammatical meaning	(modal verb) used to say that something is necessary or very important (sometimes involving a rule or a law)
1.f.chimney	Lexical meaning	(n) a structure through which smoke or steam is carried up away from a fire, etc.
1.f.sweepers	Lexical meaning	a person whose job is to sweep something

	Denotation meaning	denotes child slaves as chimney sweeps
	Grammatical meaning	n) sweeper+ suffix-s=sweepers. For plural
1.f.come	Lexical meaning	(v) to move to or towards a person or place
1.f.dust	Lexical meaning	the fine powder of dirt that forms in buildings, on furniture, floors, etc.
	denotation meaning	denotes the chimney sweep died in flames

		therefore admired by many people
	Denotation meaning	<i>Great</i> denotes a person who has achieved importance or dictation in a field, a ruler or a great person.
2.b.thou	Grammatical meaning	See 1.c.
2.b.art	Lexical meaning	(n) the use of the imagination to express ideas or feelings
2.b.past	Grammatical meaning	connected with the form of a verb used to express actions in the past
2.b.tyrant	Lexical meaning	(n) a person who has complete power in a country and uses it in a cruel and unfair way
	Denotation meaning	Tyrant denotes arbitrary treatment
2.b.stroke	Lexical meaning	(n) a single movement of the arm when hitting somebody/something
2.c.care	Lexical meaning	(n) the process of caring for somebody/something and providing what they need for their health or protection
2.c.no more	Lexical meaning	See 1.a.

Poem Stanza 2

- a. *“Fear no more the frown of the great,*
- b. *Thou art past the tyrant's stroke:*
- c. *Care no more to clothe and eat;*
- d. *To thee the reed is as the oak:*
- e. *The sceptre, learning, physic,*
- f. *must All follow this, and come to dust”.*

Table. 2 Analysis Stanza 2

Word	Semantic Meaning	Analysis
2.a.fear	Lexical meaning	See 1.a.
2.a.frown	Lexical meaning	(v) to make a serious, angry or worried expression by bringing your eyebrows closer together so that lines appear on your forehead
2.a.No more	Grammatical meaning	See 1.a.
2.a.great	Lexical meaning	(adj) extremely good in ability or quality and

2.c.clothe	Lexical meaning	(v) implies action to clothe somebody
2.c.eat		<i>eat</i> denotes action to the act of putting something in the mouth, then chewing and swallowing it
2.d.thee	Grammatical meaning	(pronoun) means a word meaning 'you', used when talking to only one person who is the object of the verb
2.d.reed	Lexical meaning	(n) a tall plant like grass with a hollow stem that grows in or near water
2.d.oak	Lexical meaning	(n) Oaks are common in northern countries and can live to be hundreds of years old.
2.e.sceptre	Lexical meaning	(n) implies a decorated rod carried by a king or queen at ceremonies as a symbol of their power
2.e.learning	Lexical meaning	(n) the process of learning something
2.e.physic	Lexical meaning	(n) the art of healing
2.f.all	Lexical meaning	implies quantities-numbers.
	Denotation meaning	denotes deceased person.

2.f.must	Grammatical meaning	See. 1.a.
2.f.follow	Lexical meaning	(v)implies to come or go after or behind somebody/something
2.f.this		determiner, pronoun. used to refer to a particular person, thing or event that is close to you, especially compared with another
2.f.come	Grammatical meaning	See 1.f.
2.f.dust	Lexical meaning	See 1.f.

Poem Stanza 3

- a. *"Fear no more the lightning-flash,*
- b. *Nor the all-dread thunder-stone;*
- c. *Fear not slander, censure rash;*
- d. *Thou hast finished joy and moan;*
- e. *All lovers young, all lovers must*
- f. *Consign to thee, and come to dust"*.

Table.3 Analysis Stanza 3

Word	Semantic Meaning	Analysis
3.a.fear	Lexical meaning	see 1.a.
3.a.lightning	Lexical meaning	(n)implies a lightning bolt can heat the air as much as five times hotter than the surface temperature of the sun

3.a.flash	Lexical meaning	(n) shine or show a light to send (a signal)
3.b.dread	Lexical meaning	(v) to be very afraid of something; to fear that something bad is going to happen
3.b.thunder-	Lexical meaning	(n) the loud noise that you hear after a flash of lightning, during a storm
3.b. stone	Lexical meaning	(n)implies a small piece of rock of any shape
3.c.fear	Lexical meaning	(n) see 1.a.
3.c.slander	Lexical meaning	(n)implies a false spoken statement intended to damage the good opinion people have of somebody
3.c.censure	Lexical meaning	(n) strong criticism
3.c.rash	Lexical meaning	(n)implies a series of unpleasant things that happen over a short period of time
3.d.thou	Lexical meaning	(n) see 1.c.
3.d.hast	Lexical meaning	(v) a way of saying 'you have'
3.d.finished	Lexical meaning	(adj) fully completed, especially in a particular way
3.d.joy	Lexical meaning	(n) a feeling of great happiness
3.d.moan	Lexical meaning	(v) (especially of the wind) to make a long deep sound

	Denotation meaning	denotes sad feeling
3.e.all	Grammatical meaning	See 1.e.
3.e.lovers	Grammatical meaning	(n) suffix-s. Plural. lover implies a person who likes or enjoys a particular thing
	Denotation meaning	Denotes people who employ chimney sweepers
3.e.must	Grammatical meaning	See. 1.a.
3.f.consign	Lexical meaning	(v) deliver (something) to a person's
3.f.thee	Grammatical meaning	See 2.d.
	Denotation meaning	Denotes chimney sweepers
3.f.come	Lexical meaning	See 1.f.
3.f.dust	Lexical meaning	See 1.f.

Poem Stanza 4

- a. "No exorciser harm thee!
- b. Nor no witchcraft charm thee!
- c. Ghost unlaid forbear thee!
- d. Nothing ill come near thee!
- e. Quiet consummation have;
- f. And renowned be thy grave!"

Table.4 Analysis Stanza 4

Word	Semantic Meaning	Analysis
4.a.no		
4.a.exorciser	Denotatio n meaning	(n) implies a person who make an evil spirit leave a place or somebody's body by special

		prayers or magic
4.a.harm	Lexical meaning	(n) damage or injury that is caused by a person or an event
4.a.thee	Grammatical meaning	See 2.d.
4.b.witchcraft	Lexical meaning	(n) (in traditional stories and contexts) the use of magic powers, especially evil ones
4.b.charm	Lexical meaning	(n) a feature or quality that is pleasant or attractive
4.b.thee	Grammatical meaning	See 2.d.
4.c.ghost	Lexical meaning	(n) the spirit of a dead person that a living person believes they can see or hear
4.c.unlaid	Grammatical meaning	Prefix -un+laid=unlaid. Past participle of lay. Unlaid means not laid or palced
4.c.forbear	Lexical meaning	(n) implies to stop yourself from saying or doing something that you could or would like to say or do
4.c.thee	grammatical meaning	See 2.d.

4.d.nothing	Lexical meaning	(n) implies something of no importance or significance
4.d.ill	Lexical meaning	(adj) suffering from an illness or disease; not feeling well
4.d.come	Lexical meaning	See 1.f.
4.d.thee	Grammatical meaning	See 2.d.
4.e.quiet	Lexical meaning	(adj) making very little noise
4.e.consumation	Lexical meaning	(n) he fact of making something complete or perfect
4.f.renowned	Lexical meaning	(adj) famous and respected
4.f.thy	Lexical meaning	Determiner, a word meaning 'your', used when talking to only one person
4.f.grave	Lexical meaning	(n) a place in the ground where a dead person is buried

CONCLUSION

In stanza 1 the poetry reader is presented with fear no more which is repeated twice. There is an emphasis that there is no longer any fear of the heat of the sun or winter's rage. Then the word woldly task has done can be interpreted as work that has been done with low wages by chimney sweepers. Chimney sweepers are boys and girls at the golden age of 6 years. At the end of the word dust shows death to ashes. Stanza 2, the reader is presented with people who hold power, rules that are tyrannical, symbols of power. Stanza 3, readers are presented with frightening natural conditions and rules that require them to remain silent. However, this can lead the reader

to be able to capture what the thee (chimney sweepers) feel, be it pleasure or lamentation. Stanza 4, there is emphasis on the word thou which refers to a chimney sweep who is free from abuse and is remembered

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