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A COMPARISON OF POETRY STRUCTURES: *NIGHT* BY BLAKE AND *SHE WALKS IN BEAUTY* BY BYRON
Perbandingan Struktur Puisi: *Night* Karya Blake dan *She Walks in Beauty* Karya Byron

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Abstrak: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk membandingkan struktur dua buah puisi: *Night* oleh Blake dan *She Walks in Beauty* oleh Byron. Ada tiga fokus penelitian, yakni tema, majas, dan pencitraan. Peneliti menggunakan penelitian kualitatif dan juga teori pendekatan struktural. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa penyair tersebut menggunakan tema, majas, dan pencitraan. Ada banyak jenis majas dan pencitraan dalam puisi tersebut. Pada puisi *Night*, hanya ada empat majas, yaitu (a) simile, (b) personifikasi, (c) metafora, dan (d) hiperbola dan menggunakan (1) visual, (2) auditory, (3) taktil, dan (4) kinestetik sebagai pencitraan. Pada puisi *She Walks in Beauty*, Byron menggunakan (a) simile, (b) personifikasi, dan (c) litotes sebagai majas dan pencitraannya adalah (1) visual dan (2) kinestetik. Puisi *Night* dan *She Walks in Beauty* menunjukkan perbedaan dan persamaan yang berkaitan dengan gaya penulisan penyairnya. Blake adalah penyair yang subjektif sedangkan Byron adalah penyair yang objektif dalam menulis. Kedua penyair tersebut menggunakan alam dengan cara yang berbeda untuk membangun tema, majas, dan pencitraan. Blake menggunakan alam untuk menggambarkan dua tempat yang berbeda dan Byron menggunakan alam untuk menggambarkan karakter wanita.
Kata kunci: puisi, struktur, gaya menulis

Asbtract: *This research aims to compare the structures of two poetries:* Night *by Blake and* She Walks in Beauty *by Byron. There are three focuses in this research, namely theme, figure of speech and imagery. To analyzed it, the researcher used the qualitative research and also structural approach theory. The result of this research shows that the poets of those poetries use theme, figure of speech and imagery. There are many kinds of figures of speech and imageries in the poetries. In Night, there are only four figures of speech, namely (a) simile, (b) personification, (c) metaphor and (d) hyperbole and uses (1) visual, (2) auditory, (3) tactile and (4) kinesthetic as the imageries. In She Walks in Beauty, Byron uses (a) simile, (b) personification and (c) litotes as figures of speech and the imageries are (1) visual and (2) kinesthetic. The poetries Night and She Walks in Beauty show differences and similarities with regard to their poets' writing style. Blake is subjective whereas Byron is objective in writing. Both poets use the nature in different ways to build the theme, figures of speech and imageries. Blake uses the nature to describe two contrast places and Byron uses the nature to describe a woman character.*
Keywords: *poetry, structure, writing style*

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1. Introduction

The emergence of literary works is motivated by the human encouragement to show their existence. One of the literary works that develops fast is poetry. This shows that the role of poetry in life is dominant to show the identity of life. Many people take the living lesson contained in it. Whitling (2012:18) concluded that "the literary work is a matter of a 'felt experience', 'personal response' or 'imaginative uniqueness': such terms, inseparable for us today from the whole idea of the 'imaginative' work".

In this research, poetry is chosen as an object of research to obtain the poets' feelings or experiences. It can also give information concerning the poetry about the poetry's structure. While understanding the poetry, the ability to master the structure that build up the poetry is very needed. So far, the researchs mostly done are to enhance the ability to create critical thinking towards literary works, especially poetry. However, the research related to poetry's structure is still lacking. Whereas, in understanding the poetry, it is not enough to simply do an appreciation of the poetry, but also it is important to know the poetry's stucture.

The poetries used in this research are from the era of romanticism. In this era, many authors emphasized the value of imagination because the literary object, such as poetry, became an idea of creativity. Davis (2014:20) stated "… the time of romantic period, poetry was becoming virtually synonymous with the 'imaginative': to write about what did not exist was somehow more soul-stirring and valuable…". It means that in this period the most important trait of poetry was the imagination. It is called imagination when the poet writes about something that does not exist into his work to be valuable. It is naturally from the poet's soul.

In the era of romanticism, there were many famous authors. They all had great literary works. However, poetries used as objects in this research are works by William Blake and George Gordon Byron (Lord Byron) because they had very influential works at that time. This research will analyze *Night* by Blake and *She Walks in Beauty* by Byron.

According to Ellis and Yeats (1893:10) affirms "A really big work devoted to Blake would have the effect of elevating Blake's importance as a great poet". It is not only that, Wordsworth (1843:15) also states "William Blake's work was written in many ways. I wrote a life of Blake about any life of him. His thinking as much as his work''.

Besides Blake, Byron also had a great work as a poet and wrote many books of literary theory. Masiello (1923:87-88) says that,

> "Lord Byron wrote during his many travels. His poetry combined the more popular features of the late-eigteenth-century romanticism : colorful descriptions of exotic nature, disillusioned meditations on the vanity of earthly things, and a lyrical exaltation of freedom".

It was said that Blake and Byron's poetries mostly reflected their characters' images and brought extraordinary uniqueness into their writings. In Blake and Byron's poetries, they were able to present different strengths. They presented essential humanitarian values, and even defended it in their works. In terms of their poetries, the forms are very miscellaneous, similar to the traditional form, with eight lines per stanza, even though many of their works had irregular structures.

Based on the explanation above, it is revealed the reasons in choosing both poetries as the research objects. In Blake's poetry, *Night*, the pattern is irregular, consists of eight sentences on each verse. It has some some elements which contained in it. On the other hand, Byron's poetry, *She Walks in Beauty*, is structured regularly. The number of lines in each stanza is fixed, the rhyme is too. When analyzing the different structures, there is a basis in comparing both poetries.

In analyzing the structures, the depth of the language and the creativity strength are shown. Of course, a comparative study can elaborate the structures since the explanation is more complex and accurate. The comparative structure of poetry illustrates the aesthetic value, especially in Blake and Byron's poetries.

In order for this research obtains maximum results and targeted, it is important to formulate the problems clearly. As for the problem statements, this research questioned: What are the structures of Blake and Byron's poetry and how are the differences and the similarities in the structure for both poetries.

Every scientific work is strived to leads to the desired goal. As for The objectives which need to be achieved in the research that are to see the structures in Blake and Byron's poetry and to analyze the structures in the differences and the similarities of poetry. Practically, this research can be the suggestions for the next researcher appropriate topics that are relevant to the discussed problems. And also it is able to develop the abilities and the skills in conducting a scientific work.

2. Preview of Related Literature

2.1 Previous Study

Researches related to poetries have been done by some people. There are also many references of previous studies related to this research that is being conducted by the researcher. One of the research is a journal paper, *Menggugah Identitas keangsaan Melalui Puisi*, by Besse Darmawati (2017). This research aims to describe the elements, meaning and cultural values in the poems that contain positive values for human life. The data are *Kata Cinta Usia 51*, *Jabatan yang Hilang* and *Kita Adalah Pemilik Sah Republik Ini*. Objectively, these poems have the themes of belief in worldly life, the excessive mistaken and the resurrection of life. Intuitively, the meaning of these three poems makes people aware that life is only temporary, so they cannot escape from gratitude, must not feel despair in facing hardships, are not mistaken by the beauty of the world and strive to achieve a good quality of life. The cultural values of these poems are gratitude, fortitude, faithful, patience, bravery, firmness and responsibility.

Next, there is also a research by Damanhuri (2011) entitled *Imagery and*

Figurative Language on Robert Frost's Poetry: "To Earthward" and "Wind and Window Flower" (A Structural Analysis). In this study, he focused on the imagery and the figurative language. He analyzed the structure by reading the poetry carefully and giving the attention for each line that contains imageries and figurative languages. He found that Robert Frost used imagery and figurative language in his poetries. There were many kinds of imageries and figurative languages found in Frost's poetries. In *To Eartward*, there are only four imageries from seven types of imageries and he also used hyperbole as figurative languange. In *Wind and Window Flower*, there were only two imageries, namely visual and auditory imagery, and he also used three figurative languages, namely methapor, personification and hyporbole.

Based on the researches above, it is concluded that there are a lot of researches about poetry. However, research on poetry's structure using comparative study has not been done before. In the first study above, the researcher simply elaborated tone and figure of speech in his research. The second study only explained imagery and figurative language. Meanwhile, the third study analyzed some intrinsic elements. All studies above used sructural approach absolutely. However, they did not used comparative study. So, the research on poetry's structure using comparative study is necessary. Certainly, it can complete previous studies with the relevant titles.

2.2 Poetry

2.2.1 *Night* by Blake

Night

The sun descending in the west;
The evening star does shine;
The birds are silent in their nest,
And I must seek for mine.
The moon, like a flower
In heaven's high bower,
With silent delight
Sits and smiles on the night.

Farewell, green fields and happy groves,
Where flocks have took delight,
Where lambs have nibbled, silent moves
The feet of angels bright;
Unseen, they pour blessing,
And joy without ceasing,
On each bud and blossom,
And each sleeping bosom.

They look in every thoughtless nest
Where birds are covered warm;
They visit caves of every beast,
To keep them all from harm:
If they see any weeping
That should have been sleeping,
They pour sleep on their head,
And sit down by their bed.

And there the lion's ruddy eyes
Shall flow with tears of gold:
And pitying the tender cries,
And walking round the fold:
Saying: 'Wrath by His meekness,
And, by His health, sickness,
Is driven away
From our immortal day.

'And now beside thee, bleating lamb,
I can lie down and sleep,
Or think on Him who bore thy name,
Graze after thee, and weep.
For, washed in life's river,
My bright mane for ever
Shall shine like the gold,
As I guard o'er the fold.'

The poetry *Night* was published in 1789 by an English poet, William Blake. It was written with the purpose of enlightening the audience about the existence of protective forces and the inevitable evils of mankind. He was an eccentric, though highly religious, man. Nearly all of his poetries contained some reference to god or allude to the bible in some manner. In *Night,* Blake was not-so-subtly, suggested the existence of guardian angels and demons of the night. His poetries were filled with descriptive language, extended metaphor and simile.

There are many contrasting thoughts, feelings and attitudes. The poetry is mainly about how the poet saying farewell to daytime and describing the angels who watch over everyone during the nighttime. Many things influence the poet that can affect how the poetry is written and what feelings are expressed depending on the situation. In this poetry, the figurative language is abundant and can be interpreted differently. In addition, the theme of the poetry can teach many important lessons. First, finding out about a poet's life and time can make it easier to understand why he wrote the poetry.

When reading the poetry, one may come across many figures of speech that have to be interpreted in order to understand it. The poet compares the moon to a flower, probably because both are beautiful and have many different meanings. He also gives human characteristics to the moon saying that it sits and smiles, and there are many messages about life and people that can be very important and major lessons.

As many can see, William Blake wrote a great variety of poetries, but in particular, the poetry *'Night'* really stands out and it is very interesting to me. The writing style is truly unique compared to other poets. Religion and the belief in spirits are brought out and emphasized in almost every poetry he wrote. Although Blake is considered by contemporaries for his idiosyncratic views, he is held in high regard by later critics for his expressiveness and creativity and for the philosophical and mystical undercurrents within his works.

2.2.2 *She Walks in Beauty* by Byron

She walks in beauty, like the night
Of cloudless climes and starry skies;
And all that's best of dark and bright
Meet in her aspect and her eyes:
Thus mellow'd to that tender light
Which heaven to gaudy day denies.

One shade the more, one ray the less,
Had half impaired the nameless grace
Which waves in every raven tress,
Or softly lightens o'er her face;
Where thoughts serenely sweet express
How pure, how dear their dwelling-place.

And on that cheek, and o'er that brow,
So soft, so calm, yet eloquent,
The smiles that win, the tints that glow,
But tell of days in goodness spent,
A mind at peace with all below,
A heart whose love is innocent!

She walks in Beauty was a poetry by George Gordon Byron, or usually called as Lord Byron, written in 1814 and published in 1815 in "Hebrew Melodies". It was said that the poetry was written based on Mrs. Wilmot, Byron's cousin, several months before the author met and married his first wife, Anna Milbanke. Lord Byron attended a party at Lady Sitwell's, and Byron met his cousin, the

beautiful Mrs. Wilmot, and her beauty inspired the author. He was inspired by the sight of his cousin and she became the essence of the poetry.

His cousin was wearing black clothes and raven tresses and a friend of the author wrote it, as it was seen at party. It is not a love poetry, because it reflects beauty and purity, the inner and outer beauty of his cousin. However, some critics had said that Byron fell in love with his cousin, but there is nothing in the poetry that refers to love. I think that the way Byron referred to beauty and the manner the author described the beauty of his cousin, in comparison with a starry night, is sublime. Moreover, I think that this poetry causes admiration to the readers because they admire the way Byron expressed beauty.

Generally, poetry does not become old. It is contemporary, and *She walks in Beauty* reflects this. This poetry could be a present poetry, because its sense and meaning could be applied to today's beauty. Beauty remains equal, is always the same, in the past and in present times, and moreover, it will remain so in the future.

Lord Byron is considered one of the most important and interesting poets of the Romantic Movement in England, and *She Walks in Beauty* is frequently considered one of his most powerful works. During the eighteenth century, an artistic, literary and intellectual movement was originated in Western Europe. It was partly a revolt against aristocratic, social and political norms of the Enlightenment period and a reaction against the scientific rationalization of nature in art and literature. It was called Romanticism. Lord Byron has been considered one of the most important poets in that period.

2.3 Structural Approach

In studying poetry, an approach is very necessary because literary works are easily to be understood. This research uses a structural approach. The meaning of a poetry must be known and the building aspects of works should be analyzed and connected to other aspects so that the meaning which contained in a poetry is able to be understood well. The structural approach means the literary work as a whole of overall meaning.

2.3.1 Theme

Ryan and Bernard (2003:86) stated that "Formulating a theme is an exercise, which helps the reader understand what the poetry says; it also helps the reader experience to the poetry". It means the theme is a central idea that is expressed by poet through his poetry. It is very important in a poetry. It is usually the main framework in the development of poetry. In this case, the poet can fabricate any poetry through the right theme.

The theme of a work describes the whole story of the work itself. However, it is the main content of poetry. It is the dominant idea that is explored by a literary work. In poetry, the theme could be about life, society, human nature and love. It often explores timeless and universal idea. The poet usually presents the theme to the readers that may be deep, and it is sometimes difficult to be undestood and even so from the moralistic point of view.

It is a piece of fiction as poetry and its view about life and how people

behave. In poetry, it is not intended to teach or preach. In fact, it is not presented directly at all. In other words, it must figure out the theme itself. Sometimes, it is more usefully applied to a general concept, whether implicit or asserted, where its imaginative work is designed to make persuasive to the reader.

Thus, it can be assumed that the theme is the poet's reason in writing a poetry. In short, it plays an important role in literature, including poetries. Most of themes are implied rather than explicitly stated. It is different from the superficial outlay of the text. It is normally the meaning of the text on more abstract level.

2.3.2 Figure of Speech

Using figures of speech in poetry can make the poetry more beautiful. The figure of speech is one of the structure in poetry. The poet uses figures of speech to express something through poetry in a unique way. The figure of speech is usually not interpreted literally. It is based on Connell's opinion (1913:183) who said that "a figure of speech is any way of saying something other than the ordinary way, meanwhile figure of speech defined as language that cannot be taken literally".

It can also be said that the figure of speech can be observed from many point of views. It is observed from language aspect and non language aspect. It is distinguished based on word choices, note, structure of sentences and direct and indirect meaning. In analyzing poetry *Night* and *She Walks in Beauty*, this research focuses on the use of word choices.

The figure of speech based on the word choices generally called as evaluative or emotive, from usual languange either in spelling, structuring word to get clear, pressuring, adornment or other effects. It has many functions; to explain, strengthen, bring the non-human object to life, stimulation, to create humor as adornment and to beautify the use of language. Nevertheless, as any figure of speech, it has figurative meaning that may cause an ambiguity which influences the clarity.

There are many kinds of figure of speech. However, only some figures of speech that explained here.

a. Simile

Simile is a figure of speech that equates one thing to another. Usually, this figure of speech uses the word of comparison, namely *like*, *or* and etc. As Achard and Kemmer (2004:124) stated, "Simile is a figure of speech in which a similarity between two objects is directly expressed, usually it uses the word *as* or *like*". It means that there are two very different things, but at least it is still one aspect.

It is a comparison which is made between two objects of different kinds that at least have one point in common. It can be simple, briefly expressed or long and sustained, known then as the epic simile. It always expresses a similarity. Still, for two objects to be compared as a simile, they ought to be dissimiliar in a kind.

Example: *the eagle falls like a thunderbolt*

b. Metaphor

Metaphor is a figure of speech that is similar to simile. However, this figure of speech does not use comparison. In Metaphor, it states something as the same or almost the same, but in fact it is not. Metaphor is intended to replace or identify a

word. Achard and Kemmer (2004:132) concluded that, "Metaphor is an implied analogy which imaginatively identifies one object with another and ascribes to the first object or more of the qualities of the second or invests the first with emotional or imaginative".

It can be concluded that metaphor is the process of comparing two things as if they are one. Those things happen because metaphor does not have the connective words. It is often implied as simile. In simile, the comparison is seen clearly. The concept of simile is A is *like* B, however the concept of metaphor is A is B.

Example: *merry larks are plough-men's clock*

c. Personification

Personification is a kind of figure of speech that is equated things with the human. The inanimate thing is created to do something. It can be considered like the human. The conditions or natural events are often said as the condition or the events that is experienced by human. In this case, the inanimate thing is regarded as a human being or person. It aims to clarify the description of the events or circumstances.

As Achard and Kemmer (2004:132) stated,

> "Personification is a figure of speech which endows animals, ideas, abstractions, and inanimate objects with human form, character, or sensibilities; the representing of imaginary creatures or things a having human personalities, intelligence, and emotions; as impersonation in drama of one character or person, whether real or fictitious, by another person".

It means that the point of personification is to express the abstract idea to inanimate objects or aspects of nature are described as if it were human. It endows animals and inanimate object with human form, the presenting of creatures as human. It is the representation of a thing or animal in the form of a person. It is made to act like a person and thereby gives animations, clarity and nearness to those things which are normally thought of as impersonal and aloof from human affairs.

Example: *The two ravens are speaking*

d. Hyperbole

In this figure of speech, the poet expresses things and events that are excessively close to the reality as the desire and the freedom of a poet. It does not contain the literal meaning of the words that support it, but it refers to the implied meaning. As Holman (1981:272) stated, "In hyperbole a statement is made emphatic by overstatement".

It can be said that hyperbole is used as a means of emphasizing the truth of a statement. It is made to be clear by overstatement. Some words which are used in a poetry are overstatement from true meaning. It is used to make the objects become greater than the real object.

Example: *That suitcase weighed a ton.*

e. Litotes

According to Holman (1981:327), "Litotes is the use of a negated antonym to make an understatement or to emphatically affirm the positive". It means litotes is a figure of speech that states any negative

into positive. It reduces or weakens the actual statement.
Example: *She is not a beauty queen* –it means she is ugly

2.3.3 Imagery
Through imagery, the poet tries to inspire reader so that a reader is able to see, hear and feel like the poet. It can provide a clear description, and it creates a special atmosphere to attract the attention of the reader. Perrine (Via Resnitriwati, 2005:16) concluded that,

> "Imagery can be defined as a descriptive language used to represent people, things, places, actions and experiences. Imagery becomes a special way to analyze the image that the poet tries to describe using words".

Thus, it can be said that imagery is a word or phrase that can clarify what the poet said. It is called as a mental picture in a poetry, its effect stimulates a response which is not just a reaction to what poet has to say by its poet, and it draws to the reader's intellectual and emotional experience. The function of image are to provide a clear picture, to create a special atmosphere, to make image of life and to attract the readers in feeling the intention of poetry.

It is one of the main element of all creative writing because an image is simply a virtual life which involves the reader's sense. In other words, it is anything which can experience through the sense or it may be set of images appealing to more than one sense. It constantly adds work in poetry, sometimes through a single word, sometimes through extended description, but it always appeals to our knowledge of one thing, in an effort to lead us to the knowledge of something else.

It is made as the readers have the ability to see and hear the words imaginatively. It is sometimes said that imagery is the basis of poetry and it shall be observed the force of this assertion. The poet invites the readers to be exist in the world of poetry and causes to experience that world as directly and unmistakebly as the experience of itself. There are several kinds of imageries that are created by the poet, those are:

a. Visual Imagery
"Visual imagery is an imagery which relates to visual imagination" (Chris, 2001: 21). It is a kind of imagery that appears mostly in a poetry because almost words represented are basicly seeable. It is the most comfortable form of imagery for most writers.
Example: *The clouds were low and hairy like locks blown forward in the gleam of eyes.*

b. Auditory Imagery
"Auditory Imagery is an imagery which relates to the auditory" (Chris, 2001:21). This image represents sound like word 'buzzing', 'chiming' and others related to the sound. This imagery is developed by the poet to make an auditory imaginative in a poetry. The auditory imagery that evokes in a poetry is not like auditory perception. It means when the readers read it, they only feel the sense of hearing, but not hearing in a purpose.
Example: *The rumbling sound of clouds, indicated start of monsoon.*

c. Tactile Imagery
"Tactile Imagery is one of imagery that is caused by the skin" (Chris, 2001:25).

Tactile imagery is addressing our sense of touch. Those than can be felt from our hands, or skin, is known as tactile imagery. Tactile imagery appeals to the sense of touch by presenting attributes like hardness, softness or hot and cold sensations.
Example: *She felt down on the soft mattress filled with swan feathers and exhaled happily.*

d. Kinesthetic Imagery
"Kinesthetic Imagery is one of imagery that is caused by movement" (Chris, 2001:27). It is a broader term used to describe the sense of movement or tension. It encompasses any physical interaction with our body, such as heat or cold transfer, movement and internal emotions.
Example: *Tossing their heads in sprightly dance.*

3 Method of The Research
3.1 Research Design
According to Creswell (2009:3), "Research designs are plans and the procedures for research that span the decisions from broad assumptions to detailed methods of data collection and analysis". It can be said that research design related to a plan on how to collect, display and analyze the data more efficiently and effectively and get the detailed data. It suggests a structural problems of research and an investigation plan which will be used to obtain empirical evidence.

The method that is used in this research is qualitative research by reviewing literature researchs to provide the research data. In this study, two different poetries are compared by using the structural approach. Those poetries are *Night* and *She Walks in Beauty*. Then, structures of both poetries will be elaborated.

3.2 Research Instrument
An instrument is very important to find out the result of research. So, it must be well prepared. In this research, there are two research instruments that are used in conducting the research. The first is note taking. Note taking is used to write important thing during collecting data. It aims to prepare the possibility of losing the relevant data. The thing that should be paid attention to improve note taking are reading and analyzing the data carefully to take good notes.

The second is documentation. It is obtained in the form of printed documents. It is a technique used for collecting data from non-human resource, such as books, journals, articles, e-books and etc. The data that are used as referencse must be saved well so that it adds to the list of references.

4. Discussion
4.1 Findings
4.1.1 Night
It is one of William Blake's poetries. This poetry was published in 1789. It consists of six stanzas of eight lines each. It describes two contrast places, the world and the heaven. In many of his works, William Blake always applied the moral aspect as in the poetry *Night.*

4.1.1.1 Theme
In each of his works, the poet is not only explaining the ideas, but he also can give something to the reader. It can deliver about the problems of his life or an opinion about life or about a moral value. Finding theme is certainly not an easy

thing to do because the poet has intention or purpose in implying the theme of his work.

Through the description of nature taken: *the sun* (L1/S1), *the star* (L2/S1), *the birds* (L3/S1), *the moon* (L5/S1) and some events of nature that have been occurred, the poetry *Night* describes the nature atmosphere which is safe and peaceful. In the night, the animals finally went to their places. However, the atmosphere changed instantly at night when predators were stalking the prey.

In this poetry, Blake wanted to show the reader that in a quiet time of night, the time where the animals feel safe (*To keep them all from harm*, in L20/S3), they should be worried toward the presence of predators (*When wolves and tigers howl for prey,* L25/S4). The angels keep them from harm, but all predators tried to destroy the efforts of angel. When the predators successfully attacked their preys, the preys were received by the angels in heaven (*The angels, most heedful*, L3/S4, and *Receive each mild spirit,* L31/S4), then they were greeted with a better life (*New worlds to inherit*, L32/S4).

After being in heaven, the lion was not as predators anymore, but as servants of god (*And there the lion's ruddy eyes*, L33/S5, and *Shall flow with tears of gold*, L34/S5). All preys got a quiet life in heaven (*I can lie down and sleep,* L42/S6), so they got an eternal life forever (*My bright mane for ever*, L46/S6, and *Shall shine like the gold*, L47/S6).

In this poetry, Blake shows two contrast conditions, the word which is full harm and the heaven which is peaceful. The animals or the harm atmosphere that were described in the poetry may be assumed as the condition of the real world, where at some places there are still many people who feel worried about the rude leader of a region. The cruel leader treated them very rude. People can only pray for the grace of god toward the cruel leader. The idea that nature is infected by human sin and it must be restored alongside humanity so that in the life in heaven, they got the retaliation for what they have done during their life.

4.1.1.2 Figure of Speech

No	Sentence	Stanza	Lines	Figure of Speech
1.	The moon, like a flower	1	5	Simile
2.	Shall shine like the gold	6	47	
3.	Sits and smiles on the night	1	8	Personification
4.	Saying, 'Wrath, by His meekness,	5	37	
5.	Shall flow with tears of gold	5	34	Metaphor
6.	For, washed in life's river	5	45	
7.	Seeking to drive their thirst away,	4	27	Hyperbole

Table 1. List of Figure of Speech found in *'Night'*

4.1.2 *She Walks in Beauty*

It is one of Lord Byron's poetry. It was written in 1814 and published in 1815. It consists of three stanzas and every stanza has six lines. This is actually written when Byron met his cousin firs time, Mrs. Wilmot, in a party. The beauty of Mrs. Wilmot inspired Byron to write this poetry. He was inspired by the sight of his cousin and she became the essence of his poetry.

4.1.2.1 Theme

This poetry contains many complicated dictions. Thus, it makes the determination of this theme to be more difficult. The description of the use of the word *she* (L1/S1) means his cousin. The history of this poetry holds when Byron attended the party. He met his cousin for the first time. He likened his cousin *like the night* (L1/S1). He used this word to describe the beautiful personality of woman and looks when he met his cousin. Then, he used the phrase *And all that's best of dark and bright, Meet in her aspect and her eyes* (L3-4/S1) to show his admiration to his cousin. It is indicated that his cousin is so pure. In a way, she might be exceptional to him.

Byron idolized the beauty of this woman and fantasized her supernatural beauty. In phrases the *tender light* (L5/S1) is *mellowed*, it is actually in contrast to the *gaudy day* (L6/S1) which has only the glaring sun and no shade to soften its radiance. Hence, his cousin's simple, inner perfection produced a beauty to nature herself *or softly lightens o'er her face* (L10/S2). Then, Byron said *How pure, how dear their dwelling-place* (L12/S2). It can be imagined that he admired her a lot and it can be seen how much his exaggeration when he was describing her.

Byron actually suggested the woman's behavior within her appearance, she would be *so soft, so calm, yet eloquent* (L14/S3). Although Byron seemed to be talking about appearances, he actually referred to the *nameless grace* that has to be grateful. It is the inner personality as well that is so attractive about his cousin.

In the last sentence of this poetry, Byron ended it with the description of moral characterization. The soft cheek, the calm move and the tints in the skin eloquently express not only the physical beauty but also her morality. The physical beauty reflects days spent doing well, *a mind at peace* and *a heart whose love is innocent* (L18/S3). It is typical of Byron's romantic sensibilities to see beauty as woman's positive aspect which is associated with the physical and morality. The woman described in this poetry with so compelete beauty. Blake appreciated his cousin's beauty to its fullest.

4.1.2.2 Figure of Speech

No	Sentence	Stanza	Lines	Figure of Speech
1.	She walks in beauty, like the night	1	1	Simile
2.	Meet in her aspect and her eyes	4	1	Personification
3.	Which heaven to gaudy day denies.	6	1	
5.	The smiles that win,	15	3	

	the tints that glow,			
6.	A heart whose love is innocent!	18	3	Litotes

Table 2. List of Figure of Speech found in '*She Walks in Beauty*'

4.2 Discussion

4.2.1 Differences Analysis of Poetry

No.	Structure	*Night*	*She Walks in Beauty*
1.	Theme	The concept of belief	A woman's beautiful character
2.	Figure of speech	Methapor and Hyperbole	Litotes
3.	Imagery	Auditory and Tictile	-

Table 3. List of Differences found in poetry

4.2.1.1 Theme in *Night* and *She Walks in Beauty*

Both poetries were actually written in the era of romanticism. However, they were written by different poets. In the previous explanation, *Night* was written by Blake whereas *She Walks in Beauty* was written by Byron. They wrote in different visions in writing and they were two great poets in literature. While looking at their poetic works, it is easily seen and understood. Both these poets were blessed with the spirit in them.

In Blake's poetry, *Night,* he claimed to experience vision throughout his life to this poetry. He was often associated with the beautiful religious theme and this poetry may be inspired him further with spiritual work. Certainly, the religious concept is the central idea found in this poetry. The god constituted the intellectual centre of his writing, and from this he drew inspiration. In this poetry, Blake wrote the description about god's power. It can be seen from this sentence.

The feet of angels bright;
Unseen they pour blessing,

From those sentences, Blake already started implementing the concept of belief in angels. Blake believed that he was personally instructed and encouraged through the angels to create his artistic work, which he claimed were actively read and enjoyed in writing this poetry. Then, he believed all the good deeds and the sins will get the same repayment based on what the human has done in life. It is shown from the sentences below.

'And now beside thee, bleating lamb,
I can lie down and sleep;
Or think on Him who bore thy name,
Graze after thee and weep.
For, washed in life's river,

Through those sentences Blake also mentions the concept of night being associated with faith. As the explanation before, Blake was familiar with this concept and he used it in order to further emphasize the strong faith symbols and themes in the poetry. It claims poetry *Night* focused on illusory comfort. Blake emphasized that although the human may be comforted with material things, however, there is no comfort like the heaven.

In Byron's poetry, *She Walks in Beauty*, he focused mainly about a woman character who in some ways represented by the poet. He would tell the reader that they are supposed to think about the person who is being told about this beautiful

woman. Although, it is rare that poetry in personality of the poet is not the central concern. In this poetry, it is almost hidden within the attempt to throw attention to the beautiful woman in the title. This poetry uses image of a beautiful woman's personality and look. It is indicated in this phrase below.

She walks in beauty, like the night
Meet in her aspect and her eyes;

The information which is displayed on those sentences indicated that this woman, besides having beauty within her, she also has good appearance, like an aura.

And on that cheek, and o'er that brow,
So soft, so calm, yet eloquent,
The smiles that win, the tints that glow,

The way he described her beauty in this poetry made a point of mentioning her goodness, her serenity, which all have a direct attention on her looks. The woman's beauty originates her thought and the purity of her looks that are illustrated through those sentences.

4.2.1.2 Figure of speech in '*Night*' and '*She Walks in Beauty*'

Poetries must have at least a different thing, as well as figures of speech that are used. The poet in both poetries used a figure of speech as an ornament on their poetry, but the differences of figure of speech reviewed further. The figure of speech is one technique in creation of poetry to express the poetic thought. It is used as an analysis material to strengthen the data in this study. There are several figures of speech used in those poetries.

The figures of speech used in *Night* are simile, personification, metaphor and hyperbole. The metaphor and hyperbole are not found in *She Walks in Beauty*. In poetry *Night,* the metaphor in the phrase is *tears of gold*. As the explanation before, it can be distinguished usefully from two different things. However, the poet connects them as one of two fundamental modes of thought. In the next sentence, he also uses *life's river*. Both sentences contain two words, but they are connected to each other by poet. Both phrases imply the inner meaning that made as the living human. As we know, the form of a lump of gold will remain high value. It is as well as with a river that is identified as the source of life.

In *She Walks in Beauty,* the different figure of speech is litotes. The sentence which contains litotes is *A heart whose love is innocent.* The word innocent shows the negative sentences, moreover the poet says that as it has the meaning in positive sentence. Byron wanted to clarify that the sentence *A heart whose love is innocent* is addressed to any person who sees the woman in the poetry, who will be amazed because of how he detailed the beauty of the described woman.

4.2.1.3 Imagery in '*Night*' and '*She Walks in Beauty*'

Imageries that are obtained in both poetries are very clear. In *Night* and *She Walks in Beauty*, the difference imageries found are auditory and tactile. The poetry *Night* surely contains those imageries, while *She Walks in Beauty* does not contain those imageries. The poetry *Night* may contain a lot of imageries because this poetry has a lot of stanzas that is appealing than *She Walks in Beauty*. In the form of the content, this poetry is denser.

The sentence *the birds are silent in their nest, where lambs have nibbled, silent*

moves contains words that can be identified as using the auditory senses, namely *silent* and *silent moves.* The poet did not use many words that contain auditory imagery. One reason found is because it is one of the freedom expression of the poet. The literature, such as poetry, is not bound by the rules. However, the poet used imageries so that its language looks beautiful.

4.2.2 Similarities Analysis of Poetry

No.	Structure	*Night*	*She Walks in Beauty*
1.	Theme	It is built through the Nature	It is built through the Nature
2.	Figure of speech	Simile and Personification	Simile and Personification
3.	Imagery	Visual and Kinestethic	Visual and Kinestethic

Table 4. List of Similarities found in poetry

4.2.2.1 Theme in '*Night*' and '*She Walks in Beauty*'

After analyzing the differences of two poetries above, it is found that similarities can also be analyzed with the related analysis to the theme. If both poetries are considered carefully, it can be seen that both poets build equally the hidden theme through the description of nature. This is seen when many sentences contain symbols of nature and natural events which has occurred. In *Night*, Blake used the event of nature as the beginning his poetry.

The sun descending in the west,
The evening star does shine;

Then, in the next paragraph, Blake described the conflict in around nature but this time he used the predators as law holders that occurred in nature.

When wolves and tigers howl for prey,
They pitying stand and weep;

The next life after the world is also portrayed through the description by using the nature, but the lion is not as a predator anymore. Thus, this poetry emphasizes two contrast places, namely the cruel world and heaven, which is full of goodness. Through the existing description, the treatments gotten from the world is different from what depicted in heaven.

In Addition, in *She Walks in Beauty,* in determining a theme, it is also taken through the description of nature. In the first poetry, it uses the natural events as the beginning, while in the second poetry, the nature is served as an illustration of a woman's beauty.

She walks in beauty, like the night
Of cloudless climes and starry skies;

The woman's character is illustrated in nature as an idea at the opening of this poetry and it is also described in the following paragraphs. The description that illustrated seems to have explained the characteristics of physical and mental in woman which is exist in this poetry. Thus, Byron had emphasized the natural value in a woman.

In the first poetry, he used two contrasting places, while in the second poetry used contrasting nature like *dark* and *bright*. So, in this second poetry, he seemed to choose the dominant good because the characters used in the second poetry is illustrated so beautifully.

4.2.2.2 Figure of speech in '*Night*' and '*She Walks in Beauty*'

The figure of speech is the same in both

poetry namely simile and personification. As explanation before, the simile in the first poetry shows as follow.

The moon, like a flower
Shall shine like the gold

Whereas in the second poetry, the simile found namely:

She walks in beauty, like the night

Both poetries above seem using the similarities in simile. The first sentence in the phrase above, Blake compared two things. However, he assumed them as the same. In the second phrase above, Blake used simile in line with Byron's poetry because he used the activities that is done by the object which is equated by nature. In personification of both poetries, it is found in this sentence in poetry *Night*:

Sits and smiles on the night
Saying, 'Wrath, by His meekness,

In *She Walks in Beauty*, those are:

Meet in her aspect and her eyes
Which heaven to gaudy day denies.
The smiles that win, the tints that glow,

It can be said that the personification in poetry *Night* is less than in *She Walks in Beauty*. In the phrases above, there are four sentences that seem in the same shape, where the subject is conveyed in the previous sentence. It means in one sentence, the sentence does not have a subject, yet, the subject put in the previous sentence. However, in the next sentence, there is one sentence that uses a subject that is placed in this sentence, namely *the smiles that win, the tints that glow*. There are two subjects in this sentence: *the smiles* and *the tints*. Its subject can also do activities like what is done by human.

4.2.2.3 Imageries in '*Night*' and '*She Walks in Beauty*'

The same imageries found in both poetries are visual and kinesthetic. The numbers of phrases containing visual imageries used in those poetries are different; the poetry *Night* seems to use a lot more than the poetry *She Walks in Beauty*. In *Night,* visual imagery is found in almost every paragraph. Meanwhile, in the second poetry, visual imagery seems to illustrate two contrast things, such as *dark and bright*. Byron seemed to use visual imagery that looks like this because most of the sentences in the poetry *She Walks in Beauty* always uses two different things.

As the description in finding in poetry *Night*, kinesthetic found in sentences with subjects and some of them do not use subject. As usual, the subject is placed in the previous sentence, but this does not reduce the beauty of poetry because there are many poets like Blake who also have similar writing style. The important primary purpose of poetry is reached. So, the poet did not bring up the style of writing in the same with this.

Then, in contrast to visual imagery, kinesthetic does not look to dominate each poetry sentence above. This imagery only found in two to three sentences in poetry *Night*. In the second poetry, it is only found in the sentence *she walks in beauty*. In this sentence, subject *she* does the movement and the activity is a pronoun that is addressed to a woman. Meanwhile, the poetry *Night* has the sentence *They visit caves of every beast*. The subject *they* who do activity is not addressing to human, but it is addressed to the animals which is put in the previous sentence.

4.2.3 The Writing Style Used in *Night* and *She Walks in Beauty*

The condition is described in two poetries above using a different way of writing. Both poetries are very clear when considering the depiction of a condition. The poets seem very unique in describing the content of the poetry. They look more at the nature as the foundation to build the structure in their poetry. They viewed nature as a good start to make their poetry. It can be seen in the opening paragraph of their poetries that they were able to express a good start when using the nature. Thus, the first thing that is felt when reading their poetry is that they were able to bring us to the natural world. Even though the purpose which will be delivered is different, but they can create an environment in their poetry.

The assessment of those poetries can be measured by the way they presented the intention of their own depictions. They are more selective in determining the basis for building the content of their poetry. Thus, in previous description, it can be seen in poetry *Night* that it is more evident and surer while elaborating the intention of that poetry. The nature is served as depictions that may cause the message delivered through this poetry. So, the people tend to take the implied meaning in it. The delivery of messages in this poetry is not directly, but they used several icons or symbols that would be easily understood.

When Blake describes something in poetry *Night*, he seemed more subjective. He prefered to describe an object that can be used as a lesson for the readers. The writing style that he used is very common. Blake wanted to encourage the reader to believe that there will be the day after the death and present the belief that every action will reap the rewards of what is done. This poetry also actually tells of a warning to people that in life human have to be careful in acting or saying. This warning has been described by Blake very gently on his poetry. This is based on the background of a deeply religious character from him. Thus, what Blake poured in his poetry is only for the goodness so that the poetry has demonstrated a characteristic that tends to the religion.

In Blake's statements to this poetry, he gave effect that made the reader amazed. The depictions he gave through a natural occurrence would be so perfec while selecting the right words that have effects on the overall content of this poetry. So, each paragraph is able to associate with each other although the contents of the poetry look longer, but the delivery has no effect. That is why every Blake's poetry is rather long. Thus, the exposure of events in his poetry is as expected. While reading his poetry feels like reading a short story, but it has full of meaning. Readers do not need to think much to explore his poetry. The thing which needs to do is to understand well the message of the poetry so that it is able to change the pattern of life, and then a goal of creating poetry has been reached.

Whereas in poetry *She Walks in Beauty,* those things are depicted on the contrary. The thing presented in this poetry was depicted by Byron directly. He expressed his admiration for her cousin directly without taking supposition. The perfection of a woman depicted objectively. All about woman are depicted as if no defective. This time Byron tells about his own experience when he met with his

own cousin. Thus, in this poetry, he described the appearance of his cousin from how she walked until her stunning physical appearance. As described earlier, this poetry is not about feelings of love, but rather the admiration of a man to his cousin.

Byron saw his cousin as the perfect figure. The creation of this poetry appears as the only expression, but when he described his cousin, he was very careful in choosing the diction. This poetry cursory is seen as an offering of a poet to his girlfriend or from a young man in love, but what comes in mind is not so. Byron was a man who already had a wife. It is not possible he loved his own cousin. It is hard indeed when we argue about Byron's character who had a wife and the creation of this poetry, but what is needed to know is how the shape in content of this poetry from the perspective of a reader. Of course, while reading this poetry, all delivered directly, so no need to think twice to understand it, making it easy to jump to conclusions.

As the explanation before, Byron's poetry form is actually almost the same as Blake's poetry. If they are reviewed, Byron is more objective in creating poetry in comparison to Blake. In this case, Byron did not use an assumption to what he meant in his poetry. The depictions made about woman that directly on the point of it. Although the subject is the same with Blake, using nature, but they can still be distinguished in terms of forms. Then, both are very concerned about the form of their poetry.

5. Conclusion and Suggestion

5.1 Conclusion

This research analyzed two poetries, namely *Night* by Blake and *She Walks in Beauty* by Baron. Both poetries contain the structures that build the contents of those poetry and focus in the theme, figure of speech and imagery. These poetries compared the differences and the similarities with each other.

Thus, the theme differentiation was In Blake's poetry, *Night,* that he claimed as experience vision throughout his life to this poetry. He often associated with the beautiful religious theme and this poetry may be inspired him further with spiritual work. And indeed the relegious concept was the central idea was found in his poetry.

However, In Byron's poetry, *She Walks in Beauty*, he focused mainly about a woman character who in some ways represented by the poet. The way he described her beauty in this poetry made a point of mentioning her goodness, her serenity, which all have a direct attention on her looks.

The similarities between those poetry were both poetries are considered carefully which both poets build equally the hidden theme through the description of nature. This is seen when many sentences contain symbols of nature and natural events that has occurred. In *Night*, Blake used the event of nature as the beginning his poetry. And in *She Walks in Beauty,* it was also taken through the description of nature. In the first poetry, it used the natural events as the beginning, while in the second poetry, the nature was served as an illustration of a woman's beauty.

The second comparison from those poetries were seen in figure of speech. The figure of speech is the same in both poetry namely simile and personification. The first poetry illustrated in the phrase: "*The*

moon, like a flower. Shall shine like the gold". Whereas in the second poetry was *"she walks in beauty, like the night"*. Both poetries above seem using the similarities in simile. The poetries were not only figured in simile but also personification of both poetries neverhenless the personification in poetry *Night* is less than in *She Walks in Beauty.*

Litotes figure of speech was only found in *She Walks in Beauty*. The sentence, which contains litotes, is *A heart whose love is innocent.* The word innocent shows the negative sentences. However, *Night* poetry did not find any.

The third analyzing was imageneries. The same imageries found in both poetries were visual and kinesthetic. The numbers of phrases containing visual imageries used in those poetries are different; the poetry *Night* seems to use a lot more than the poetry *She Walks in Beauty*. In *Night,* visual imagery is found in almost every paragraph. Meanwhile, in the second poetry, visual imagery seems to illustrate two contrast things, such as *dark and bright*.

Then, in contrast to visual imagery, kinesthetic does not look to dominate each poetry sentence above. This imagery only found in two to three sentences in poetry *Night*. In the second poetry, it is only found in the sentence *she walks in beauty*.

The last parts to be distiguised and similarized was the writing style used. The condition is described in two poetries using a different way of writing. Both poetries are very clear when considering the depiction of a condition. The poets seem very unique in describing the content of the poetry. When Blake describes something in poetry *Night*, he seemed more subjective. He prefered to describe an object that can be used as a lesson for the readers. The writing style that he used is very common. Blake wanted to encourage the reader to believe that there will be the day after the death and present the belief that every action will reap the rewards of what is done.

Whereas in poetry *She Walks in Beauty,* those things are depicted on the contrary. The thing presented in this poetry was depicted by Byron directly. He expressed his admiration for her cousin directly without taking supposition. The perfection of a woman depicted objectively.

After analyzing the structure of both poetries, it was concluded the difference is the themes of the poetries; one is about belief and the other is a beautiful woman's character. As for the similarities, both themes are built with the description through nature. Blake is subjective, whereas Byron is objective in writing. From the figure of speech, it seems that the poetry *Night* contains more figures of speech compare to poetry *She Walks in Beauty*, and it is analyzed by the placement of a figure of speech only in both poetries; it is as well as the existing imageries.

5.2 Suggestion

Hopefully, this research can give contributions to other researchers, especially those who would like to analyze the structure of poetries. In conducting this research, it is also expected that it gives some important illustrations about the problem which has been explained in the previous chapter.

It is suggested to read more about the references of poetry's structure because there are still many structures which can be analyzed in poetry. In understanding the structure of poetry, it will be more interesting in reading the literary work, such as poetry, because it usually presents the moral aspect in growing the good human character.

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