

# ANALYSIS OF INNER STRUCTURE AND PHYSICAL STRUCTURE OF THE POETRY “LOVE’S *PHILOSOPHY*” BY PERCY BYSSHE SHELLEY

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## ABSTRACT

The title of this study is an analysis of the Inner Structure and Physical Structure of Percy Bysshe Shelley's Love's Philosophy poetry. This study aims to formulate the inner structure and physical structure in the Love's Philosophy by Percy Bysshe Shelley. This study uses a descriptive-qualitative research method with a read-note analysis technique. This data analysis is obtained by carrying out several stages: reading, taking notes, and analyzing each line and stanza that belongs to the inner structure and physical structure. Based on the results of the analysis of “Love's Philosophy” poetry by Percy Bysshe Shelley, it has an inner structure in the form of theme, feeling, tone and message. The physical structure that is owned is in the form of diction, images or imagery, concrete words, figurative language, rhyme, and typography.

**Keywords: Poetry, Structure, Inner, Physical**

## INTRODUCTION

Poetry is one of the literary works that can be used as a forum to convey ideas, feelings, and perspectives of a poet in writing works. Poetry is poured into beautiful words, which are able to give a picture, as well as provide a special atmosphere for the reader so that they can feel and understand directly what message the poet wants to convey. Meanwhile, according to Waluyo, poetry is a form of literary work that imaginatively expresses the thoughts and feelings of the poet and is composed by concentrating all the power of language on its physical structure and inner structure. There are at least two main elements in analyzing poetry, namely the inner structure and the physical structure. (J.Waluyo, 2002) the inner structure of poetry is a constructive element, which is not directly visible in the writing. The building elements are divided into 4 parts, namely: theme, tone, feeling, and message. The physical structure is the structure that builds on the poet which has physical visible

properties from the arrangement of the words. The physical structure consists of several parts, including diction, imagery, concrete words, rhyme, typography, and figurative language.

## DATA SOURCE

The data source of the research is a poet entitled Love's Philosophy by Percy Bysshe Shelley. This research focuses on how the description of the inner structure and physical structure is contained in his poetry. The data taken is in the form of quotations derived from words and sentences from each line contained in Love's Philosophy by Percy Bysshe Shelley.

## METHODS

This research was conducted by analyzing the inner structure and physical structure contained in Love's Philosophy by Percy Bysshe Shelley, an English poet who wrote his poetry in 1918 during the romantic era. The research method used by the author is descriptive-qualitative method. According to Moelong (Moleong, MA, 2017) qualitative research is defined as research that does not carry out calculations or numbers. The research used is research that contains an explanation in the form of a description of the resulting research data. While descriptive is done with the aim of giving a careful picture of a case.

The analytical techniques used by the authors in this study are data condensation, display or presentation of data, and drawing conclusions (Miles B et al., 2014) . Data condensation, namely the writer will select data related to the inner structure and physical structure. In presenting the data or data display the author will provide an overview of the data obtained in the form of quotations from the lines or verses of the poetry. Conclusions are drawn by summarizing each piece of data obtained from the Love's Philosophy.

## THEORETICAL REVIEW

This study uses the theory of inner structure and physical structure. According to Waluyo (in Wuryani, 2013) that there are at least three forms of literary works including; prose, poetry, and drama. Poetry is the first written literary work written by humans. Poetry is a form of literature that expresses the poet's thoughts and feelings imaginatively and is composed with a focus on his physical and mental structures. The inner structure is a structure that builds up in a work that is not visible to the naked eye or physically. The inner structure consists of a theme, feeling or atmosphere, tone, and message or mandate. While the physical structure according to (J.Waluyo, 2002) is divided into several parts, including diction, images or imagery, figurative language, rhyme, and typography.

According to (J.Waluyo, 2002) theme is the main idea in a fictional story. The theme can usually be known after reading the entire poet, so that you understand the storyline made by the poet, from there you can find out what theme the poet adopted. Meanwhile, feelings (*feelings*) according to Waluyo (J.Waluyo, 2002) are the attitudes or expressions of the poet's feelings towards the results of his literary work that focus on the main issues in it. Poetry written by poets are the result of the

expression of the feelings they experience. The feelings experienced are poured into poetry affecting diction and tone so that it also affects when the reader lives the poet.

Tone (*tone*) according to (J.Waluyo, 2002) is the poet's attitude towards the reader. Tone exists after understanding the theme, feeling, and message in a poetry so that the resulting tone adjusts to the idea raised by the poet. The tone relates to certain feelings and moods experienced by the poet, such as feelings of sadness, happiness, disappointment, and so on. Tone also influences the attitude of the poet to whom the poet is addressed. Such a satirical tone addressed the government. Message (*Message*) according to Waluyo (J.Waluyo, 2002) is what motivates poets in writing their poetry. The message conveyed by the poet can be known after understanding the storyline of a poetry because usually the message is found at the end of the story. The message contained in the poetry can provide a lesson that can be taken by the reader.

Diction in poetry according to (Sayuti, 2002) is a poet's choice of words to express thoughts and feelings that are turbulent within him. The diction used by the poet serves to describe a story and give meaning according to the wishes of the poet. Diction can give beauty to poetry because diction can determine the style of language used by poets. Imagery or imagery according to (Pradopo, 2014) is an imaginary image that aims to create a certain atmosphere and make the picture livelier in thoughts and feelings to attract attention. Images According to Pradopo (in Sidiq, 2022) Imagery is divided into 6 parts, namely: visual imagery, auditory imagery, tactile imagery, tasting imagery, moving imagery, and olfactory imagery.

Figurative Language according to Keraf (in Sidiq, 2022) figurative language is a way of expressing thoughts through language that specifically shows the soul and personality of the writer (language use). Each writer has his characteristics in writing poetry, so the figurative language used depends on the soul and personality possessed, then poured into writing. Concrete words according to (Jabrohim, 2012) concrete words are the diction used by the poet to give the reader an idea of the atmosphere in the poetry.

Rima according to (Aminudin, 2013) is a sound that is heard repeatedly in verses of poetry. Usually, poets use repetitive syllables to create beautiful diction. According to (Aminudin, 2013), typography is a technique of writing a poetry by displaying various forms visually. Various types of typography used by poets in writing poetry are different.

Based on the statement above, it can be concluded that this research can explain how the elements of the inner structure and physical structure are contained in the Love's Philosophy poetry. In addition, this research is also expected to be able to be a reference to readers in studying the inner structure and physical structure in a poetry.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

In studying a poetry there some elements build on the author's experiences and feelings expressed through poetry. As a reader of a poetry, it can be known what the intent and message the poet wants to convey to the reader is by analyzing the inner and physical structure of the poetry.

## Inner Structure

Based on the results of the analysis, the authors found data regarding the inner structure contained in the Love's Philosophy, including:

### a) Theme

#### Data 1

*The winds of heaven mix for ever*

*With a sweet emotion us ;*

*Nothing in the world is single,*

*All things by a law divine*

The theme raised in the poetry Love's Philosophy is about the romantic nature of a pair of lovers. This poetry contains many natural elements as described in the stanza above in the first line "*The winds of heaven mix for ever with a sweet emotion*". Indirectly, the line tells that when a couple of lovers are mixed, in the sense of having intercourse, it will cause a feeling of happiness. God created nature not only for decoration but also as benefit in interactive relationship inside one another, so that it can grow well. Shelley uses natural objects such as waves, living things, and everything that exists on earth as objects of romanticism for a pair of lovers. Romanticism here is an intimate relationship between humans and humans and nature with nature. In the third array, there is "*Nothing in the world is single*" which means that nothing in this world is alone, everyone is destined to live in pairs.

Based on the results of the research and discussion of the main ideas above, it can be concluded that the poetry entitled Love's Philosophy by Percy Bysshe Shelley has the theme of romance. (a romance of a pair of lovers) in which living things and the universe are created not alone but in pairs. Thus, when there are pairs, there is what is called the process of interconnectivity. This process occurs when there is an intimate relationship between each other.

### b) Concrete Feelings

#### Data 2

*Nothing in the world is single,*

*All things by a law divine*

*In one spirit meet and mingle-*

*Why not I with thine? (1st stanza, lines 5-8)*

The poetry entitled Love's Philosophy by Percy Bysshe Shelley expresses the feelings of a poet's strong love for someone. This feeling arises from the desire to love and be loved by the person of his choice. In the second stanza, there is the line "*Why not I with thine?*" which has the meaning "Why with you I can not?" It is said that the journey of Shelley's love story has a scandal in it. She was involved her first relationship by eloping with a 16-year-old boy, but he left her. His next relationship was with the daughter of a prominent academic. Her relationship again did not get the blessing of her parents so Shelley ran away to get married, and lived happily even if only temporarily.

Her life which was quite turbulent and tragic made her get enlightenment from the divine about the true nature of love, then Shelley interpreted her life through a poetry entitled Love'S Philosophy.

### c) Tone

#### Data 3

*And the sunlight clasp the earth,  
And the moonbeams kiss the sea-  
What are all these kisses worth  
If you know kiss not me?* (stanza 2, arrays 13-16)

Data 3 in this poetry has a tone that implies the poet's disappointment with a question about love that is far from him. The last line is " *What are all these kissings worth if thou kiss not me?*" The line has the meaning " *What's the use of those kisses, if you don't kiss me?*" Shelley, in this poetry, implies that she feels disappointed when the moonlight kisses the ocean, but why can't she get a kiss from someone she loves in this poetry.

### d) Mandate

#### Data 4

*Nothing in the world is single,  
All things by a law divine* (Verse 1, arrays 5-6)

The message contained in this poetry is the importance of understanding interconnectivity, and the fact that God created living things and the universe not alone, but in pairs. And we as humans must believe that everything that happens is the result of a will that has been arranged by God, including establishing interconnectivity relationships.

### Physical Structure

If the inner structure examines the elements that are not visible in the poetry, the physical structure is the opposite. The physical structure examines all the elements that appear in a poetry, including how the poet uses a beautiful language arrangement in each line, the diction, and connotative language used by the poet and the concept of the poet's writing style which is called typography. The physical structure according to (J.Waluyo, 2002) is divided into several parts, including diction, images or imagery, style or figurative language, rhyme, and typography. The data found by researchers are as follows:

#### a) Diction

##### Data 5

*The winds of heaven mix for ever  
See the mountain kiss high heaven,  
And the sunlight clasp the earth  
And the moonbeams kiss the sea-* (Verses 1 and 2)

In data 5 the poet chooses to use the diction "winds" which means wind alongside "heaven" which means heaven. In this case, the poet wants to convey to the reader that the heavenly wind in question is a sweet promise. Then the poet prefers to use the diction "kiss" which means kissing and "clasp" which means hugging. Kissing in this case is used by the poet because the towering mountain is very close and almost touches the sky (heaven) so the poet uses the diction "kiss" as an appropriate analogy. Meanwhile, the poet uses the word "Clasp" because the sun embracing the earth can give warmth. Just like a pair of hugging humans can warm each other.

### **Imagery**

The images used in the poetry Love's Philosophy by Percy Bysshe Shelley are dominated by images of nature. The images contained in this poetry include:

#### **Vision Image**

##### *Data 6*

*The fountains mingle with the river*

*And the rivers with the ocean, (verse 1, lines 1-2)*

The data above is data related to visual images. Sight image is a word came to give a visual picture to the reader. Based on the data above, visual image is found in the word "Fountains" which means spring, "river" which means river, and "ocean" which means sea. These three things are part of the universe which has a very great beauty so that it can provide a visual picture to the reader. Shelley in a poetry entitled Love's Philosophy uses the universe and naturalism as objects. This indirectly stimulates anyone who enjoys his poetry to imagine the meaning of each word per word.

#### **Kinesthetic Imagery**

##### *Data 7*

*The fountains mingle with the river,*

*The winds of heaven mix for ever (verse 1, array 1-2)*

In data 7 there is a kinesthetic image. Kinesthetic imagery is an image that can provide an overview of the activities carried out, especially by the members of the human body contained in a poetry. Based on the data above, shows kinesthetic figures of speech which refer to the words *mingle* and *mix*. The word *mingle* has a mixed meaning, as is the case with the word *mix* which has the same meaning, namely to unite. The poet wants to show that in this poetry there is a mix between a fountain and a river, just as humans mingle and mix with one another.

##### *Data 8*

*See the mountain kiss high heaven*

*And the wasp clasp one another (verse 2, arrays 9-10)*

The data above shows the kinesthetic imagery found in the word *kiss* which means kissing, and *clasp* which means hugging. The kinesthetic figure of speech here is the movement of the human

limbs in the form of kissing and hugging activities. This can give an idea to the reader how the activity is carried out but the object of language used is the universe.

#### Data 9

" *In one spirit meet and mingle*" (verse 1, array 7)

The data above is the third line of the second stanza of Shelley's poetry. In this array, we find a kine aesthetic image of the word *meet* which means to meet. As we know that meeting is a process of interaction between individuals and individuals, as well as groups and groups. Based on the data above, Shelley illustrates to the reader that there is a movement in the form of a meeting and mixing process.

### Tasting Image

#### Data 10

*The winds of heaven mix for ever*

*With a sweet emotion;* (Verse 1, lines 3-4)

Data 10 shows that there is a taste image in the word "*Sweet emotions*". Sweet here has a sweet meaning. However, in this case, the poet does not want to convey emotions that have a sweet taste like sugar or honey in general, but the word *sweet* here means happy or happy. The poet wants to convey that if humans are mixed or socialized, it will be accompanied by a happy feeling.

### Figurative Language

#### Personification

#### Data 11

"*The fountains mingle with the river*" (Verse 1, array 1)

In data 11 there is a personification of the word *The fountains* which means spring, and at the end of the array, there is the word *river* which means river. The poet uses this figurative language as an illustration that springs and rivers cannot be separated. Both have a relationship with each other. Likewise, humans who have interconnectivity relationships and live in pairs.

#### Hyperbole

#### Data 12

*See the mountain kiss high heaven*

*And the wasp clasp one another,* (Verse 2, arrays 9-10)

Data 12 shows data that contains a figurative language of hyperbole. Hyperbole is a figure of speech that uses words that tend to be exaggerated. The first line means *Behold the mountain that kisses the heavens*. The poet uses the word *kiss high heaven* as a hyperbolic figure of speech. Meanwhile, the second line has meaning *and the waves roll over each other spoiled*. The word *clasp one another* is a figure of speech for hyperbole because it includes something exaggerated.

Data 13

*And the sunlight clasp the earth,*

*And the moonbeams kiss the sea* (Verse 2, arrays 13-14)

Data 13 is data that contains a hyperbolic figurative language. The first line has meaning *and the sun's rays embrace the Earth*. The word *clasp* here tends to have an exaggerated meaning because the earth cannot be embraced. And the second line contains meaning *and the moonlight kisses the ocean*. This is similar to the previous meaning because it uses the word *kiss* which is juxtaposed with the word *sea*. If you imagine it logically, it doesn't make sense when the moon kisses the ocean. Because in essence the activity of kissing can only be done by living things, one of which is humans.

**Alliteration**

Data 14

*And the wasp clasp one another*

*No sister-flower would be forgiven* (Story 2, arrays 10-11)

Data 14 is data that shows figurative language of alliteration. Alliteration is a figurative language in which the repetition of sounds in syllables successively occurs in a poetry. In Love's Philosophy poetry, there are several alliteration styles in the second stanza, second and third lines. The word *wasp clasp*, which when translated means *the waves rolling* here have has same sound, because there is a repetition of syllables. Whereas in the third array there, is a *sister-flower alliteration* which contains a sound in the same syllable as the meaning of a female flower.

Data 15

*The fountains mingle with the river*

*And the rivers with the ocean,*

*The winds of heaven mix for ever*

*With a sweet emotion;*

*Nothing in the world is single,*

*All things by a law divine*

*In one spirit meet and mingle-*

*Why not I with thine?* (1st Verse, arrays 1-8)

The alliteration in the stanza of the poetry above is dominated by the consonants "m" and "w", because in each line of the poetry there is a repetition of the "m" consonant sound, namely in the words *mingle*, *mix*, *emotions*, and *meet*. Whereas the repetition of the consonant "w" is found in the words *with*, *winds*, *sweet*, *world*, *law*, and *why*.

**b) Concrete Words**

Data 16

*The fountains mingle with the river*

*And the rivers with the ocean* (Verse 1, lines 1-2)



The data of the first and second 16 arrays have data containing concrete words. The concrete word here is the word used by the poet using the word that is real, can be seen, can be smelled, felt, and actually tangible. In the first line there are the words *fountains* which means waterfall, and *river* which means river. These two words are concrete because on this earth it is clear that there are natural beauties such as fountains and rivers that can be seen with the naked eye. In the second row there is the word *ocean* which means ocean. The sea in life has a clear existence, you can feel the water, and you can enjoy the view.

#### Data 17

*See the mountain kiss high heaven*

*And the wasp clasp one another,*

*No sister-flower would be forgiven* (Bait 2, arrays 9-11)

Data 17 contains the concrete word in the first and third arrays. Found the word *mountain* which means mountains and *flower* which means flowers. Both words can be digested logically. Mountains that can be found everyday in the countryside, can be stepped on by climbers, and you can enjoy the nuances of their beauty. Flowers are the next concrete word because they can be found in everyday life, you can see the colors clearly with various shapes and forms, and you can smell the fragrance.

#### Rhyme

#### Data 18

*The fountains mingle with the river*

*And the rivers with the ocean,*

*The winds of heaven mix for ever*

*With a sweet emotion n.s;*

*Nothin 'in the world is single,*

*All things by a law divine*

*In one spirit meet and ming le -*

*Why not I with thine?*

*See the mountain kiss high heaven en*

*And the wasp clasp one another,*

*No sister-flower would be forgiven*

*If it disdained its broth er*

*And the sunlight clasp the ear th,*

*And the moonbeams kiss the sea-*

*What are all these kissings worth*

*If you know kiss not me? (Verses 1 and 2, arrays 1-16)*

Data 18 is data that shows all the rhymes contained in the poetry Love's Philosophy by Percy Bysshe Shelley. Rhyme is one of the important elements of poetry because it deals with the sound generated by letters in poetry. Based on the data above, this poetry has two stanzas and sixteen lines, each of which uses AB-AB-CD-CD rhymes. There is harmony in each stanza including the first line with the third line, the second line with the fourth line, the fifth line with the seventh line, the sixth line with the eighth line, the 9th line with the eleventh line, the tenth line with the twelfth line, the thirteenth line with the fifteenth line, and the last is the fourteenth line with the sixteenth line.

In the first stanza, namely, *The fountains mingle with the river*, in the first line there is the word *river* with the ending 'ver'. This is in harmony with the third row, namely *the winds of heaven mix forever*. Whereas in the second line, there is "And the rivers with the ocean", while in the fourth line, there is "With a sweet emotion". The words 'Ocean' and 'emotion' have similarities, namely that both words end with a consonant sound 'n'. In the fifth array, there is "Nothing in the world is single", while in the seventh, there is "In one spirit meet and mingle". The two words in the fifth and seventh arrays have the same rhyme. The words 'single' and 'mingle' use the same ending, namely 'gle'. The sixth and eighth array are "All things by a law divine" and the eighth array is "Why not I with thine?". There are similarities in the endings of the sixth and eighth lines, namely the ending with the word 'ne'. The ninth line ends with the word "Heaven", followed by the eleventh line with the same ending, namely "Forgiven". Furthermore, in the tenth row, there are similarities with the twelfth array, namely "another" and "brother". If you look at the composition of the poetry above, the thirteenth line has the same ending as the fifteenth line, namely the endings "earth" and "worth". Finally, the fourteenth line has a rhyme equation referring to the word "kiss" with "kiss".

## Typography

### Data 19

*The fountains mingle with the river*

*And the rivers with the ocean,*

*The winds of heaven mix for ever*

*With a sweet emotion;*

*Nothing in the world is single,*

*All things by a law divine*

*In one spirit meet and mingle.*

*Why not I with thine? -*

*See the mountain kiss high Heaven*

*And the wasp clasp one another;*

*No sister-flower would be forgiven*

*If it disdained its brother;*

*And the sunlight clasp the earth,*

*And the moonbeams kiss the sea:*

*What are all these kisses worth*

*If you know kiss not me?* (1st verse, arrays 1-16)

Data 19 is the typography that the writer obtained; use the capital letter (A) at the beginning of a sentence, generally used in poetry according to the punctuation order, use a semicolon (;) to clarify an array, use a comma (,) to connect sentences, use a question mark (?) to asking for certainty, and using a hyphen (-) to connect syllables separated by array changes.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the results and discussion that has been decomposed in Percy Bysshe Shelley's poetry entitled "Love's Philosophy" has the theme of romance and has a feeling or atmosphere that is calm, and admirable, but not free from disappointment. This poetry was created based on the background of the poet who experienced disappointment in his love affair. This poetry conveys a message to the reader that God created beings and the universe is not alone, everything is in pairs. Therefore, as social beings, of course, we must establish interconnectivity relationships with others, just like nature, so that we can experience firsthand the true philosophy of love. In addition, the poetry "Love's Philosophy" also has physical structures found such as diction, concrete words, imagery, figurative language, rhymes, and typography. Based on the results of the analysis, it was found that at least 3 dictions refer to the words *winds, heaven, clasp, and kiss*. And found as many as 3 images, namely visual images, kinesthetic images, and tasting images. Meanwhile, there are 3 types of figurative language found in Love's Philosophy poetry, including personification figurative language, hyperbole figurative language, and alliteration figurative language. There are 5 concrete words found that refer to the words *fountains, rivers, oceans, mountains, and flowers*. The rhyme used in this poetry is ABABCD rhyme, and the typography used is the use of capital A, semicolon (;), comma (,), question mark (?), and hyphens (-).

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