



**THE BEAUTY OF THE WOMAN IN LORD BYRON'S
"SHE WALKS IN BEAUTY"**

**A FINAL PROJECT
In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement
for S-1 Degree in Literature
In English Department, Faculty of Humanities
Diponegoro University**

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PRONOUNCEMENT

I state truthfully that this project is compiled by me without taking the results of other research on any university, in S-1, S-2, and S-3 degree and in diploma. In addition, I ascertain that I do not take the material from other publications or someone's work except for the references mentioned in bibliography.

Semarang, 2 September 2018

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MOTTO AND DEDICATION

“Learning to appreciate a process for a change.”

“Develop an ‘attitude of gratitude’. Say thank you to everyone you meet for everything they do for you.” – Brian Tracy

*This thesis is dedicated to my beloved mother and father
and to everyone who helped me accomplish this thesis.*

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I realize that this project is still far from perfect, I therefore, will be glad to receive any constructive criticism and recommendation to make this project better. Finally, I expect that project will be useful to the reader who wishes to learn something about the inner and the outer beauty that is reflected in the poem or other literary works.

Semarang, 2 September 2018

Yolanda Ayu Belia

TABLE OF CONTENT

| | |
|---|------|
| TITLE | i |
| PRONOUNCEMET | ii |
| APPROVAL | iii |
| VALIDATION | iv |
| MOTTO AND DEDICATION | v |
| ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS | vi |
| TABLE OF CONTENT | viii |
| ABSTRACT | xi |
| | |
| 1. INTRODUCTION | 1 |
| 1.1. Background of the Study..... | 1 |
| 1.2. Research Problem..... | 2 |
| 1.3. Objectives of the Study..... | 2 |
| 1.4. Research Method | 2 |
| 1.4.1. Research Approach..... | 2 |
| 1.4.2. Method of Data Collection..... | 3 |
| | |
| 2. THE POET, THE POEM, AND PARAPHRASE OF THE POEM | 3 |
| 2.1. The Poet..... | 3 |
| 2.2. The Poem..... | 5 |
| 2.3. Paraphrase of the Poem..... | 5 |
| | |
| 3. THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK | 6 |

| | |
|--|----|
| 3.1. Figurative Language..... | 6 |
| 3.1.1. Personification..... | 6 |
| 3.1.2. Metaphor..... | 7 |
| 3.1.3. Simile..... | 7 |
| 3.1.4. Rhyme..... | 8 |
| 3.2. Imagery..... | 8 |
| 3.2.1. Kinesthetic Imagery..... | 9 |
| 3.2.2. Visual Imagery..... | 9 |
| 3.2.3. Organic Imagery..... | 10 |
| 3.3 Diction..... | 10 |
| 3.4. Inner and Outer Beauty of the Woman..... | 10 |
| 4. DISCUSSION | 11 |
| 4.1. Figurative Language in Lord Byron’s “ <i>She Walks in Beauty</i> ” | 11 |
| 4.1.1. Personification..... | 11 |
| 4.1.2. Metaphor..... | 13 |
| 4.1.3. Simile..... | 14 |
| 4.1.4. Rhyme..... | 15 |
| 4.2. Imagery in Lord Byron’s “ <i>She Walks in Beauty</i> ” | 16 |
| 4.2.1. Kinesthetic Imagery..... | 16 |
| 4.2.2 Visual Imagery..... | 17 |
| 4.2.3 Organic Imagery..... | 18 |
| 4.3. Diction..... | 19 |

| | |
|--|----|
| 4.3.1. Denotation and Connotation in Lord Byron's | |
| "She Walks in Beauty" | 19 |
| 4.4. Inner and Outer Beauty of the Woman in Lord Byron's | |
| "She Walks in Beauty" | 21 |
| 4.4.1. Inner Beauty of the Woman in Lord Byron's | |
| "She Walks in Beauty" | 22 |
| 4.4.1.1 Pure Mind..... | 22 |
| 4.4.1.2. Good Behavior..... | 22 |
| 4.4.2. Outer Beauty of the Woman in Lord Byron's | |
| "She Walks in Beauty" | 23 |
| 5. CONCLUSION | 24 |
| REFERENCES | 26 |

ABSTRACT

The study in this final project is to analyze a poem written by Lord Byron entitled "She Walks in Beauty". The poem is about the representation of the beauty of a woman from the inner and outer beauty. The purpose of this study is to understand the poem through analyzing intrinsic and extrinsic elements of the poem. The methods of this study use a library and internet research. The intrinsic elements used to analyze are simile and rhyme. Moreover, the extrinsic element used to analyze is the beauty of the woman in this poem, including the inner and outer beauty. The result of the study shows that this woman is not only perfect in her looks, but also in her personality.

Keywords: Beauty, Lord Byron, inner and outer beauty

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Beauty is identical to the appearance of self and a valuable asset for every woman. The beauty term has the meaning of something beautiful, which can be assessed and captured by the five senses. An object or a person that has the beauty specifically is admired and usually related to perfection. Every woman has his/her own standards of the beauty. There are two kinds of beauty: inner beauty and outer one. Inner beauty may be described as something that is experienced in a person's character, while outer beauty is related to the physical appearances.

“She Walks in Beauty” is a poem by Lord Byron in 1814. The topic of the poem is about the representation of the beauty of a woman, not only beautiful face but also beautiful soul. The writer chooses this poem because the beauty is one of the most everyday phenomena that everybody seems to know. The theories that will be used in this study are intrinsic and extrinsic elements. The intrinsic elements applied are figurative language, imagery, and diction. Meanwhile the extrinsic elements used the inner and outer beauty of the woman in this poem.

By analyzing “She Walks in Beauty”, the writer hopes that the readers will understand more about the experience and Byron's feeling about the beauty of the woman in this poem.

1.2 Research Problem

There are two problems in “She Walks in Beauty” which is interesting to be discussed. Based on the background of study, the problems that will be discussed as follows:

1. What is the intrinsic and extrinsic elements shown in the poem?
2. How does Byron describe the inner and outer beauty of the woman in his poem?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Based on the background of the study and the research problem above, the objectives of the study are as follows:

1. To analyze the intrinsic and extrinsic elements shown in the poem.
2. To analyze how does Byron describe the inner and outer beauty of the woman in his poem.

1.4 Research Method

1.4.1 Research Approach

The writer uses psychological approach in analyzing “She Walks in Beauty”. Psychological approach is needed to know people’s attitude or personality and can help people to solve their problems in life. Wellek and Warren states that:

" By ‘psychology of literature’, we may mean the psychological study of the writer as type and as individual, or the study of creative process, or the study of the psychological types and laws present within works of

literature, or, finally, the effects of literature upon its readers (audience psychology).” (1973: 81).

The writer uses psychological approach by focusing on the inner and outer beauty of the woman in this poem.

1.4.2. Method of Data Collection

In analyzing “She Walks in Beauty”, the writer uses library research. According to George, library research is “involves identifying and locating sources that provide factual information or personal/expert opinion on a research question; necessary component of every other research method at some point.” (2008:6). Articles, books, journals, and also internet sources are used by the writer to collect the data.

Concerning to George’s statement about the library research, the writer uses the intrinsic and extrinsic elements to support the analysis.

2. THE POET, THE POEM, AND PARAPHRASE OF THE POEM

2.1 The Poet

George Gordon Noel, sixth Baron Byron, was born on 22 January 1788 in London. When he was three years old, his father died. In 1798 he inherited his title from his great uncle. In Aberdeen, Byron spent his early years and was educated at Harrow School and Cambridge University. In 1809, he left for a two-

year tour of a number of Mediterranean countries, then returned to England in 1811. The first two cantos of 'Childe Harold's Pilgrimage' were published in 1812. The following year Byron married Annabella Milbanke. He only had a daughter, but these couples separated in 1816 by facing a big pressure because of his failed marriage, scandalous affairs, and huge debts. Byron left England in April 1816 and never returned. He also spent the summer of 1816 at Lake Geneva.

Byron travelled to Italy for more than six years. In 1819, Byron wrote some of his most famous works, including 'Don Juan' (1819-1824). Byron died in 19 April 1824. He suffered from a fever. His death was mourned throughout Britain. His body was brought back to England and buried at his ancestral home in Nottinghamshire.

2.2. The Poem

She Walks In Beauty

By Lord 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 mellowed to that tender light (5)
 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; (10)
 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,(15)
 But tell of days in goodness spent,
 A mind at peace with all below,
 A heart whose love is innocent!

2.3. Paraphrase of the Poem

“She Walks in Beauty” is a poem about the representation of the beauty of a woman, not only her beautiful face but also her beautiful soul. The first stanza describes a woman who is unnamed. She has black hair like the dark sky of night and bright eyes like a shining stars. The second stanza of this poem does not only tell about the beauty of these woman, but also tell the perfect balance of her beauty. The balance between the dark and light is clearly visible on her black hair and the expression of her face. Her expression also shows how sweet her thought

is. The word “sweet” means that her thought is pure and innocent. In the last stanza, the blushes appearing on the woman's "cheek", her smile, and everything on her face, all uncovers her sterling temperance. She looks quiet and elegant. She has a beautiful face and kind. It is why she is looking so calm.

3. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

3.1. Figurative Language

Figurative language is a language that used to saying something with words or expression that is different from the literally meaning. Figurative language usually used in poetry, prose, and nonfiction as well. There are many types of figurative language, but in this study the writer wants to analyze this poem with personification, metaphor, simile and rhyme.

3.1.1. Personification

Perrine (1969: 67) says that “Personification consists in giving the attributes of human being to an animal, an object, or an idea”. Personification represents a non-human thing as if it were human. For example in the poem 'Because I could not Stop for Death' by Emily Dickinson:

'Because I could not stop for Death,
He kindly stopped for me;
The carriage held but just ourselves
And Immortality.'

From the example of Dickinson's poem, death is treated like the actions of humans.

3.1.2. Metaphor

According to Abrams, Metaphor is “a word or expression that in literal usage denotes one kind of thing is applied to a distinctly different kind of thing, without asserting a comparison” (1999: 97). This statement clearly explains that the comparison in metaphor is implied rather than stated outright. There are no words such as “like” or “as” to indicate that a comparison is being made. The example can be seen from Lord Alfred Tennyson’s “The Eagle”:

He claps the crag with crooked hands,

From the example above, Tennyson uses metaphor “crooked hand” to replace the claws.

3.1.3. Simile

Simile contains explicit comparisons. What is meant by explicit comparisons is directly stating something in common with other things. Berman says that simile is the comparison between two unlike things by a connective such as like, as, or than or by a verb such as appears or seems. (1963: 333). For example in the poem “I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud” by William Wordsworth:

I wandered lonely as a cloud

That floats on high o'er vales and hills,

Wordsworth compares himself as a cloud that floats alone in a blue sky by using connective "as".

3.1.4. Rhyme

Rhyme is the form of the same sound repetition in a series of poems. It is one of the important elements in poetry. Perrine describes that rhyme is the repetition of similarly sound that consists two or more words or phrases that are usually accented. (1969: 384). An example of rhyme can be seen in Robert Frost's *Neither Out Far nor in Deep*:

The people along the **sand**
 All turn and look one **way**
 They turn their back on the **land**
 They look at the sea all **day**

This is an ABAB pattern of rhyme scheme. The word "sand" and "land", and the word "way" and "day" have a similar sound, so these are called as rhyme.

3.2. Imagery

Imagery is a word that used by poets, novelists and other writers to create images as the representation of sense experience. The sense may be something that can be felt, seen, heard, touch, and etc. There are some definitions of imagery. According to X.J Kennedy in *Literature : An Introduction to Fiction, Poetry, and Drama* : "A word or sequence of words that refers to any sensory experience." (1979:464).

There are kinds of imagery. Those are visual imagery (an image that appears from eyesight), kinesthetic imagery (an image that appears from the movement), auditory imagery (an image that appears from the senses of hearing), organic imagery (an image that appears from thought or consideration. It relates with sense inside of the body, such as angry, thirsty, tired, sad, hungry, etc.), olfactory imagery (an image that appears from the sense of the smell), tactile

imagery (an image that can be felt by skin to feel the hardness, softness, cold, warm, etc.), and the last one is Gustatory Imagery (an image that relates with what our tongue taste). However, in this study the writer focuses on the kinesthetic, visual, organic.

3.2.1. Kinesthetic Imagery

Kinesthetic imagery is a type of imagery that is used as a poetic device that gives a feeling of natural, or physical bodily movement or action of the object. For example in “I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud” By William Wordsworth:

Ten thousand saw I at a glance
Tossing their heads in springly dance.

Wordsworth describes the beautiful daffodils and their movement as dancing. He explains how they grow, and their physical movement.

3.2.2. Visual Imagery

Visual imagery is one of the types of imagery that related to the sight. It also describes what a scene or character looks like. For example in My November Guest by Robert Frost:

My Sorrow, when she's here with me,
Thinks these dark days of autumn rain

This poem by Robert Frost is yet another good example of imagery. In the second line, the poet uses dark days, which is an instance of the use of visual imagery.

3.2.3. Organic Imagery

Organic Imagery are internal sensations, or things the speaker of the poem feels. These feelings could be emotions such as hungry, thirst, fatigue, sickness, agony and etc. For example in Robert Frost's poem "Birches":

"It's when I'm weary of considerations,
And life is too much like a pathless wood.

From the example above, Frost describes feelings of fatigue and aimlessness in the line.

3.3 Diction

A poet can not make a good poem without selecting the right words/diction. According to Cleanth Brooks, "Diction is the choice of words in poetry or any other form of discourse." (1976: 553). Diction becomes the main element in poetry because it represents the emotion of the poet itself. In this discussion, diction is divided into two elements, it is the denotation and connotation.

Perrine says that "...denotation or denotations: that is, the dictionary meaning or meanings of the word. Beyond its denotations, a word may also have connotations. The connotations are what it suggests beyond what it expresses: its overtones of meaning. (1969: 38).

It is closely related in selecting the words in order to convey the messages by the poets.

3.4. Inner and Outer Beauty of the Woman

Women have been labeled as beautiful beings or identical to something that is related to beauty and usually related to the perfection. However, every woman has

her own standards of the beauty and everyone also have a different view of beauty. There are two kinds of beauty: inner and outer beauty. Inner beauty is seen to be the essence of the soul which have a kind heart surely. Besides, the inner beauty also shows the personality of each woman.

According to Lisa, “Inner beauty is not about how someone looks, not about the face, the body, or the figure of a person. Inner beauty is not physical, but rather psychological beauty, so to say. Inner beauty refers to the personality, character traits, and also modes of behaviour of a person. Inner beauty is about what kind of person someone is.” (2013: 615).

Besides the inner beauty, there is the outer beauty. The outer beauty can be seen from the physical appearance such as having a nice figure and an attractive smile. The outer beauty shows the attractive figure of women that refers to her great personality. Cooper says that “The beauty of the outward appearance of a person depends on the visible expression of a virtuous character.” (2008: 247) Outer beauty can be a fake one, a pretended one but inner beauty can’t lie. The look of a person can be easily changed through tons of ways, for example, make up, dressing, or even cosmetic surgery.

4. DISCUSSION

4.1. Figurative Language in Lord Byron’s “She Walks in Beauty”

4.1.1. Personification

Line 6: Which heaven to gaudy day denies.

Personification can be seen in this line. The word "heaven" is personified as the appearance of a woman who shines that can not be compared to the daylight because she walks under starry skies.

Line 11, 12: Where thoughts serenely sweet express,
How pure, how dear, their dwelling-place

"Thoughts serenely sweet express" is the personification. It is about some characteristics of the woman's beauty in this poem. From the line above, Byron express that one of her characteristic is having a pure mind (serene and sweet) that is reflects her character.

Line 15, 16: The smiles that win, the tints that glow,
But tell of days in goodness spent,

In this line, "the smiles that win, the tints that glow" means that the glowing smile represent that her days are good. Her smile reflects happiness, and it is brilliant, as the tints, and these things tell us about happy days and goodness days because she spends her time doing good.

Line 17, 18: A mind at peace with all below,
A heart whose love is innocent!

In this line, a mind and a heart is personified as the woman's nature. Byron claims her mind is at peace with all, and her heart is plenty of innocent love. In that sense, Byron is explaining that she is beautiful into herself, inner.

4.1.2. Metaphor

Line 8: Had half impaired the nameless grace

“Nameless grace” is a metaphor used by Byron to implying the beauty of the woman. Her beauty is perfect because it is in the right proportion. There is nothing that must be eliminated and nothing that must be added. In other words, Byron explained that her beauty is so perfect that it cannot have name.

Line 9, 10: Which waves in every raven tress,

Or softly lightens o'er her face;

The lines above still related with the previous stanza. "Raven trees" is a metaphor of dark hair. Dark hair here is linked with a lightened face. Moreover, it can be seen that the contrast between dark and light is explained because her beauty is perfect due to the proportion between dark and light.

Line 11, 12: Where thoughts serenely sweet express,

How pure, how dear, their dwelling-place.

Through the eleventh and the twelfth line of third line above, the writer figures out the metaphor which is implying the thoughts (serenely sweet express) of the woman (dwelling-place). Byron express that her thoughts are serene, pure and sweet. She is beautiful into herself as much as she is outwardly.

Line 15, 16: The smiles that win, the tints that glow,
 But tell of days in goodness spent,

Lines 15-16 comparing the woman's smile to the days in goodness spent. Her smile reflects happiness, as the tints, and these things tells about goodness days. It is declares that her beauty is the reason for her good character, and declaring that this outer beauty leads to inner beauty and innocence.

4.1.3.Simile

Line 1,2:She walks in beauty, like the night

Of cloudless climes and starry skies;

In the lines 1 and 2, the poet compares the beauty of a woman with "the night". In the nighttime, situation is depicted by a cloudless sky that looks shady and starry. "Cloudless climes" is defined as a radiant expression of her face and "starry skies" is a representation of her sparkling eyes.

Line 7-10: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;

Other similes are found in the line above. The poet compares a perfect balance of the beauty of a woman with the light. This stanza is still related to previous stanza. The word "light" means that her beauty is balance and clearly visible on her face.

4.1.4.Rhyme

The poet uses ABABAB, CDCDCD, EFEFEFrhyme scheme in every stanza of poem. The analysis of rhyme sound in every word can be seen below.

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 mellowed to that tender **light**..... (5)
 Which heaven to gaudy day **denies**.

The word “night” [nīt] in the first line has similar sound with the word “bright” [brīt] in the third line and the word “light” [līt] in the fifth line. The word “skies” [skaɪz] in the second line has similar sound with the word “eyes” [aɪz] in the fourth line and also the word “denies” [dɪ'naɪz] in the sixth line. The first stanza has ABABAB rhyme that makes the poem beautiful to read. Every pair of rhyme gives stronger feeling to readers about the poem emotion expressed in the first stanza. It will help the readers to understand the meaning of this stanza.

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**; (10)
 Where thoughts serenely sweet **express**,
 How pure, how dear, their dwelling-**place**.

The word “less” ['les] in the seventh line has similar sound with the word “tress” ['tres] in the ninth line and the word “express” [ɪk'spres] in the eleventh line. The word “grace” ['greɪs] in the eighth line has similar sound with the word “face” ['feɪs] in the tenth line and also the word “place” ['pleɪs] in the twelfth line. The second stanza has CDCDCD rhyme scheme. This rhyme keeps this stanza in

harmony with the first stanza. It makes the readers will understand that there is relative meaning among stanzas.

And on that cheek, and o'er that **brow**,
 So soft, so calm, yet **eloquent**,
 The smiles that win, the tints that **glow**, (15)
 But tell of days in goodness **spent**,
 A mind at peace with all **below**,
 A heart whose love is **innocent**!

The word “brow” [ˈbraʊ] in the thirteenth line has similar sound with the word “glow” [ˈgləʊ] in the fifteenth line and the word “below” [ˈbeləʊ] in the seventeenth line. The word “eloquent” [ˈeləkwənt] in the fourteenth line has similar sound with the word “spent” [ˈspɛnt] in the sixteenth line and also the word “innocent” [ˈɪnəs(ə)nt] in the eighteenth line. The last stanza has the similarity with the first and the second stanza, the last stanza has EFEFEF rhyme scheme. By using same rhyme scheme in every stanza, this poem serves a kind of simple repeating pattern. Every pair of rhyme in the last stanza also gives stronger emotion to the readers about his consistency of strong feeling reflected in this poem.

4.2. Imagery in Lord Byron’s “She Walks in Beauty”

4.2.1. Kinesthetic Imagery

Line 1: She walks in beauty, like the night

Clearly this line contains of kinesthetic imagery in it. It is describing how the woman walks or it can be said that there is a movement or action of the person.

This line tells that the woman walks with elegance like a night.

4.2.2 Visual Imagery

Line 2: Of cloudless climes and starry skies;

This line is visual imagery and it is still related with the previous line. It can be imagined how the situation in the nighttime. There are dark and starry skies. This line also implies that the cloudless climes is defined as an expression of his face and starry skies is a representation of his sparkling eyes.

Line 5 and 6: Thus mellowed to that tender light

Which heaven to gaudy day denies

Visual imagery also found in this line. From the word "day", it gives a visual sense about the gaudy daylight, which can not compared with the light of her beauty. It shows that the woman is so perfect.

Line 7-10: 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;

The whole of the line above is visual imagery. It is representing that her physical beauty is related to the inner one and also talking about the beauty in her face. Byron states that her raven tress and her face are softly illuminated (light).

Line 13-15: And on that cheek, and o'er that brow,

So soft, so calm, yet eloquent,

The smiles that win, the tints that glow,

Another visual imagery found in the whole of the line above. It can be seen from her cheek, her brow and her smile. Her cheek and brow are soft, calm but eloquent, because her beauty has expression by itself. Her smile reflects happiness because she spends her time doing good.

4.2.3 Organic Imagery

Line 11, 12:Where thoughts serenely sweet express,

How pure, how dear, their dwelling-place

The word "serenely" here means in a calm, peaceful, and untroubled manner and this is a part of organic imagery which represents internal sensation. It is referring to the way her thoughts which is nothing but serene.

Line 17, 18: A mind at peace with all below,

A heart whose love is innocent!

The word "peace and innocent" included in organic imagery. It is about the woman's nature. Byron claims her mind is at peace with all, and her heart is plenty of innocent love. In that sense, Byron is explaining that she is beautiful into herself, inner. This is again the theme that the woman's physical beauty is a reflection of her inner beauty (as Byron has explained before in the second stanza)

4.3. Diction

4.3.1. Denotation and Connotation in Lord Byron's "She Walks in Beauty"

Line 1: She walks in beauty, like the night

The word "night" has a denotation and connotation meanings. "Night" as the denotation is the part of each day when the sun has set and it is dark outside and also only lightened by the moon and stars. The situation that in the poem when she walks is depicted by a cloudless sky and starry in the nighttime. While "night" as the connotation in this poem means that the face of the woman who looked shady.

Line 2: Of cloudless climes and starry skies;

In this second line, the words "cloudless climes" and "starry sky" has the connotation and denotation meanings. In the connotation, "Cloudless climes" is defined as the facial expressions of a luminous woman and "starry sky" is a representation of her glitter eyes. While in the denotation, the word "cloudless climes", there is no cloud in the sky or sometimes the cloud is a grey. Then, the word "starry skies" means a night where there are a lot of stars. These two words are related with the previous line where implies the situation in nighttime.

Line 3: And all that's best of dark and bright

The denotation and connotation also found in this line. The word "best and dark" in the denotation means when it is dark, there is not enough light to see properly, for example because it is night. In the connotation meaning, "best and

dark” is reflection of good and bad of someone's characteristic. It is showing the beauty of this woman both in her flaw and her perfection.

Line 6: Which heaven to gaudy day denies.

The word “heaven” also have the denotation and connotation meanings. The denotation meaning is a place or state of joy and happiness or a place after death. It is usually imagined as being high up in the sky. In the connotation, it is not means the place after death, but about the beauty where she looks utmost happiness. The beauty of the woman cannot compare to the gaudy daylight.

Line 8: Had half impaired the nameless grace

The word “grace” is categorized as either denotative or connotative. As the denotative meaning, "grace" is a virtue coming from God to the woman. While as the connotative meaning in this poem, "grace" means that the woman has a smooth and pleasing way of moving, or a polite and thoughtful way of behaving

Line 9: Which waves in every raven tress,

The word “waves” and "raven trees" are categorized as either denotative or connotative. First, as the denotation meaning, "waves" is a motion and "raven trees" is a thick black tree. Then, as the connotative meaning in this poem, "waves" implies style (hair) that it curls slightly, while as connotative meaning, "raven trees" means the dark hair. Dark hair here is linked with a lightened face and also implying that her dark hair makes her more beautiful.

Line 12: How pure, how dear, their dwelling-place

“Dwelling-place” is categorized as either denotative or connotative. As the denotative, "dwelling-place" is the place where someone lives. While as the connotation "dwelling-place" is the woman herself. Where her calm thoughts show how pure serene, and sweet she is.

Line 15: The smiles that win, the tints that glow

The word “win” is categorized as either denotative or connotative. As the denotative meaning, "win" is getting a prize in a competition or generally indicating that something is great. While as the connotative, "win" means the attractiveness. It can be said in this poem that the woman has an interesting smile that makes other people like her.

4.4. Inner and Outer Beauty of the Woman in Lord Byron’s “She Walks in Beauty”

“She Walks in Beauty” is written by Lord Byron when he was into at a party in London. The poem describes a connection between the woman’s finely-balanced features and her personality. She looks perfect, not only in her physical appearance, but also in her personality. This poem makes the claim that its subject is filled with beauty, which are the inner and outer beauty. For Byron, beauty is both physical and spiritual. Eye, face, cheek, brow, and smiles represent the physical beauty whereas mind, heart and thought to represent the spiritual beauty or inner beauty.

4.4.1. Inner Beauty of the Woman in Lord Byron's "She Walks in Beauty"

4.4.1.1 Pure Mind

Line 11, 12: Where thoughts serenely sweet express,
How pure, how dear, their dwelling-place

From the lines above, it shows the inner beauty that cannot be seen. "Thoughts serenely sweet express" represent that she has a good mindset. She seems to know how to be a classy and elegant woman, and it all starts from her behavior and mindset. The word "pure" in this poem can indicate that she is noble. Byron makes a powerful claim from the lines above. He essentially explains that this woman is perfect; that any slight change would diminish her beauty. He is so struck with awe that he is unable to provide a label for her elegance.

4.4.1.2. Good Behavior

Line 16-18: But tell of days in goodness spent,
A mind at peace with all below,
A heart whose love is innocent!

Byron introduced the notion of this woman being "pure" and "sweet", but it means nothing without the proper build-up. Knowing this, Byron uses this line to make things more personal. We are given a close up display of her qualities almost as if she was right in front of us. After forming a more personal setting Byron uses the last three lines to review this woman's virtue. Her days are spent in "goodness", her mind is "at peace" with her heart, and her love is

“innocent”. She is harboring no animosity toward anybody. Her pure minds reflect in her being and character. She spends her time doing good. As stated in previous lines, it can conclude that the poet admiring all of her presence, includes her innocence and her kindness. Byron expresses fully the idea that the purity and beauty of soul apparent on the woman's features emanate from within, giving a glow of "a mind at peace" and "a heart whose love is innocent." Indeed, throughout Byron's poem, the lady is the object of the dual appreciation of physical and spiritual beauty, an inner beauty that even lends beauty to the physical features of the woman.

4.4.2. Outer Beauty of the Woman in Lord Byron's "She Walks in Beauty"

Then, the analysis that discussed in this poem besides inner beauty, there is the outer one. The outer beauty is a beauty which can be seen from the outer appearance of a woman who is closely related to the inner beauty. However, not all of the women who have a beautiful physical appearances, have a good characteristics too. In this poem, the poet describes the perfection of the physical appearance that the woman has, which is represents her inner beauty. The discussion about the outer beauty can be seen in the last stanza line 13-15

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

The last stanza starts with three lines of physical description (the cheek, brow and smile). Byron describes the presence of shadows and the lights that

strike the face of the woman so perfectly. He admires how the shadows along with light strike her cheeks and over her brows. Her cheek and her brow are soft, calm but eloquent, because her beauty has expression by itself and her smile reflects happiness. The soft cheeks, the winning smile, the tints in the skin eloquently express not only physical beauty, but they attest to her morality. Byron admires the effortless harmony of a woman's beauty, and tells us that it's all about the perfect balance of light and dark in her whole face and figure. He never says he's in love with her, but the reader can guess that he's attracted to her.

5. CONCLUSION

“She Walks in Beauty” is a poem about the beauty of the woman. This poem was written by Lord Byron. This study focuses on the analysis of intrinsic and extrinsic elements. It is describing the relations between the simile and rhyme and also about the beauty of the woman in the poem. Beauty is a valuable asset for every woman. An object or a person that has the beauty specifically is admired and usually related to perfection.

By using the intrinsic element, it is the figurative language, imagery and diction, they can create an illustration of the beauty of the woman and also makes the poem more beautiful to read. And the extrinsic element is about the beauty of the woman. There are two kinds of beauty discussed in this poem: inner and outer beauty. Inner beauty is seen to be the essence of the soul which has a kind heart surely. Besides, the inner beauty also shows the personality of each woman.

It can be concluded that “She Walks in Beauty” shows that the beauty of the woman is balance with her inner and outer beauty. She is not only perfect in her looks, but also perfect in her personality.

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