

**THE MEANING OF
“MY MISTRESS’ EYES ARE NOTHING LIKE THE SUN”
BY WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE**

*(Makna “My Mistress’ Eyes are Nothing Like the Sun”
Karya William Shakespeare)*

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Abstrak

Strukturalisme Dinamik merupakan salah satu konsep analisis puisi dalam rangka menemukan makna teks secara komprehensif. Kajian ini bertujuan untuk menjelaskan unsur yang membangun puisi dan menemukan makna berdasarkan struktur dinamikanya. Kajian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif melalui pendekatan strukturalisme dinamik. Data dalam penelitian ini adalah sebuah puisi yang berjudul “*My Mistress’ Eyes Are Nothing Like the Sun*” karya William Shakespeare, diadaptasi dari buku “*Sound and Sense*,” telah dipublikasi oleh Harcourt, Brace & World, Inc. tahun 1969. Berdasarkan hasil analisis, puisi tersebut adalah puisi kesedihan yang melibatkan pengarang, berinisial “I” dan mengamanatkan bahwa: (1) cinta yang hakiki dibangun atas kepercayaan, (2) kepercayaan bersifat alami dan tidak hilang hingga akhir hayat, dan (3) kenangan indah adalah sesuatu yang tidak dapat dilupakan. Kesedihan merupakan salah satu objek puisi yang sesungguhnya mencerminkan kehidupan manusia di dunia. Secara keseluruhan, puisi tersebut menjelaskan kekhawatiran atas perubahan pada sang kekasih sebagai wujud perubahan terakhir, karena telah pergi untuk selamanya. Namun, fenomena itu tetap meninggalkan kenangan indah berkat cinta dan kepercayaan. Hal tersebut bersifat abadi, tidak pernah mati, atau selalu hidup dalam kenangan.

Kata kunci: puisi; strukturalisme dinamik; dan makna.

Abstract

Dynamic Structuralism is a concept of the poem analysis to get its text meaning comprehensively. This study aims to describe the elements construction of the datum and the meaning of it based on the dynamic structuralism. This study applies qualitative descriptive method through dynamic structuralism approach. The datum is a poem of “My Mistress’ Eyes Are Nothing Like the Sun” by William Shakespeare, adapted from the book of “Sound and Sense” published by Harcourt, Brace & World, Inc., 1969. Based on analysis, it’s found that the poem is a sadness involving the author of intialized “I” and mandates: (1) true love is actually a love built by the trust; (2) the trust in love is purity and cannot be lost until the end of life; and (3) the beautiful memory is the most difficult one to be forgotten. Sadness is the object which actually shows the reality of human life in the world. As a whole, the poem describes a doubtfulness for the changes of the author’s mistress drastically at last because has passed away, but still left a peaceful memory from love and trust. The both are everlasting, never die, and always alive.

Keywords: poetry; dynamic structuralism; and meaning

INTRODUCTION

Basically, poetry looks popular because of its pattern in short and dense. From the pattern, poetry then is easier to read and does not take much time to read it for a whole, even sometimes can be memorized. Unlike other literary works (such as drama or prose), poetry gives opportunity to the readers to interpret through word by word, line by line, stanza by stanza, or all the poem as a whole to get its meaning thoroughly. In order to obtain the overall meaning thoroughly, poetry involves three important elements, namely aesthetic function, density, and indirect expression (Pradopo, 2005: 315). These three elements indicate that poetry holds a million beautiful things through the use of density and meaningful words. Poetry in its aesthetic function contains beautiful things, so it is always poetic for all the time. In terms of poetry creation, poetry is concretely born in the form of a dense string of words or sometimes using figurative languages, but always beautiful as it sounds. Then in terms of meaning, poetry contains a particular meaning that actually touches the way of human life.

Based on these three elements which complete each other, poetry finally becomes the greatest interesting of literary works by the various audiences. As a literary genre with an aesthetic function, Semi (1993: 1) revealed that literature born by the author is expected to give the aesthetic and intellect satisfactions for the audiences. However, the audiences sometimes cannot enjoy and understand the works completely because they are not able to properly interpret the structure of the works. Therefore, the meaning obtained is also not comprehensively. In fact, the writer has never found poetry is written in stages and also does not know the form of poetry continued. This form or style distinguishes poetry with other works, such as novel, short story, or drama that are sometimes found in serials. Therefore, it is clear that every time a poem is created, the author instantly creates his or her work in a complete work, eventhough sometimes ends

with a question mark. Nevertheless, it does not mean that the poem is unfinished. It is one poem and one work in one creation completely.

As a complete work, poetry also shall be read, understood, and reviewed in its entirety and completely. According to Pradopo (2007: 149), one step that can be done to examine poetry comprehensively is to integrate the results of intrinsic and extrinsic elements. The study of intrinsic element of poetry includes the text of the work as a basic, while its extrinsic element includes the fields supporting of the work, such as the history of the author, the object, the reality, and the reader. It is a reaction to complete the previous examination of literary work in classical structuralism. This study of such poetry by Pradopo (2007: 146) is called dynamic structuralism.

From various analytical perspectives that can be taken to analyze a literary work, the writer considers it necessary to analyze the poetry structurally at first, then relates the poem to the author, the reality, the work, and the reader. The four are the main points of the dynamic structuralism as described by Teeuw (1988: 190), Sayuti (1994: 89), Pradopo (2007: 146), Darmawati (2010: 139), and Endraswara (2013: 62-62). In line with this, the meaning of the poem can also be found completely and comprehensively. By considering the main points of a poem with its poetic elements structurally and the components of the dynamic structuralism, then finding up the meaning of the poem, the writer is too interested to focus this study on the structure of the text as a whole at first, and then relates to the four components of the dynamic structuralism in formulating its whole meaning. For the writer, it is very interesting and a rarely way in finding up the meaning of the poem through the two ways as described previously. In this study, the writer introduces a Shakespeare's poem of "My Mistress' Eyes Are Nothing Like The Sun." It is a selected poem having opportunity to be categorized in the four point of view of dynamic structuralism of the poem.

Some people have discussed about the Shakespeare's poem of "My Mistress' Eyes Are Nothing Like The Sun." Dominick (2006) in his journal only explained the theme of the poem. She argued that the dangerousness of female sexuality is a recurrent theme in Shakespeare's plays. The ambivalence about the mistress in sonnet 130, especially considered in light of how she is viewed in other of the sonnets in the dark lady sequence. It is a black (a term applied to her complexion but with moral connotations as well) as a betrayer, as a temptress, as a cause of sin, and so on. Therefore, this poem was dominated by the moral values when the poem was born in early modern sexual politics. The other, Mabillard (2008) analyzed the poem by paraphrasing at first, and then giving similar words for the main words related to the result of the paraphrasing stage to get the exactly meaning of the poem. She also compared the main words of this poem with other words in works of "Macbeth," "The Taming of the Shrew," and "Twelfth Night." She concluded that the poem is Shakespeare's sonnet 130 which commonly referred to the dark lady because of her dark complexion. She believed that it is clearly a parody of the conventional love sonnet. Moreover, Thanatassa (2012) described that William Shakespeare's Sonnet 130 "My mistress' Eyes Are Nothing Like The Sun" is thematically an anti-Petrarchan sonnet that satirized the conventions of the traditional Italian sonnet. Its subject is the beauties of his mistress. In order to evoke the reader's mind for the real beauties of an actual woman, she finally make obvious that Shakespeare is really praising rather than denigrating his mistress. It is only viewed by the foreground of beauty in the poem.

These three writings basically focused on one point of the moral values, the reality, and the subject of the poem. Those are different to this study which focuses on the elements built of the poem in finding up its whole meaning. Without comparison and politics field, the writer directly analyzes the poem through the text at first, and then relates to the four main points of the author, the object, the reality, and the reader. All of

them are in a unity of the dynamic structuralism analysis. The meaning is also found from the result of the analysis of the poem as a whole. Therefore, the question problems of this study are mentioned below.

1. How is the analysis of William Shakespeare's "My Mistress' Eyes Are Nothing Like the Sun" by applying the dynamic structuralism approach?
2. What is the meaning of the poem based on the dynamic structuralism analysis?

Related to the two questions above, thus the objectives of this writing are to find out the description of the elements built of the poem of "My Mistress' Eyes Are Nothing Like the Sun" by William Shakespeare through the dynamic structuralism approach and its whole meaning.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Concept of Poetry and the Dynamic Structuralism

Etymologically, the term of poetry is derived from the Greek, *poieima* means 'make' or *poesis* means 'making,' then is called poem or poetry in English Aminuddin (2000: 34). Moreover, he argued that poetry can be interpreted as activities of 'making' or 'acting' because an author creates his or her own world through poetry. Poetry may contain certain messages or circumstances, both physical and mental.

Historically, there were two big lines of literary works, namely poetry and prose (Pradopo, 2005: 306), then improved to be three big lines, namely poetry, prose, and drama (Tang, 2008: 27). The difference between the first and the second ideas is rarely talked which is the best or the right one, but actually always expresses that poetry is the oldest one because almost all of the big monumentals in the world were written in form of poetry, for example, Oedipus, Hamlet, Mahabharata, Ramayana, and others (Waluyo, 2003: 1).

Poetry is a group of beautiful words in a specific design to present the author's expression. In expressing his or her idea, the author uses his

or her diction as beautiful words to present his or her work. In addition, the author of poem just uses few words, but sometimes has more than one meaning. It means that poetry just involves few words chosen to interpret the meaning of the poem (Darmawati, 2010: 11). Consequently, the listeners or the readers may have different interpretations in analyzing one poem, but it is valid as far as it concerns to the poem.

In social life of human being, poetry viewed as a literary work which is derifying expressions through the beautiful language. By using the beautiful language, poetry do not only talk the expression, but also the action in developing the human awareness related to the life problems in the world (Tjahjono, 2012: 51). From the specific language using in poetry and the specific meaning on it, poetry can be characterized as a literary work which has self-structure and convention. In order get well-understanding of the self-structure and convention of the poem, it is related to the structural elements as an intrinsic and the background of the author, the reality of the poem, the object of the poem it self, or the reader as extrinsic one. Both of them can be found through the dynamic structuralism approach.

In analyzing poem, the dynamic structuralism presents in guiding the writer to get the all important elements as mentioned above. The dynamic structuralism is firstly introduced by Mukarovsky, a founder of an aesthetic literature. He said that literature in an aesthetic field has dynamic relation continuously by the four factors of literature, those are the work of art manifests itself as sign in its inner structure, in its relation to reality, and also in its relation to society, to its creator, and its recipients (Mukarovsky in Teeuw, 1988: 190).

Historically, the dynamic structuralism is a concept of poem analysis that grows due to the relatively long process because the understanding of the historical background of the author, the work, the reality, and the reader become important. Structuralism basically holds to respond the literary works objectively

which must be based on the text of the literary work. The study of literature should be directed at parts of the literary work in a whole, and/or vice versa, on the whole it consists of parts (Teeuw, 1988: 192). In line with this, Endraswara (2013: 62) argued that the concept of dynamic structuralism is a reaction of natural or classical structuralism that emphasizes the works as an autonomous work. It rejected the subjective awareness, historicism, and humanism, then just followed the synchronic system. In line with this, dynamic structuralism collaborated the intrinsic elements as autonomous work and extrinsic elements represented by symbols in expressing some ideas. Therefore, a literary work to be studied should emphasize the all aspects of literary expression. The collaborative expressions shows that literary work is always dynamic.

Another opinion of the dynamic structuralism can also focus which considers the biography of the author and/or the history of birth of a literary work. It is one of the work of the dynamic structuralism that is actually from the classical structuralism which rejects the subjectivism and historicism of literary works (Sayuti, 2002: 85). This statement clearly provides an understanding that study of literary works cannot be separated from the historical object, either by the author, the object, the birth of work itself or the reader. In line with this, the literary work analysis by applying a dynamic structuralism approach involves two important things that must be noted, namely (a) literary works as a structure based on the elements built it, and (b) literary works relate to the history of the author, the object, the reality, and the reader (Sayuti, 1994: 89; Darmawati, 2010: 139).

The Life of William Shakespeare and His Works

William Shakespeare is a son of the couple of John Shakespeare and Mary Aden. His father, John Shakespeare, was a glovemaker and tradesman, while his mother, Mary Arden, was a daughter of an affluent farmer. Not exactly time when he was born, but William Shakespeare was baptized on April 26th 1564, in Stratford-upon-

Avon. As usual at that time, infants were baptized three days after their birth, thus scholars believe that Shakespeare was born on April 23th 1564 the same date on which he died at age 52, to be exact on April 23th 1616.

William Shakespeare was married to Anne Hathaway in 1582 when he was eighteen years old, while she was twenty-six eight years older. The exact wedding date was uncertain, but the marriage certificate was issued on November 27th 1582. William and Anne had their first daughter, Susanna, in May 1583; two years later, the twins, Hamnet and Judith, in January 1585. Most historians believe that Shakespeare was not often around his family in Stratford, because historical records showed him in London during the following years (Mustafa, 2010: 126).

As the third of eight children, Shakespeare in his young ages grew up in the small town, 100 miles northwest of London, far from the cultural and courtly center of England. Within the class system of Elizabethan England, William Shakespeare did not seem destined for greatness. He was not born into a family of nobility or significant wealth. He did not continue his formal education at university, nor did he come under the mentorship of a senior artist, and nor did he marry into wealth or prestige. His talent as an actor seems to have been modest, since he is not known for starring roles.

In 1594, Shakespeare became a shareholder in the Lord Chamberlain's Men, one of the most popular acting companies in London. He remained a member of this company for the rest of his career. Shakespeare entered one of his most prolific periods around 1595, writing *Richard II*, *Romeo and Juliet*, *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, and *The Merchant of Venice*. Two years later, he joined others from the Lord Chamberlain's Men in establishing the Polygonal Globe Theatre on the outskirts of London. During King James's reign, Shakespeare wrote many of his most accomplished plays about courtly power, including *King Lear*, *Macbeth*, and *Antony and Cleopatra*. In 1616, his health was declining. Since his son, Hamnet, had died in 1596,

Shakespeare left the bulk of his estate to his two daughters, with monetary gifts set aside for his sister, theater partners, friends, and the poor of Stratford. A fascinating detail of his will was that he bequeathed the family's "second best bed" to his wife, Anne. He died one month later, on April 23rd, 1616. To the world, he left a lasting legacy in the form of 38 plays, 154 sonnets, and two narrative poems. He was recognized as one of the greatest English playwrights of his era. In the four centuries, he has become the greatest playwright in the English language. His success as a playwright depended on part upon royal patronage. Yet, Shakespeare is now the most performed and read playwright in the world (Viyatna, 2015).

As greatest playwright in the world, poetry in form of sonnet is the greatest work of literature as long as his life. "My Mistress' Eyes Are Nothing Like The Sun" is his sonnet 130 from 154 of Shakespeare's sonnet. This is one of the Shakespeare's work in the last of his life which was known 'dark lady' era. It is a ultimately betrays poet which appeared in sonnets 127 to 154. Sonnet is also known as poem or categorized in poetry.

METHOD

In this writing, the writer applies qualitative descriptive research method which focuses on finding the meaning of the poem as a whole through the structural content and the dynamic structuralism influenced. The qualitative method is also said as a naturalistic method by conducting in natural setting and using to search the object naturally, then the result of the research focuses on the meaning of the object (Sugiyono, 2009: 8-19). Moreover, the descriptive method usually uses to investigate a variety of problems and issues (Gay, L.R., 2006: 159).

A question of how to get the meaning of a poem comprehensively as shown in the previous study problems may reflect the writer on how to analyse a poem completely, both of the intrinsic and extrinsic elements of the poem. A careful definition of the term of analysing poem

through the dynamic structuralism approach will help the writer and cover the both elements built the poem. To get the result of literary work analysis comprehensively based on the problems mentioned, the both elements are important and must be involved in analysis process. In edition, it is also the critics of the classical structuralism which only focuses on the intrinsic elements of the work and rejects the other supporting elements. Therefore, the writer applies the dynamic structuralism approach introduced by Mukarovsky as mentioned in the previous field.

The datum of this research is an English poem under the title of “My Mistress’ Eyes Are Nothing Like the Sun,” written by William Shakespeare. It is one of the Shakespeare’s poems which has brought him to be a famous poet. The poem of “My Mistress’ Eyes Are Nothing Like the Sun” is one of the author poems which has been collected by Laurence Perrine and suggested for futher reading in a book of “Sound and Sense: An Introduction to Poetry (Third Edition),” published by Harcourt, Brace & World, Inc., in New York,1969.

DISCUSSION

As one genre of literary work, each poetry has a particular meaning based on the using of the density and meaningful words. Conversely, poetry has two different meanings or more based on the overview of the readers. In analyzing poetry, the writer is one of the readers of the poem who appreciates it from reading the poem at first. By the first step of reading, the writer interpretes the poem to get the exactly meaning. In this case, the writer introduces the selected poem to interpretate the poetic meaning based on the intrinsic elements and others influences.

In discussing poetry, the writer focuses on the texture of intrinsic elements, then relates it to the other elemets to get the meaning of the poem comprehensively through dynamic structuralism approach as mention in the previously part of this writing. To get the aims effectively based on the previous problems mentioned, let the writer simply introduces the selected poem, then

continues the analysis as shown in the following series.

My Mistress’ Eyes Are Nothing Like the Sun

My mistress’ eyes are nothing like the sun;	1
Coral is far more red than her lips’ red:	2
If snow be white, why then her breasts are dun;	3
If hairs be wires, black wires grow on her head.	4
I have seen roses damasked, red and white	5
But no such roses see I in her cheeks;	6
And in some perfumes is there more delight	7
Than in the breath taht fro my mistress reeks.	8
I love to hear her speak, yet well I know	9
That music hath a far more pleasing sound:	10
I grant I never saw a goddess go,	11
My mistress, when she walks, treads on the ground.	12
And yet, by heaven, I think my love as rare	13
As any she belied with false compare.	14

William Shakespeare

(adapted from Sound and Sense, 1969)

The Dynamic Structuralism of “My Mistress’ Eyes Are Nothing Like the Sun” by William Shakespeare

Basically, poem consists of many elements, either intrinsic or extrinsic ones. Discussing poem structurally, the poem is dominantly analyzed by its intrinsic elements. The intrinsic elements involve the character, plot, theme, and messages. These elements are found through words, lines, stanzas, and poem as a whole. Moreover, the history of the author life will help the writer in analyzing poem as one of extrinsic elements. The result of the analysis of the both elements of the poem shows the texture of the dynamic structuralism of the poem as follows.

Structurally, the poem of “My Mistress’ Eyes Are Nothing Like the Sun” by Willian Shakespeare is put forward by the character of “I” whose his mistress has changed. The character of “I” in the poem refers to the author of the poem.

In line 1, this poem is built by the same words or begun by the same statement of the tittle /*My mistress’ eyes are nothing like the sun;/*. This line shows that /*his mistress/* as the couple of “I” is nothing like than before, thus he feels that

she has changed. His feeling as shown in line 1 is more felt in the next line. Line 2 with */Coral is far more red than her lips' red:/* expresses that his mistress' lips look pale. His mistress' lips seeing red can be faded and the coral is more red than his mistress' lips. Moreover, the line 3 and 4 make him felt lose and wonder for the changes of his mistress. Line 3 */If snow be white, why then her breasts are dun;/* and line 4 */if hairs be wires, black wires grow on her head./* show the fact changes of his mistress whom actually has died with a snow body and black wires of hair. Therefore, it is clear that this verse begins this poem with a death characteristic because there are too many transversely felt in establishing the cause of the changes of his mistress.

In the second stanza, exactly in line 4 to 8, the author of 'I' acknowledges that the changes of his mistress as long as his beloved are really different than before. He knows her fully as he loves her for long times. The expression in line 5 */I have seen it as a damasked, red and white/* explains that the 'I' is well acquainted with the privacy character attached to his mistress, either the goodness or the behaviors. Then, the line 6 */But no such roses see I in her cheeks;/* completes the previous line. Thus, these two lines show more details about the changes of the mistress. Moreover, the statement of */And in some perfumes is there more delight/* in line 7 indicates the presence of the mistress who always smells fragrantly, but nothing anymore. The smell of the sweetheart drastically changes with the statement of */Than in the breath taht from my mistress reeks./* as shown in line 8. The fundamental changes of the mistress are in these four lines.

Therefore, the second stanza primarily describes the real changes of the mistress of "I". The first, his mistress likes flower adorned with red and white flowers, but the flower is gone now. The second, his mistress is always smelled fragrantly even though from a distance, but the fragrance also has decayed. Both are an evidence that the mistress is really different very much than before. This stanza generally clarifies the belief of "I" that his mistress as his beloved has already

changed. He emphasizes that the presence of his beloved as a precious star in his life is nothing anymore. Everything from his mistress has vanished.

In the third stanza, the author of "I" always remembers his beloved or his misress even has gone, called the changes in the poem or the death of the mistress in the author's life. */I love to hear her speak, yet well I know/* in line 9 shows his deepest feeling who always missing the mistress as his beloved. The softness of his voice cannot be forgot because still always ringing in his ears as stated in line 10 that */That music hath a far more pleasing sound:/*. This line shows that they are always together and close to each other. By the deepest feeling, he was unable to accept the mistress gone as listed in the line 11, */I grant I never saw a goddess go,--/*. Then in line 12, the statement of */My mistress, when she walks, treads on the ground./* always remembers him of their togetherness, their memory when walking together. In fact, it is the last togetherness for them and cannot be back anymore. Therefore, this third stanza shows the highest love that belongs to the "I" and his sincere feelings to his beloved. As a result, he always remembers her with an unlimited time. Sincere love makes him unable to accept the change of the mistresses like as the the death of the lover.

The last two lines are written to clarify the three previous stanzas that love is very important for human life, particularly for the the author of "I" in the poem. These two lines show the general conclusion of the poem as a whole that the changes occurred physically in the body of the mistress show the differences of the mistress between in his fellow life and after the death. It will be proof him that the mistress has died as stated in line 13, */And yet, by heaven, I think my love as rare/*. Lastly in the line 14, the statement of */As any she belied with false compare./* realizes him that it is so difficult to get an idol in the heart who is not only a lover, but also as a trusted person. In this line, the author of "I" involves himself in the poem by declaring that the most important thing in a relationship is the belief or trust. Nobody can

change the trust of the mistress in his heart and life because no one likes her as shown in the last line.

After analyzing the poem of “My Mistress’ Eyes Are Nothing Like the Sun” by William Shakespeare, the writer can formulate the theme of the poem as a sadness poem because of the movement of life, from the memory of the mistress’ life to her death. The changes of the mistress make her nothing like the sun anymore, thus the love is less and the sun is over that always illuminates the life of the author as figured as “I” in the poem. The basic of the “nothing like the sun” gives a power to the human in the world in building up a good relationship which involves love and trust. Both are a capital to gain the true love in life.

In addition to the theme, there are also several messages for the human being, such as (1) true love is actually a love built by the trust; (2) the trust in love is purity and cannot be lost until the end of life; and (3) the beautiful memory is the most difficult one to be forgotten.

After discussing poem structurally, it is clear that the object, the reality, and the reader cannot be differentiated and/or separated by the structural analysis which focuses on intrinsic elements as autonomous work. Then, the history of the author will help the writer in analyzing poem comprehensively. The unity of them is shown in the texture of the dynamic structuralism of the poem.

Generally, the poem of “My Mistress’ Eyes Are Nothing Like The Sun” by Shakespeare expresses a sadness as the object based on the plot of the poem through words, lines, stanzas, and the whole. By the object of sadness, it actually shows the reality of human life in the world. The writer as a part of the readers finds out an imagination of life that life in the world is just temporary, thus all of things in the world are also limited, except a trust. Trust in our life is never die. Eventhough someone has passed away, his or her trust is always alive. The trust is always memorized by the people. To life in society, trust is a capital of life. As a poem describing an

object of sadness, the author also offers all his lamentations for the departure of his lover which are expressed as a drastic change in his life. All of them do not only put in literary works, but also in real life of human being in the world.

In the poem, the author involves himself and describes his life in his poem. The author describes himself through the character of “I” who directly feel the change of the mistress at first, then the change is actually the death of his beloved into the last memory of his life in the poem. It means that the change is from the life of the mistress to her death. Not exactly time, but before and after the death, the author describes the meaning of true love to his mistress. True love not only likes and loves each other, but also trusts one to another. The trust of the mistress is nothing alike, thus no one can change her for the author’s life. This is a true love by the author. It concerns with the real life of the author to his wife before her death. As long as their togetherness, the author always gives the best love to his wife and his beloved family (his daughter and his twin sons).

The Meaning of “My Mistress’ Eyes Are Nothing Like the Sun” by William Shakespeare

Basically the author involves himself and describes his life in his poem. The author describes himself through the character of “I” who directly feel the change of the mistress from her life to her death. In the memory of their togetherness, the author describes the meaning of true love. The true love of the author to his mistress is nothing alike. Although the author’s mistress has passed away, the author still has a love from the trust that they built together. Consequently, the author has encouraged all the readers to always maintain the trust in building up the human relationship, especially in love. With a high confidence in trust and love, someone can gain satisfaction and peace of life that may not have by the others. Although the mistress has passed away, the trust is always alive, either in the poem or in the real life. In fact, love does not look at wealth and beauty, but depends on the strength or the weakness of the trust that belongs to the

people in holding a true love. True love is the real love that is created naturally as a property of each person. Conversely, the author of "I" actually feels sad because his mistress with true love has lost. Love and trust are nothing anymore and the life of the author is in sad.

Based on the description of love and trust, the ending with sad of life, thus the Shakespeare's "My Mistress' Eyes Are Nothing Like the Sun" can be stated as a sadness poem that is dominated by the words or phrases or sentences giving sadness explanation, such as: */My mistress' eyes are nothing like the sun/* (line 1), */But no such roses see I in her cheeks/* (line 6), and */I grant I never saw a goddess go,--/* (line 11). As a sadness poem, "My Mistress' Eyes Are Nothing Like the Sun" by William Shakespeare automatically expresses the feeling of the human beings based on their own felt. The author as mentioned as "I" is the main character in this poem expresses his feeling when his mistress has passed away. Finally, it can be stated briefly that the Shakespeare's "My Mistress' Eyes Are Nothing Like the Sun" is a sadness poem that describes totally the change of life. Through the change, the author of "I" feels very sad because his mistress has passed away and nobody can change her also nothing like the sun for him anymore.

CONCLUSION

In literature, the dynamic structuralism approach is important to be applied analyzing a poem, both classical and modern poems. The poem "My Mistress' Eyes Are Nothing Like the Sun" by William Shakespeare has been analyzed based on a dynamic structuralism approach, so that an understanding of the poetic content can be obtained well. In analyzing the Shakespeare's "My Mistress' Eyes Are Nothing Like the Sun" through a dynamic structuralism approach, the writer can conclude that the poem is a sadness poem (primary theme) because of the change of life, from the memory of the mistress' life to the death. As a sadness poem, several messages can be found for the human being, such as (1) true love is actually a love built by the trust; (2) the

trust in love is purity and cannot be lost until the end of life; and (3) the beautiful memory is the most difficult one to be forgotten. Sadness is the object of the poem based on the plot through words, lines, stanzas, and the whole. The object actually shows the reality of human life in the world. In the human life, people must be aware that life is just temporary, thus all of things in the world are also limited; although the trust of the people is never die or everlasting. Trust is always alive, eventhough someone has passed away.

Finally, after analyzing the Shakespeare's "My Mistress' Eyes Are Nothing Like the Sun" through a dynamic structuralism approach, the writer hopes for continuity of literary works analysis in many other aspects and point of views. Such implication for analyzing poem that poetry is one genre of literary works which are very popular than others, thus there are also opportunities to analyze it, either as a basic or a development ones. In fact, poetry grows dynamically and occupies the highest position in providing information for the human being in the real world life. In line with this, the writer hopes fully positive brainstorming ideas in improving the quality of analysis and gaining the perfection analysis in the future.

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