THE EXPRESSION OF LOVE IN THE POEM *NÄHE DES GELIEBTEN* BY JOHANN WOLFGANG VON GOETHE (A STRUCTURAL-SEMIOTIC STUDY)

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Abstract : This research aims to describe and analyze the inner structure, physical structure as well as the meaning of the expression of love contained in the poem *Nähe Des Geliebten* by Johann Wolfgang Von Goethe. The method used in this research is a qualitative descriptive method with library research as a data collection technique and a structural-semiotic approach as a data analysis technique. In the structural approach there are the essence of poetry and poetic methods, while in semiotics there are heuristic readings, hermeneutic readings, and three aspects of signs according to Pierce namely Icons, Indexes and Symbols. The results of this study conclude that the interesting thing that can be expressed from the poem "*Nähe Des Geliebten*" is that this poem tells about the extraordinary feelings of love from a woman for her boyfriend. Even though they can't meet and are separated by distance, it doesn't make a woman stop thinking about her lover. The woman faithfully awaits the arrival of her lover every time. And there are various expressions of love that researchers have found in the study of *Nähe Des Geliebten*'s poetry through three aspects of iconic signs, indexes, and symbols according to Pierce, namely expressions of falling in love, restlessness, longing and desire.

Keywords : *Poetry, Expression of Love, Structural-Semiotic*

INTRODUCTION

Literary works are expressions created by authors to convey their views on various things that happen in life in the surrounding environment. Through appreciation and observation, a literary work is made with a touch of soul so that the audience can feel the atmosphere and events that have occurred. In this ever-growing era, literary works can still be enjoyed by anyone, both parents and young people. Despite the rapid development of technology, old works of literature are timeless. This proves that literary works are in great demand by many people. Literary work is a creative activity of the author that is poured into a beautiful and organized language (Pabur, 2017). We can see the author's creativity in the form of a poem, prose, drama, or song lyrics created. Literary works themselves have values that are very useful for life, because they can provide lessons and awareness to readers about events and truths of life in the surrounding environment even though they are depicted in the form of fiction (Maru, 2014). These values are not frankly conveyed by the author. Moreover, poetry is a literary work whose words are limited. Strelka also said, "Literary texts are works of art that show themselves in a unified whole, not only in empirical form, but also aesthetically (Lendo, 2020: 92). To understand the implied meaning requires in-depth analysis. So, the right research method and approach are needed to explore the meaning of a poem.

There are many research approaches that can be used to explore the meaning

and value embedded in literary works. The structural-semiotic approach is one of them. The structural-semiotic approach is a combination of two assessment approaches, namely the structural approach and the semiotic approach. The structural approach is an approach that emphasizes the intrinsic elements in which there is the essence of poetry (theme, taste, tone, mandate) and there are also poetic methods (diction, rhyme, typography, imagery, concrete words, language style). While the semiotic approach is special research that emphasizes a sign in poetry, based on the principle that the entire structure of literary works basically contains signs in various forms such as words, phrases, sentences and other elements and has a certain meaning.

This research is entitled "The Expression of Love in the Poem *Nähe Des Geliebten* by Johann Wolfgang von Goethe" using a structural-semiotic approach whose purpose is to describe the inner and physical structure while analyzing the meaning of the expression of love contained in this poem. In this case, it is based on the semiotic theory created by Charles Sanders Peirce by focusing on three aspects of signs, namely icons, indices, and symbols. The study of literature in the form of poetry, more precisely German poetry using the structural-semiotic approach has been widely done by students, teachers, lecturers, writers and others, but the research that examines the expression of love in poetry by Johann Wolfgang von Goethe with Peirce's structural-semiotic approach has never existed. That is why this research is important to be carried out. From a theoretical point of view, this research provides a clear picture of the implementation of Peirce's semiotic theory in the study of poetry, especially in exploring the inner/physical structure and meaning of love expressions. While from a practical point of view, this study can be a reference for other literary scholars who

are interested in poetry to add insight and develop the quality of literary studies.

Johann Wolfgang Von Goethe was a highly respected German writer and philosopher. In fact, Goethe was named one of the most important and famous figures in German literature. His works have always been a source of inspiration in poetry, music and drama. One of his most famous works is Faust. Goethe was born on August 28, 1749 in Frankfrut as the first child of married couple Johann Caspar Goethe and Catharina Elizabeth Textor. As a child Goethe never attended public school but studied at home with his father. At the age of 16 Goethe followed in his father's footsteps to study law at the University of Leipzig. However, art always interested Goethe. During his years in Leipzig, Goethe began writing light verse in the Anacreontic style. Goethe also intensively studied natural sciences, pursuing mineralogy, anatomy, physics, attending medical seminars and surgery courses. Goethe died on March 22, 1832 in Weimar of a heart attack and was buried next to the grave of his friend Friedrich Schiller. Many interesting things can be revealed about the poem *Nähe Des Geliebten* by Johann Wolfgang von Goethe (1795). The poem *Nähe Des Geliebten* was created during the classical period in Germany and after Goethe met his important and influential friend Friedrich Schiller. Goethe and Schiller were the pinnacle of the German classical period (Weimar Klassik), which in practice shaped the new humanism of Romanticism, Classicism, and the Age of Enlightenment. Many of his works are inspired by a series of passionate love for women.

Literary Work

Literary works are a medium used by authors to express their ideas with the aim of giving meaning, pleasure, and benefit to society (Damono; Dtanjoeng Sukandi & Erawan, 2021:68). Through literary works,

readers can learn and realize the events and truths of life around them, albeit in the form of fiction. Literary works also contain denotative and connotative expressions, which give special nuances and understand many things with language as the medium (Juni, 2019:7). Literary works are also personal expressions that evoke charm through beautiful language and convey moral messages implicitly or explicitly. Therefore, literary works play an important role in reminding the values of honesty, kindness, brotherhood, friendship, kinship, sincerity, sincerity, togetherness, and others, becoming a source of inspiration for many people in living their lives (Herfanda, 2008:131; Sukirman, 2021:19).

Poetry

Poetry is a literary work with unique characteristics and beautiful language (Hayati, 2016). Each poet has his own style of writing poetry, which is determined by rhythm, rhyme, and the arrangement of lines and stanzas. Poetry expresses the feelings, experiences, and impressions of the poet in a language that is good and pleasant to read. In addition, poetry also contains the poet's responses and opinions on various themes, which are channeled through slick language and mesmerize the readers. In poetry, the lyrics describe the theme, tone, emotion, and message, while the implied meaning consists of certain language style, diction, imagery, concrete words, and verification.

Poetry is considered to be the oldest form of literary work that has the qualities known today. Poetry uses beautiful words and is rich in meaning, with the compaction of language elements such as word compaction (Yanti & Gusriani 2022:1). In another point of view, poetry is also defined as a literary work that expresses the poet's thoughts and feelings imaginatively by using all the power of language in its physical and inner structure. Overall, poetry is a form of literary work that expresses the content of the poet's ideas and feelings imaginatively through a series of beautiful words that are connotative, by focusing all the power of language on the physical and inner structure of the poem.

The Elements of Poetry

Poetry has building blocks that consist of intrinsic and extrinsic elements. Intrinsic elements include inner elements and physical elements (Dirman, 2019; Susilowati & Qur'ani, 2021). The inner elements consist of theme, flavor, tone, and mandate, which express the poet's ideas, feelings, attitudes, and messages. Meanwhile, the physical elements involve diction (word choice), rhyme, typography, imagery, concrete words, and language style, which form the physical and aesthetic structure of the poem (Rokhmansyah, 2014).

On the other hand, extrinsic elements include biographical elements, social elements, and value elements (Anwar, 2014). Biographical elements are related to the poet's background and can influence the creation of poetry. Social elements are closely related to the condition of society when the poem was created, which is reflected in the content of the poem. Value elements include aspects of education, art, economics, politics, society, culture, customs, laws, and so on, which affect the overall value of the poem. This combination of intrinsic and extrinsic elements builds the poem from the inside and from the outside, creating beauty and meaning in the literary work.

Structural-Semiotic Approach in Literary Criticism

Structural Approach

The structural approach is also known as the intrinsic, objective, analytic and formal approach (Fatmawaty, 2009:). The structural approach in poetry appreciation is defined as an approach that systematically objectively seeks to

examine the intrinsic elements in poetry (Aminuddin; Fatmawaty, 2009). The structural approach is an approach that analyzes poetry based on the physical and inner structures that build it (Hikmat et al, 2017: 89; Susilowati & Qur'ani, 2021: 39). The physical structure describes the poem from the outside in plain sight such as the form of poetry, imagery, diction, language style and concrete words. While the inner structure describes the poem from the inside that shows the expression or main idea of the author regarding theme, feeling, tone, and mandate.

The structural approach is an analysis of literary works based on structural components that have a close relationship and determine each other between the nature of poetry and poetic methods. The components of the structural approach have been organized into a system of forming literary works and if they stand alone they will not be meaningful. The final result obtained from the study with a structural approach is an overall picture of the ideas contained in the poem, emotion, narrative, taxation, sound and value, lines and stanzas, language style, figurative language, imagery and also diction (Rendika, 2022: 49).

Semiotic Approach

Ferdinand de Saussure and Charles Sanders Peirce are pioneering figures in the study of semiotics. Saussure is known as the father of linguistics and used the term semiology to explain the concept of semiotics. Peirce, an American philosopher, used the term semiotics and developed studies based on pragmatism and logic. Semiotic theory studies the production, interpretation and impact of data in human life (Anggi, 2020:39). In semiotic studies, signs are the main focus (Kaelan; Rahayu, 2021). Signs can be words or images, and semiotics is used to identify the meaning of a work. Each sign consists of a signifier, which is the object of the sign, and a signified, which is the concept represented by the signifier (Rokhmansyah, 2014).

Peirce divided the semiotic sign system into three elements in a triangular theory, namely the sign, object, and interpretant (Rokhmansyah, 2014). A sign can take the form of an icon, index, or symbol, which refers to an object and is interpreted by the user of the sign. The process of sign meaning follows the relationship between the representamen (the perceived sign), the object to which it refers, and the interpretant that interprets the relationship. Peirce differentiates signs into indices, icons, and symbols based on the type of relation between the representamen and the object.

Structural-Semiotic Approach

The structural-semiotic approach is a combination of the structural approach and the semiotic approach in literary studies. The structural-semiotic approach combines the analysis of intrinsic elements and signs in literary works. The structural approach emphasizes the intrinsic elements and methods of constructing literary works, while the semiotic approach emphasizes the signs contained in literary works. In analyzing the meaning of a work, structuralism analysis is followed by semiotic analysis through a series of processes. Literary works are considered as structures of meaning or meaningful structures (Pradopo, 2012), because they are systems of signs and language as the medium. In analyzing the sign structure, structural criticism is used to understand the meaning of the signs connected in the system.

In semiotics, there are two main studies that need to be studied, namely heuristic reading and hermeneutic reading (Rokhmansyah, 2014). Heuristic reading is the analysis of the words, stanzas, and terms in sentences in literary works, while hermeneutic reading involves the interpretation and deep understanding of literary works (Adawiyah, 2017).

Heuristic reading must be done first before hermeneutic reading because heuristic reading forms the basis for further understanding (Sipahutar, 2019; Muassomah et al; Lendo, 2022). In semiotic studies, according to Pradopo (2012), signs are an important focus. Signs can take the form of icons (similarity relationship), indexes (cause-and-effect relationship), or symbols (convention relationship). In literary research with a semiotic approach, the index sign is often sought after because it shows a broad cause-and-effect relationship.

RESARCH METHODOLOGY

This research uses a qualitative approach with a literature review method, especially a structural-semiotic approach. The qualitative approach collects data in the form of words that are analyzed through observation, interviews, and documents. This research was conducted with steps such as collecting data, reading the poem repeatedly, conducting heuristic and hermeneutic semiotic readings, and analyzing words/sentences included in the three aspects of signs, namely icons, indexes, and symbols.

The data analysis procedure of this research follows qualitative analysis with the stages of data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing/verification (Lendo, 2022). Data reduction is done by reading the poem repeatedly, selecting the data to be analyzed, and classifying the data based on icons, indexes, and symbols that reflect the expression of love. Data presentation was done through hermeneutic reading, where data from the entire poem structure was interpreted based on literary conventions. Drawing conclusions is done by analyzing and discussing the results of the analysis, as well as confirming with other factors outside the researcher's subjectivity such as literary experts and the context of the author's life.

In this study, data analysis was conducted using a structural-semiotic approach and qualitative descriptive method. Conclusions are drawn based on the results of the analysis and confirmed with knowledge of literary theory and other relevant factors.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

Structural Analysis

Structural analysis is an instrument that analyzes poetry based on the physical and inner structures that build it (Hikmat et al, 2017: 89; Susilowati & Qur'ani, 2021: 39). The physical structure describes the poem from the outside in plain sight such as the form of poetry, imagery, diction, language style and concrete words. While the inner structure describes the poem from the inside that shows the expression of the author regarding theme, feeling, tone, and mandate. The content of the complete poem is as follows:

Nähe Des Geliebten

Ich denke dein, wenn mir der Sonne Schimmer
Vom Meere strahlt;
Ich denke dein, wenn sich des Mondes Flimmer
In Quellen malt.

Ich sehe dich, wenn auf dem fernen Wege
Der Staub sich hebt;
In tiefer Nacht, wenn auf dem schmalen Stege
Der Wandrer bebt.

Ich höre dich, wenn dort mit dumpfem Rauschen
Die Welle steigt.
Im stillen Hain da geh ich oft zu lauschen,
Wenn alles schweigt.

Ich bin bei dir, du seist auch noch so ferne.

Du bist mir nah!
Die Sonne sinkt, bald leuchten mir die Sterne.
O wärst du da!

Here is the translation in English:

Nearness of the Beloved

I think of you when sunlight
glints from the sea;
I think of you when the moon's glimmer
is reflected in streams.

I see you when, on distant roads,
dust rises;
in the depths of night, when on the narrow bridge
the traveller trembles.

I hear you when, with a dull roar,
the waves surge up.
I often go to listen in the tranquil grove
when all is silent.

I am with you, however far away you are.
You are close to me!
The sun sets, soon the stars will shine for me.
Would that you were here!

Inner Structure

The theme of the poem *Nähe Des Geliebten* is about love and a woman who is thinking about her lover. The feelings expressed by the poet in this poem are feelings of deep love for her lover and also longing for not being able to meet. The poem is beautifully composed with a story that touches the reader's heart. The atmosphere and expressions used refer to the humble attitude of a poet who wants to tell the extraordinary feelings of love from a woman. The mandate contained in this poem is that the feeling of love can make anyone willing to do anything to get what they want.

Physical Structure

Poems with the theme of love are certainly characterized by word choice or diction that expresses the feeling of love felt, such as the examples *ich denke dein* (I think of you), *ich sehe dich* (I see you), *ich höre dich* (I hear you), *ich bin bei dir* (I am with you), *du bist mir nah!* (I know you are near!), and *O wärst du da!* (I want you here!).

The imagery used in this poem is dominated by emotional imagery. This is related to the title *Nähe Des Geliebten* (The Nearness of the Beloved). When reading the entire content of the poem, the reader's imagination seems to feel various feelings/things listed in the poem. For example, feelings of sadness, love, emotion, longing, anxiety, and so on. Poets use language style to achieve poetic elements in an unusual or indirect way. The style used in the poem "Nähe Des Geliebten" is the personification style which describes inanimate objects like humans. For example, *Ich denke dein, wenn mir der Sonne Schimmer vom Meere strahlt*; and *Ich denke dein, wenn sich des Mondes Flimmer in Quellen malt*. Meaning I think of you when the sunlight in the ocean sparkles during the day. Sunlight is depicted as a beautiful and graceful human being (lover). Likewise, the word moon sparkles is described as a human figure (lover) that looks so bright and beautiful.

The concrete words in the poem *Nähe Des Geliebten* are adapted to the conditions and situations of the users. This means that if seen denotatively the same but connotatively not the same, the words chosen are in accordance with the context of the meaning of the poem. For example, *der Sonne Schimmer, des Mondes Flimmer, die Welle steigt, der Staub sich hebt, der Wandrer bebt.* The rhymes in the poem above are crossed rhymes with a-b-

a-b patterns in each stanza to emphasize the meaning of certain words and create a musical and aesthetic series of sounds. For example, stanza one rhymes the end of lines one and three with the sound /er/ and lines two and four with the sound /lt/ - (*Ich denke dein, wenn mir der Sonne Schimmer/ Vom Meere strahlt;/ Ich denke dein, wenn sich des Mondes Flimmer/ In Quellen malt*).

The repetition of sounds in the array is dominated by the assonance of the vowel sounds /i/, /ei/, /ie/, /e/, as in the words *ich, denke, mir, sich, in, im, dir, bin, dein, sonne, Schimmer, Flimmer, sehe, tiefer, wege, stege, welle, steigt, rauschen, lauschen, schweigt, bei, seist, ferne, die, Sterne.* There is also alliteration in the form of repetition of the /d/ sound in stanza two, line two (*Der Staub sich hebt*), stanza three, line two (*Die Welle steigt*), and stanza 4, line two (*Du bist mir nah!*). And according to the combination of sounds produced by the poem *Nähe Des Geliebten* is included in euphony rhyme which is a combination of melodious sounds to describe the atmosphere or feelings of affection, love and happiness.

Semiotic Analysis

Heuristic Reading

In general, the poem *Nähe Des Geliebten* uses good German and can be understood grammatically. However, there are sentences that are deliberately changed by the author of the grammatical form, which aims to beautify the rhyme of a sentence to create an aesthetic effect. The sentence is found in the 3rd stanza, 3rd line which reads *Im stillen Hain da geh ich oft zu lauschen*, the sentence should be Im stillen Hain da gehe ich oft zu lauschen, the word geh should be conjugated according to the subject ich which is gehe. In this case, it is clear that the author deliberately ignored the grammatical rules that should have been followed, but in the poem this is excluded.

Note:

- Ridge: (noun) a long narrow mountain range.
- Synonyms of ridge: mountainous, peaked, pointed, elevated ridge.

Hermeneutic Reading

Next, a retroactive reading or re-reading of the poem is done. And interpreted hermeneutically based on the literary conventions of poetry. The literary convention in question is to give meaning to the inarticulateness of speech (expression) in poetry. The following is a hermeneutic reading:

The poem "Nähe Des Geliebten" describes the longing of a person (me/woman) for his/her lover or loved one, where the person he/she longs for/thinks about cannot be met and is far from sight and perhaps only imagination.

- 1st stanza. A person (I, woman) never spends a day (either day or night) without thinking about her lover. As it says *ich denke dein, wenn mir der Sonne Schimmer und wenn sich des Mondes Flimmer*. This shows that she loves her lover very much. He describes the sun as his beloved who shines beautifully and gracefully and also describes the moon at night which is bright and beautiful. The atmosphere described in the poem always reminds one (me, the woman) of the person she loves.

- 2nd stanza. She feels very emotional and conveys her feelings with different senses. Like *Ich sehe dich* i.e. I see you, the image of a lover that she only sees from a distance reveals that the sad feelings she has are unstoppable. So that every midnight when no one is active he still wakes up from sleep and looks at the high bridge at night waiting for his lover who might be there.

- 3rd stanza. (I, woman) expresses the phrase *Ich höre dich, wenn auf dem fernen Wege Der Staub sich hebt*,

which illustrates that the voice of the person she loves can still be heard and makes her feel calm just like the rustling waves in the sea that are so soothing. She also often seeks peace in quiet places (forests, gardens) where there are only natural sounds (wind, animals, and fresh air) away from noise and not visited by many people.

- 4th stanza. Although (I, the woman) does not know the exact whereabouts of her lover, she will always wait for him to return. Because she knows her lover is always near, never far away but in her heart (mind) and memory. When it gets dark, the sunset is replaced by beautiful sparkling stars. The atmosphere of the night looks more magical and romantic, giving rise to the desire that (I, woman) want you (my lover) to be here (by my side, in my arms). The sentences in the 4th stanza of the 2nd and 4th arrays show an expression or exclamation that depicts seriousness and strong emotions, marked by an exclamation mark at the end of the sentence.

Icon, Index and Symbol

No	Stanza, Line, Content	Sign (Love Expressions)	Signified Meaning
1.	Stanza 1, lines 1, 2 Diction: *der Sonne Schimmer.* (the sparkle/ sunlight)	-symbol	A beautiful and graceful lover.
	Stanza 1, lines 3,4 Diction: *des Mondes Flimmer* (moonlight) (Fall in Love)	-symbol	Her figure looks so bright and beautiful.
2.	Stanza 2, lines 1, 2	-Index	The wait for a lover
	Diction: *dem fernen Wege* (on the distant road) Stanza 2, lines 3,4 Diction: *Nacht* (night) (Unrest and restlessness)	-Index	who never met.
3.	Stanza 3, lines 1,2 Diction: *dumpfem Rauschen* (rustling of the sea)	-symbol	A serenity that can clear the mind and heart.
	Stanza 3, lines 3,4 Diction: *Im stillen Hain* (In the silent forest) (Calm and Peaceful)	-symbol	
4.	Stanza 4, lines 1,2 Diction: *ich bin bei dir* (I am with you)	-symbol	No matter the distance and time you remain in my mind. Hurry back, I'm waiting for you.
	Verse 4, lines 3,4 Diction: *o, wärst du da!* (o, I want you here) (Desire and Passion)	-symbol	

Goethe was a womanizer (a bad boy) who is commonly referred to today as a

flamboyant (*Casanova* man). Goethe's good looks made many women crazy about him. However, he fell in love too often and too soon. As a young man he showed interest in many things. However, his interest in love and poetry was most influential. The key to Goethe's poetic works is that he was inspired by the love sequences created from his relationships with women. One of the poetic works created by Goethe is *Nähe des Geliebten* which means The Nearness of the Beloved.

The poem "Nähe des Geliebten" tells about how much love a woman can give to her lover, affection, even herself is willing to be given just for the sake of her love for a lover. Actually, there is nothing wrong with the feeling of love felt by someone because it is born naturally and everyone must experience the feeling of falling in love. However, remember the wrong love can lead us to a very big disaster especially for the women out there, wherever we are and whenever it is take good care of yourself and be wary of men who may only look good at the beginning but in fact only eyeing something that is in women. Indeed, momentary pleasure may make us feel happy and feel loved.

However, we also forget one thing that we have lost something precious which is our self-worth as women. Be a woman who is strong, charming, independent and appreciates the value of ourselves. Make the temptation that comes as a test for us to go to a higher level, so that it can change our insight and understanding of how to love someone well but not too much and even become dependent so that we cannot break away even though we have been mentally and physically tortured. Through this research, I as a reviewer appeal to us, especially to readers, both women and men, "let's start from small things, namely that we have been entrusted to protect and protect our loved ones or our partners, do not damage them and make their hearts broken. Know our partner well and love him/her with all our heart. Because we are special human beings who were created with intellect and mind. So, use that privilege well and never regret what has happened, start fixing yourself back into the best version. Come on, let's start moving again, a good future is waiting so don't give up yet. Cheer up!

CONCLUSIONS

Literary works are expressions created by the author to convey his views on various things that occur in life in the surrounding environment. One of them is the literary work of poetry. Every poem must be related to the poet, because poetry is born to reveal the poet's identity. In poetry, lyrics provide theme, tone, emotion, and message. And the implied meaning of language style, diction, imagery, concrete words and certain verifications can be interpreted correctly if we try to understand the figure of the poet well. The method in the study of the poem *Nähe Des Geliebten* is a qualitative method that describes the results with a series of words and in-depth research on the object under study. From the results of the study with a structural approach, researchers can find out the theme, feeling, tone of mandate as well as diction, rhyme, imagery, concrete words and language style contained in the poem *Nähe Des Geliebten*. This is followed by heuristic and hermenuetic readings that make the poem easy to understand grammatically and meaningfully. After being well understood, it then ends with a semiotic approach according to Pierce, namely classifying what diction is included in the icon, index and symbol. The various expressions of love that are characterized by index signs and symbols in the poem *Nähe Des Geliebten* are expressions of falling in love, unrest or anxiety, longing, desire, tranquility and peace.

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