

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the findings and discussion of portrayal of the beat generation counterculture in Howl poem.

4.1 Data Description

In this study, the data are the word, phrase, clause, and sentence which are containing the central idea of the beat generation which are mentioned on the chapter II such as *Experimentation with drugs, Alternative forms, sexual freedom, an interest in Eastern religion, and Rejection middle class value*. This study is aimed to figure out the central idea of the beat generation in Howl poem in order to analyze the counterculture of the American condition. Then the data itself are divided into signification order of text for every sign in those lines that leads into the portrayal of the beat generation counterculture.

4.2 Findings

Based on the table analysis, the writer presents the signifier that indicates the central ideas of The Beat Generation in order represent the counterculture.

4.2.1 The Central Idea Portrayed The Beat Counterculture

First is experimentation with drugs, there are several words, phrase, and clause indicates experimentation with drugs which is done by The Beat

Generation which is portrayed in Howl poem such as fix (line 2), high sat up smoking (line 4), belt of marijuana (line 9), ate fire (line 10), with drugs (line 11), peyote solidities of hall (line 13), on Benzedrine (line 14), talked continuously seventy hours (line 16), junk-withdrawal (line 21), lit cigarettes (line 23), supernatural ecstasy (line 26), narcotic tobacco haze of capitalism (line 32), a room full of steamheat and opium (line 45), my natural ecstasy (line 87), hallucination (line 71&90), ecstasies (90).

Second is indicates alternative forms which is means the strategic rejection of conventions grammar, spelling, and punctuation. In this study, the writer found that the poet reject the traditional form which is the convention of alternative form includes grammar, rhyme, meter, and stanza. For the example such as punctuation which is in part I the poet only use one full stop (.).Afterwards, the poet uses anaphora “who”, “Moloch, and “I’m with you in Rockland” that begin in the every line. There are also some word, phrase, and clause that indicates Howl contain alternative form as the central idea of the beat generation such as stanza of gibberish (line 51), the use of ellipse the catalog the meter and the vibrating airplane (line 73), the absolute heart of the poem of life (line 78).

Third is the word, clause, and phrase indicates sexual freedom. There are cock and endless balls (line 11), sex (line 28), waving genitals (line 35), be fucked in the ass by saintly motorcyclist (line 36), blew and were blown by those human seraphim, the sailors (line 37), balled (line 38), the blond &

naked angel (line 39), heterosexual dollar (line 40), copulated (line 41), the snatches of a million girls (line 42), cocksman (line 43).

Fourth is the word, phrase, and clause that indicates an interest in Eastern religion especially Buddhism. There are several words that indicates this ideas such as Mohammedan angels (line 5), Zen (line 20), Eternity (60), tender to Buddha (64).

Furthermore, **the last** central idea of The Beat Generation which portrayed the counterculture is rejection of Middle Class Value. In this case, the beat tries to reject all of the things that being restrictive and head in one direction which is material prosperity. The beat generation also claimed their movement as anti establishment. There are several words indicates the rejection of middle class value such as my generation (1), angelheaded hipster (3), scholars of war (line 6), the academies (line 7), burning their money in wastebasket (line 8), desolate Fugazzi's (15), lost battalion of platonic conversationalist (17), intellects (19), wandered (line 22), loned (25), ash of poetry (29), big pacifist eyes (30), protesting the narcotic tobacco haze of capitalism (line 31), supercommunist pamphlets (line 32), white gymnasiums (line 33), howled (line 35), Third Avenue iron dreams (44), great suicidal drama (46), the muddy bottom of the rivers of Bowery (47), wept (line 48), under the bridge (line 49), cooked rotten animals lung heart feet tail borsht & tortillas (line 52), plunged (53), Ballot for eternity (54), cut their wrists (line 55), burned alive (line 56), jumped off (57), the filthy Passaic (58), barreled down (59), Eternity (60), hopeless Cathedrals (62), radio of hypnotism (65), threw potato salad

(line 66), Dadaism (line 66), one symbolic pingpong table (line 68), the visible mad man doom of the wards (69), the total animal soup of time (72), the madman bum and angel beat in Time (76), the suffering of America's naked mind (77), sphinx of cement an aluminum (79), unobtainable dollars (80), the heavy judger of men (81), loveless (line 81), running money (line 83), mind is pure machinery (line 83), whose eyes are a thousand blind (84), whose poverty is the specter of genius (85), cocksucker (86), blind capitals (88), mad generation (92)

There are also **other themes** in this poem which not includes into the central idea of the beat generation. This theme related with the mental condition of Carl Solomon to whom this poem is dedicated. There are several word, phrase, and clause that indicates this other poem such as where you are madder than I am (line 94), where you must feel very strange (line 95), the shade of my mother (line 96), where you have murdered your twelve secretaries (line 97), where you laugh at this invisible humor (line 98), where we are great writers on the same dreadful type writer (line 99), where your condition become serious (line 100), the faculties (line101), the spinster of Utica (102), The Harpies of the Bronx (line 103), the game of the actual pingpong of the abyss (line 104), the catatonic (line 105), fifty more shocks (line 106), plot the Hebrew socialist revolution (line 107), the heavens of Long Island (line 108), twenty-five-thousand mad comrades (line 109), under our bedsheets the United States (line 110), angelic bomb (line 111), a sea-journey on the highway across America (line 112).

4.2.2 The Way Counterculture is portrayed in Howl

Based on the analysis, Howl poem expressed The Beat counterculture towards the signifier that indicates the counterculture through their central idea such as the use of vulgar and obscene words, the way they reject anti-capitalism, anti-materialism, anti-establishment, and anti-mainstream lifestyle. The writer found that the central ideas of The Beat Generation is the part of The Beat lifestyle, attitude, belief, and also their culture that represents the countercultural rebellion of the situation in America especially capitalist system that trigger the social class and racial segregation.

4.3 Discussion

In this part of the study, the writer wants to describe all the discussion attached in identification table through each signification process. This study analyzed Howl poem, in order to find out The Beat Generation counterculture through the central idea of the beat generation.

4.3.1 Experimentation with Drugs

This poem discusses the counterculture in towards the central idea of The Beat Generation in the poem. The first central idea of the beat generation is experimentation with drugs. The words “**fix**” in line 2 “*dragging themselves through the negro streets at dawn looking for an angry **fix**,*” means that the beat generation as the generation behinds the poet life have a "fix" or to take of sufficient drug that the beat need to get through the next craving. The beat

looking for a "fix" necessarily suffers from addiction. For example like many of people need their "fix" of caffeine in the morning. The fix is personified as angry, when in fact the addicts are angry because they had to wander the streets in order to find drugs. The connotative meaning of this word becomes cultural value because it depends the condition of the people which is need what kind of a thing. The clause "**high sat up smoking**" in line 4 "*who poverty and tatters and hollow-eyed and **high sat up smoking** in the supernatural darkness of cold-water flats floating across the tops of cities contemplating jazz*" means that the beat generation in the state of high on drugs which is the kind of drugs which is used by smoke the drugs like smoke the marijuana, because in the case of smoke marijuana some people need to "set up" the condition because people cannot smoke in the open place or public place. The connotative meaning of this term becomes association because the effect of using marijuana associated with condition of their consciousness which is in this case they are being high or fly.

The phrase "**a belt of marijuana**" in line 9 "*who got busted in their pubic beards returning through Laredo with **a belt of marijuana** for New York,*" means they get arrested for trying to enter the U.S. from Laredo, Mexico with marijuana strapped to their waist. In a metaphor, their beards are described as pubic hair, because some of The Beat Generation member have a long pubic hair and one of them who have long pubic hair is the writer itself. The connotative meaning of the phrase "a belt of marijuana" becomes association

because belt is associated with the way they smuggle the marijuana with strapped to their waist.

The clause “**ate fire**” in line 10 “*who ate fire in paint hotels or drank turpentine in Paradise Alley, death, or purgatoried their torsos night after night*” means that the member of beat generation consume “fire” which is related with a good herb like a weed or marijuana. The clause “**with drugs**” in line 11 “*with dreams, with drugs, with waking nightmares, alcohol and cock and endless balls,*” means that they are drug, sex, and alcohol addict, in this line the poet emphasize all of the things that makes them live and influence their live. The connotative meaning of this term becomes association because the effect of this drug associated with fire which is being smolder and gives them an euphoria.

The phrase “**peyote solidities**” in line 13 “*Peyote solidities of halls, backyard green tree cemetery dawns, wine drunkenness over the rooftops, storefront boroughs of teahead joyride neon blinking traffic light, sun and moon and tree vibrations in the roaring winter dusks of Brooklyn, ashcan rantings and kind king light of mind,*” contains various images of drug use, including a complicated metaphor comparing the clarity or "light" of the mind to a "king". The use of Peyote could make a light of sensation for the beat generation member. Peyote is a hallucinogenic drug originally used in Native American rituals. But the beat experiments this plant in order to have a vision and enlightenment for their lives and writing. The connotative meaning of

this phrase becomes cultural value because only some people who know the term of peyote which is could be eaten and considered as the kind of drugs.

Then the words **“on Benzedrine”** in line 14 *“who chained themselves to subways for the endless ride from Battery to holy Bronx on benzedrine until the noise of wheels and children brought them down shuddering mouth-wracked and battered bleak of brain all drained of brilliance in the drear light of Zoo,”* means that for the people high on Benzedrine like the beat, in fact the Benzedrine is the drugs that is related to the Beat because the Beat was the pioneer in the used of Benzedrine. In this line under the effect of Benzedrine they travel the subway ride from the Battery to the Bronx might have felt "endless", but for us sober readers, we know this is an exaggeration, or hyperbole. They were awakened by the noise of people getting on and off the train and the voice of the children in the Bronx zoo where the place they ended their hallucination because the effect of Benzedrine. The connotative meaning of this term becomes convention because oxford learning dictionary and some dictionary agree that this term of drugs related with the beat generation.

Next, the clause **“talked continuously seventy hours”** in line 16 *“who talked continuously seventy hours from park to pad to bar to Bellevue to museum to the Brooklyn Bridge,”* the effect of the drugs make the beat generation can talk in a long time because the effect of the drugs that give them euphoria and makes them moves from one location into another location without feeling tired. The connotative meaning of this term becomes cultural

value because only people who understand the effect of drugs understand about this. The phrase “**junk-withdrawal**” in line 21 “*suffering Eastern sweats and Tangerian bone-grindings and migraines of China under **junk-withdrawal** in Newark’s bleak furnished room,*” means that they wait out painful condition caused by suddenly stopping drug use when the body struggles to cope without drugs for an extended period of time. The connotative meaning of this term becomes cultural value because every country has its different term for this. Next is the clause “**lit cigarettes**” in line 23 “*who **lit cigarettes** in boxcars boxcars boxcars racketing through snow toward lonesome farms in grandfather night*” means that they lit the marijuana while they travel illegally on freight trains and smoked in several of the train's boxcars as they travel out to the countryside. The connotative meaning of this term becomes association because the cigarettes is associated with marijuana. The phrase “**supernatural ecstasy**” in line 26 “*who thought they were only mad when Baltimore gleamed in **supernatural ecstasy**,*” means that the ecstasy which is one kind of drugs used by young people like the beat generation gives the supernatural power of think to reduce the madness and make the Baltimore city seems shimmer. The connotative meaning of this phrase becomes convention because this drug related with youth people. The phrase “**a room full of steamheat and opium**” in line 45 “*who walked all night with their shoes full of blood on the snowbank docks waiting for a door in the East River to open to **a room full of steamheat and opium**,*” means that after they travel along the night waiting for the container in the docks on the

East River opened, because the container is full of opium which is powerful drug made from the juice of a type of a poppy. They are waiting the container because they are in high condition and need more drugs to use. The connotative meaning of this term becomes association because this term is associated with Ginsberg apartment.

The word “**hallucination**” in line 71 “... *nothing but a hopeful little bit of **hallucination***” means that you are dreaming when you are awake, in this case the writer emphasize it with the word last which is related to the writer mother. Furthermore, the word hallucination seems that he is dreaming that his mother could get better soon. The connotative meaning of this term becomes convention because this term refers the use of drugs, and most of people in the world agree that the effect of some drug could give a hallucination.

The phrase “**my natural ecstasy**” in line 87 “*Moloch who entered my soul early! Moloch in whom I am a consciousness without a body! Moloch who frightened me out of **my natural ecstasy**! Moloch whom I abandon! Wake up in Moloch! Light streaming out of the sky!*” means that the Moloch makes the beat scared because the effect of conscious that beat does not consume the ecstasy. The connotative meaning of this term becomes cultural value because for some people like the beat generation, the use of ecstasies becomes a lifestyle and they cannot live without it.

4.3.2 Alternative Form

Alternative form means the strategic rejection of conventions grammar, spelling, and punctuation. In this study, the writer assumed that the poet was influenced by two great poets Walt Whitman and William Blake. Thus, Ginsberg posits Walt Whitman as one of his heroes and predecessors in his assessment of modern life. Whitman explored the natural world and the natural self and all of the desires of spiritual, sexual, physical that made humanity what it was. In addition, Ginsberg uses the form of Walt Whitman which begins with the word I and is written from first person point of view. Then, by using parallelism and anaphora which refers to Whitman works such as the repetition of “who”, “Moloch” and “I’m with you in Rockland” to emphasize what the poet want to convey through their writing. The writer wants to explain why the poet using anaphora in his works.

First is anaphora “who” which uses to emphasize what kind of activity, lifestyle, attitude, and behavior of The Beat Generation that portrayed the counterculture of American culture. Second, anaphora or parallelism “Moloch” in second part which represent the modern institutions of finance, war, industry, and government that have conspired to destroy all good for the sake of profit. Actually, this second anaphora is describes the caused thing that destroyed the “best mind” in the part one.

Third, anaphora “I’m with you in Rockland” refers to Rockland Mental Hospital and this madness. While this stanza does make references to war, religion, and even revolution, the connection to government is most tenuous in this part. The implication is clear that Carl Solomon is still battling against the

world, but the anaphora focuses more on Ginsberg's commitment to his insane friend and even his cause than to any kind of statement about resisting government. Actually, this part is dedicated to Carl Solomon when Ginsberg meet him at mental hospital and Ginsberg start to fall in love with him.

Furthermore, the other conventions of alternative form include such elements as grammatical structure, rhyme, meter, and stanza. One of the poetic conventions Ginsberg does not follow is rhyme. There is no evidence of rhyming in any of three parts which is separated in the three stanzas, and that is certainly a deliberate choice on his part. Rhyming is restrictive and requires thoughts to be expressed within a general pattern; most of the time, a pattern of rhyming also requires a kind of consistency between stanzas. According R.S. Gwynn (2002) this kind of poem called as blank verse because this poem consists of individual lines that do not rhyme.

Second is Meter which is another poetic convention which Ginsberg conveys in Howl. Meter is the regular pattern of stressed and unstressed syllables in a line of poetry, and it serves to give the poem a rhythmical reading which in turn contributes to meaning. There is no evidence of a consistent meter anywhere in this poem, except perhaps for the "I'm with you in Rockland" line in the third stanza. Instead, Ginsberg has written his poem in a passionate kind of rhythm that rises and falls, waxes and wanes, as his emotions lead him. This is why it still sounds like a poem to us, despite the fact that there is no metrical pattern.

Ginsberg also takes the convention of stanzas and punctuation. Instead of stanzas in equal parts and relatively similar forms and containing more traditional forms of punctuation, he gives us three wildly different stanzas and quite unconventional punctuation. The first stanza (part I) is one long run on sentence made up of example after example of those "best minds" who have been "destroyed by madness." The second stanza is entirely different from the first (or the third) and, after the initial question, every line or exclamation ends with an exclamation point. The effect is that readers feel as if they are being shouted at with some intensity. The final stanza is a kind of chant. After the initial exclamation point, there is no punctuation, including no period at the end, an obvious statement that his commentary against the culture does not end with this poem.

There are also some words, phrase, and clause that indicates Howl contain alternative form as the central idea of the beat generation. First is "stanza of gibberish" in line 51 "who scribbled all night rocking and rolling over lofty incantations which in the yellow morning were stanzas of gibberish," means the terrible poem and unable to understand. This phrase explain that the poet write the poem without revise any words. The poet considers the first thought that he write in his poem as the best thought of their mind. The connotative meaning of this term is derived from association because the word stanza is associated with the form of the poem.

Then, the phrases "the use of ellipse the catalog the meter and the vibrating airplane" in line 73 "and who therefore ran through the icy streets

obsessed with a sudden flash of the alchemy of the use of the ellipse the catalog the meter & the vibrating plane,” refers to poetic techniques, which produce a magical effect similar to alchemy. The poet understands about the technique of writing but he try not to use traditional writing as long as they learn in the university. Most of the beat generation member doing such a thing likes this because they are bored with mainstream and traditional writing and they are restricted by the rules of grammatical structure. The connotative meaning of this term is association because it is associated with the poetic techniques.

Next, **“the absolute heart of the poem of life”** clause in line 78 *“with the absolute heart of the poem of life butchered out of their own bodies good to eat a thousand years”* refers to the way they express their rejection and counter cultural towards the way they write a poem. The poem that they write is representing their hopes, dream, and it could be remembered until thousand years later. They try to reject the situation towards writing with anti-mainstream form and pattern. The connotative meaning of this term is derived from cultural value.

4.3.3 Sexual Freedom

This central idea shows the reality that The Beat mostly homosexual and bisexual, because some of them met each other through the homosexual connection. There are several words that portrayed sexual freedom which is done by The Beat Generation member. First, the words **“cock and endless**

balls” in line 11 “*with dreams, with drugs, with waking nightmares, alcohol and cock and endless balls,*” relates with the homosexual interest, because the words cock seems become the thing that they interest and need. The words endless balls seem that are many male genitals in there, because Ginsberg used the words endless to emphasize the balls. The connotative meaning becomes cultural value because this term used in representing homosexuality. Next, the word “**sex**” in line 28 “*who lounged hungry and lonesome through Houston seeking jazz or sex or soup, and followed the brilliant Spaniard to converse about America and Eternity, a hopeless task, and so took ship to Africa,*” means that they feel lonely and they need someone to have a sex with them. The connotative meaning of this term becomes association because it is clear that they are seeking for the real sex.

Then, the clause “**waving genitals**” in line 35 “*who howled on their knees in the subway and were dragged off the roof waving genitals and manuscripts,*” means that they made a commotion on the subway and got kicked off the roof of a building, naked once again, the clause itself means when they naked in the roof giggle their sex organ. The connotative meaning of this term becomes cultural value because only people in that place understand what happened with them and why they doing such a thing like that. Next, the clause “**be fucked in the ass by saintly motorcyclist**” in line 36 “*who let themselves be fucked in the ass by saintly motorcyclists, and screamed with joy,*” means that they let themselves have anal sex with motorcyclists who are compared with religious saints. When Howl was first

published, this line was very controversial because the poet used religious context then combine with new and unpredictable word. The connotative meaning of this term is association because the motorcyclist is associated with saintly or a good people. The next clause is “**blew and were blown by human seraphim, the sailor**” in line 37 “*who blew and were blown by those human seraphim, the sailors, caresses of Atlantic and Caribbean love,*” mean that the Sailors who engage in oral sex while on leave are compared to angels ("seraphim"), in this case the writer using metaphor in comparing sailor into human seraphim. The connotative meaning of this term becomes cultural value because not every people understand this term, just some people in that era understand this term.

The word “**balled**” in line 38 “*who balled in the morning in the evenings in rose gardens and the grass of public parks and cemeteries scattering their semen freely to whomever come who may,*” related with slang word which is refers to the activity in having sex. From this line, the writer assumes they had anonymous sex with strangers in public gardens and parks, because before homosexuality acquired wider acceptance in society, gay men sometimes found partners in certain remote public areas within places such as parks, garden, or cemetery. The connotative meaning of this term becomes cultural value because every place has its different term for having a sex. Next, the words “**the blond and naked angel**” in line 39 “*who hiccuped endlessly trying to giggle but wound up with a sob behind a partition in a Turkish Bath when the blond & naked angel came to pierce them with a sword,*” contains a

metaphor in which a naked blond guy is called an "angel." And "sword" is a phallic reference, the word sword itself in connotative level means a dick. The connotative meaning of the term blond become convention because people related with the color and type of hair and the term naked angel is cultural value that they relates two thing naked and angel which is two different term.

The phrase “**the heterosexual dollar**” in line 40 “*who lost their loveboys to the three old shrews of fate the one eyed shrew of **the heterosexual dollar** the one eyed shrew that winks out of the womb and the one eyed shrew that does nothing but sit on her ass and snip the intellectual golden threads of the craftsman’s loom,*” means the guy gave up of being gay for their careers. This represents the conflict that these “best minds” felt when they married and had families. They were expected to settle down and provide through steady employment. Furthermore, the line tells the three ways how they lost their gay lover. Ginsberg writes that the “best minds” in this case “...lost their loveboys to the three old shrews of fate....” Ginsberg is probably speaking of himself here. Kerouac and Neal Cassady was both Ginsberg’s lover while they also had marriages and children. The connotative meaning of this term becomes cultural value because this term refers to that place where people focus how to gain material prosperity.

Next, in line 41 “*who **copulated** ecstatic and insatiate with a bottle of beer a sweetheart a package of cigarettes a candle and fell off the bed, and continued along the floor and down the hall and ended fainting on the wall with a vision of ultimate cunt and come eluding the last gyzym of*

consciousness,” the word **“copulated”** means to have a sexual intercourse, The word "copulate" is used symbolically. As far as we know, you can't actually have sex with "a bottle of beer.", but in connotative level they have enjoyed their life with beer and cigarettes. The connotative meaning of this term becomes cultural value because it's a term that people in that place used in engaging a sex.

The clause **“the snatches of a million girls”** in line 42 *“who sweetened the snatches of a million girls trembling in the sunset, and were red eyed in the morning but prepared to sweeten the snatch of the sun rise, flashing buttocks under barns and naked in the lake,”* means they having sex with many girls. Afterwards, this line tells that they stayed up all night in the countryside having sex with a girl. The connotative meaning of this phrase becomes cultural value because this term only understand in a group of people. The last word that indicates sexual freedom in this poem is **“cocksman”** in line 43 *“...N.C., secret hero of these poems, cocksman and Adonis of Denver-joy to the memory of his innumerable lays of girls...”* related with one member of the beat generation Neal Cassady. He is assumed as a cocksman because Ginsberg was in love with him and they ever had a relationship. The word cocksman itself means a man well schooled and or trained in the art of sexual stimulation using his penis. In addition, Ginsberg is homosexual, not only had a relationship with Neal but also Jack Kerouac, and also Carl Solomon. The connotative meaning of the term cocksman becomes

association because their act is refers to homosexuality, and the word cocks is associated with the man because as a symbol of gay lover.

4.3.4 An Interest to Eastern Religion

Based on the table analysis, in this part the writer wants to discuss one of the central ideas of the beat generation which is an interest to Eastern religion. In applying this idea to howl poem, Ginsberg focuses with the way he read the poem. However, he also added some of word that portrayed an interest to Eastern religion especially Buddhism in his poem. The first phrase **“Mohammedan angels”** in line 5 *“who bared their brains to Heaven under the El and saw Mohammedan angels staggering on tenement roofs illuminated,”* means that Ginsberg witness Mohammedan angel as one of prophet in Islam in his hallucination in order to find spiritual enlightenment. The connotative meaning of this term is convention because if people hear that term, they will think that this term refers to a prophet of Islam. Next word is **“Zen”** in line 20 *“who vanished into nowhere Zen New Jersey leaving a trail of ambiguous picture postcards of Atlantic City Hall,”* related with one of Buddhism form. This word could be interpreted as the Buddhist state of enlightenment or a style of meditation. The connotative meaning of this term becomes convention because this term is used in global, and people agree that this term refers to Buddhism of Japanese form.

The next words is **“Eternity”** in line 60 *“who drove crosscountry seventytwo hours to find out if I had a vision or you had a vision or he had a*

vision to find out Eternity,” means a period of time that seems to be very long or to never end, or in religious case it can be assume that they want to live in peace by doing some hallucination in order to get a spiritual vision of how to live in peace. The connotative meaning of this term refers to cultural value because the definition and interpretation of this term depends on the context of situation.

Then, in line 64 “*who retired to Mexico to cultivate a habit, or Rocky Mount to tender Buddha or Tangiers to boys or Southern Pacific to the black locomotive or Harvard to Narcissus to Woodlawn to the daisychain or grave,*” the clause “**to tender Buddha**” means that inn Rocky Mount, North Carolina, they went out in the nature to search for the Buddha or spiritual enlightenment. They want to learn a lot about Buddhism so they tend to go to Rocky Mount in order for doing some meditation. The connotative meaning of this term becomes convention because Buddha is one of religion that people know in the world.

4.3.5 Rejection of Middle Class Value

If we trace the biography of the Beat Generation member, many of them have a middle class root. However, why they reject the middle class value whereas they have the middle class root, it could happens because The Beat Generation member dissatisfied with the middle class values which they view

as being restrictive and head in one direction of material prosperity. The first phrase that indicates this idea is **“my generation”** in line 1 *“I saw the best minds of **my generation** destroyed by madness, starving hysterical naked”* refers to the beat generation which most of their dream destroyed by the situation and middle class people so they start to stand against the situation by living in different way, for example anti-establishment. The connotative meaning of this term becomes cultural value because it depends the context of the situation and only people in that place could understand the term my generation refers to the beat generation. Then, the phrase of **“angelheaded hipster”** in line 3 *“**angelheaded hipsters** burning for the ancient heavenly connection to the starry dynamo in the machinery of night,”* refers to the hipster way of life which is most of their member is junkies, underground community and this phrase refers to the example of anti-establishment. The connotative meaning of this term becomes convention because the term hipster could understand by all of people in the world.

Then, **“scholars of war”** in line 6 *“who passed through universities with radiant cool eyes hallucinating Arkansas and Blake-light tragedy among the **scholars of war**,”* means a competition between the academies to invent a new weapon for capitalist system, the beat generation, especially Ginsberg as the poet hate with the capitalist system. The connotative meaning of this term becomes cultural value. Next, in the line 7 *“who were expelled from **the academies** for crazy & publishing obscene odes on the windows of the skull,”* the word **“the academies”** related with the school or university of the writer

which the writer was expelled from that because writing an obscenity. It could be assumed as one example of the rejection of middle class values, because Ginsberg saw people in academies restrict his writing because of the impact of World War II. People cannot express their feelings directly both spoken and written. Ginsberg's works contain obscene material because he wants to break down the constraints that restrict them from expressing their ideas. The connotative meaning of this term derives from cultural values.

The next clause is “**burning their money in wastebasket**” in line 8 “*who cowered in unshaven rooms in underwear, **burning their money in wastebaskets** and listening to the Terror through the wall,*” This clause means people in that era waste their money in any place that makes people could spend their money. They waste money like do not need their money because of consumerism lifestyle. This line tells about how the poet includes the beat generation do not like with consumerism which is the effect of capitalism. The connotative meaning of this term derives from association.

Then, “**desolate Fugazzi's**” clause in line 15 “*who sank all night in submarine light of Bickford's floated out and sat through the stale beer afternoon in **desolate Fugazzi's**, listening to the crack of doom on the hydrogen jukebox,*” tells that most of the beat generation members come together in desolate bars which is only down-trodden people come to that place. The connotative meaning of this term derives from cultural values.

Next, “**lost battalion of platonic conversationalist**” in line 17 “*lost **battalion of platonic conversationalists** jumping down the stoops off fire*

escapes off windowsills off Empire State out of the moon,” refers to the people with big ideas but they died because of the war. The connotative meaning of this term derives from cultural value because the effect of the war. The word “**intellects**” in line 19 “*whole **intellects** disgorged in total recall for seven days and nights with brilliant eyes, meat for the Synagogue cast on the pavement,*” refers to the middle class people who dominated with academician. In this line the poet tells the way of life of the intellect people which most of them are Jewish. The connotative meaning of this term derives from cultural value because the word intellect cannot represent the people in the world as a Jew.

The word “**loned**” in line 25 “*who **loned** it through the streets of Idaho seeking visionary indian angels who were visionary indian angels,*” refers to their journey in order to find the vision about an Indian angel. They are doing the journey because they hate with the middle class people so they want to find a place which make they feel peace and free. The connotative meaning of this term derives from cultural value. Then, the phrase “**big pacifist eyes**” in line 30 “*who reappeared on the West Coast investigating the F.B.I. in beards and shorts with big pacifist eyes sexy in their dark skin passing out incomprehensible leaflets,*” refers to the member of the beat who have a beard and they have an intention to live in peace, because they hated with the middle class value and the situation that makes them being investigated by the F.B.I and consider as a criminals. The connotative meaning of this term derives from association.

In line 22 “*who **wandered** around and around at midnight in the railroad yard wondering where to go, and went, leaving no broken hearts,*” the word “**wandered**” means they seem to have a lot of free time on their hands and they wandered around a railroad yard and then left without anyone missing them. The poet wants to convey what American minority feels, because they feel the majority which is mostly middle class only focus how to gain a lot of money and make them build their own business without thinking about the minority. The connotative meaning of this term derives from cultural value. The next clause “**protesting the narcotic tobacco haze of capitalism**” in line 31 “*who burned cigarette holes in their arms **protesting the narcotic tobacco haze of Capitalism,***” which is refers to the action of against the capitalism especially tobacco companies in particular by burning their cigarettes into their hand. The connotative meaning of this clause is derived from cultural value. The next phrase is related with previous clause which describe that they protest the capitalism system, the phrase “**Supercommunist pamphlet**” in line 32 “*who distributed **Supercommunist pamphlets** in Union Square weeping and undressing while the sirens of Los Alamos wailed them down, and wailed down Wall, and the Staten Island ferry also wailed,*” give the real proves that they stand against in capitalism by distribute pro communist pamphlet to gain the attention of people of America to support communism. The connotative meaning of this term is derived from association.

Next, in line 33 “*who broke down crying in **white gymnasiums** naked and trembling before the machinery of other skeletons,*” the phrase “**white**

gymnasiums” means the place that the best mind ever live or stay for several times. Actually, this word portrayed how they reject the government and middle class by doing an anti-establishment movement which is living in different place to feel the minority affliction. Afterwards, the word **“howled”** in line 35 *“who howled on their knees in the subway and were dragged off the roof waving genitals and manuscripts,”* describes that they feel hopeless. In this case, the signifier howled describes their feeling when nobody cares with them. The connotative meaning of this term is derived from association.

The phrase **“Horror of third avenue iron dream”** in line 44 *“who faded out in vast sordid movies, were shifted in dreams, woke on a sudden Manhattan, and picked themselves up out of basements hung over with heartless Tokay and horrors of Third Avenue iron dreams & stumbled to unemployment offices”* refers to the horror of their dream because they are stumbled into unemployment offices which means they are get into the system of capitalist as the employee of one office in Third Avenue. The connotative meaning of this phrase become a cultural value because in that situation if people work in capitalist office or industry so they just dream about material prosperity because work in such an capitalist office could give them a prospect in material prosperity

The phrase **“great suicidal drama”** in line 46 *“who created great suicidal dramas on the apartment cliff-banks of the Hudson under the wartime blue floodlight of the moon & their heads shall be crowned with laurel in oblivion,”* means they try to commit suicide because they feel hopeless with

the situation and condition at that time which are being restrictive, in other side they also want to make the society pay attention to their movement. The connotative meaning of this phrase become association because it clearly related with the way people in playing drama, like they practice their drama in the reality which the theme is about commit suicide.

“The muddy bottom of the rivers Bowery” phrase in line 47 *“who ate the lamb stew of the imagination or digested the crab at the muddy bottom of the rivers of Bowery,”* means a poor area with many homeless people but also as a centre for young musicians or considered as slum area. It portrays the way of life anti-establishment people in rivers of Bowery. The connotative meaning of this phrase become cultural value because it refers to the condition in Bowery which is seen as slum area and it related with homeless people who live in there.

Then, the word **“wept”** in line 48 *“who wept at the romance of the streets with their pushcarts full of onions and bad music,”* means as a homeless people they feel hopeless because the situation of the street which is romantic as long as they looked. Furthermore, in line 49 *“who sat in boxes breathing **in the darkness under the bridge**, and rose up to build harpsichords in their lofts,”* the clause **“in the darkness under the bridge”** refers with the condition when they lived under the bridge, it portrayed the condition when they lived under the bridge, it is little bit ironic they reject the mainstream culture which dominated by the capitalist and its system but they imagine live in a better place with harpsichord in their loft.

The next clause is **“cooked rotten animals lung heart feet tail borsht & tortillas”** in line 52 *“who cooked rotten animals lung heart feet tail borsht & tortillas dreaming of the pure vegetable kingdom,”* portrayed the dolorous condition when they do not have any food to eat and they cooked rotten animals because they do not look like the middle class which is doing anything to fulfill themselves without thinking of the other people surrounding them.

The word **“plunged”** in line 53 *“who plunged themselves under meat trucks looking for an egg,”* refers to their condition which is a lack of food, they try to get some food by jumping into the meat truck. The meat truck itself represents the food of middle class value which is most of them like to eat some of meat rather than vegetable. This line is irony because they jump into the truck but they seek for an egg. The writer assumes that this line represents that they reject the middle class value as being consumerism by eating a meat, so they try to eat egg or some of vegetable. The connotative meaning of this word becomes cultural value based on the fact that the writer conveys in his poem which is they saw starving but they do not look for the middle class people food.

The phrase **“ballot for Eternity outside of Time”** in line 54 *“who threw their watches off the roof to cast their ballot for Eternity outside of Time, & alarm clocks fell on their heads every day for the next decade,”* refers to the chance to go out from the time and situation of being oppressed to get their freedom. The connotative meaning of this phrase becomes cultural value because people at that time agree that this situation is being restrictive and full of

oppression so they want to get their freedom even though it just a partial freedom.

Then, the clause **“cut their wrist”** in line 55 *“who cut their wrists three times successively unsuccessfully, gave up and were forced to open antique stores where they thought they were growing old and cried,”* means that they want to suicide but they worried with their choice, it happens because they did not want to grow old. This phrase also related with the previous phrase which explains about the great suicidal drama, and this accident is one example of that great suicidal drama. The chain of meaning of this phrase from denotative to connotative becomes association because the signifier of this phrase associated with the signified. They try to cut their wrist associated with the accident when they try to commit suicide.

“were burned alive” clause in line 56 *“who were burned alive in their innocent flannel suits on Madison Avenue...”* refers to their condition where their voice is not appreciate in the Madison Avenue as the place that Ginsberg ever work. This clause portrayed that they do not have a right and freedom when they work at that office. The connotative meaning of this clause become cultural value because it is portrays that this office is one of capitalist industry, and the beat generation hate that system because they stand in communism and socialism.

The word **“jumped off the Brooklyn Bridge”** in line 57 *“who jumped off the Brooklyn Bridge this actually happened and walked away unknown and forgotten into the ghostly daze of Chinatown soup alley ways & firetrucks, not*

even one free beer,” refers to the example when they try to play great suicidal drama in the real life. They are doing this because they wanted the society pay attention to them. The connotative meaning of this clause become association because the signifier associated with the great suicidal drama and the reality that they are really jumping off the Brooklyn Bridge and then swim into Chinatown.

The phrase “**the filthy Passaic**” in line 58 “*who sang out of their windows in despair, fell out of the subway window, jumped in the filthy Passaic...*” refers to one of river in New Jersey which is named Passaic. Passaic rivers is very dirty, it is associated the beat as a waste which is throw away to the river.

The word “**Eternity**” in line 60 “*who drove crosscountry seventytwo hours to find out if I had a vision or you had a vision or he had a vision to find out Eternity,*” means live in peace. They are seeking vision in order to get a freedom for their live. They saw the situation is not agreed with their opinion and thought. The connotative meaning of this word becomes cultural value because the definition of eternity depends on the context of situation of the place and era. So, it becomes cultural value because eternity in this case is related with live in peace which is most of people at that time looking for that.

Next, “**hopeless cathedrals**” in line 62 “*who fell on their knees in hopeless cathedrals praying for each other's salvation and light and breasts, until the soul illuminated its hair for a second,*” refers to the condition where many people at that time start to against the cathedrals. The thought of a people who believed in cathedrals church saw as being absolute. The beat hate

with that because they saw as being restrictive, it suppose that people could express their own idea and feeling about their life even though they have a religion. The connotative meaning of this phrase becomes convention because most of people in the world agree with that situation where cathedrals is being restrictive. So, many people in America start to learn and seeking for eastern religion such as Buddhism

Next, **“radio of hypnotism”** in line 65 *“who demanded sanity trials accusing the radio of hypnotism & were left with their insanity & their hands & a hung jury,”* refers to the government radio which is intended in propaganda. They hate with this condition because, the government could propaganda people in America with American dream which is they saw as head in one direction which is material prosperity. The connotative meaning of this phrase becomes a convention because people understand that media such as radio and television could be a device in propaganda the society.

The phrase **“the visible mad man doom of the wards”** in line 69 *“returning years later truly bald except for a wig of blood, and tears and fingers, to the visible mad man doom of the wards of the madtowns of the East,”* refers to the truly insane people might not be in the hospitals, but rather in the "madtowns of the East." So, normal people might be the craziest of all. This phrase becomes cultural value because only people in that place understand the sign which is in this case being irony.

The clause **“threw potato salad”** in line 66 *“who threw potato salad at CCNY lecturers on Dadaism and subsequently presented themselves on the*

granite steps of the madhouse with shaven heads and harlequin speech of suicide, demanding instantaneous lobotomy,” means The irony of this line is that the professor was supposed to be teaching the students about Dadaism, but throwing potato salad at a professor is a very Dadaist thing to do. This action shows that the students already understood the movement better than their teacher. The next clause is **“one symbolic pingpong table”** in line 68 *“who in humorless protest overturned only one symbolic pingpong table, resting briefly in catatonia,”* refers to the real situation of the protest that they makes is like ping-pong table which is no reason and direction.

The clause **“the madman bum and angel beat in Time”** in line 76 *“the madman bum and angel beat in Time, unknown, yet putting down here what might be left to say in time come after death,”* means that both a person not willing to work for their livelihood and the best people were collected in one place after they are dead. They think that they will be collected in one place together and does not matter they are considered with middle class or not, they are white or black. This meaning refers to cultural value because it does not happen in any place but some place which has the same conflict.

The clause **“the suffering of America’s naked mind”** in line 77 *“...blew the suffering of America's naked mind for love into an eli eli lamma lamma sabacthani saxophone cry that shivered the cities down to the last radio”* refers to a story of a people of America who suffered for love. This is irony because the word love could be related with anything that happens in their life. The writer assumed that this clause refers to the way they love their movement

and the way they stand against the capitalism. The connotative meaning of this clause is association because it is associated with American people and their condition.

“**sphinx of cement and aluminum**” in line 79 “*What sphinx of cement and aluminum bashed open their skulls and ate up their brains and imagination?*” refers to an industrial city dominated by capitalism which is compare to sphinx which have a big body. This capitalist city could eat their brain and imagination which means could block people dream, hopes, or even people opinion in order to convey their feeling with the situation. The connotative meaning of this clause becomes cultural value because only some place could understand this comparison which is related to the oppression of the capitalist.

Then, the phrase “**unobtainable dollars**” in line 80 “*Moloch! Solitude! Filth! Ugliness! Ashcans and unobtainable dollars! Children screaming under the stairways! Boys sobbing in armies! Old men weeping in the parks!*” means that dollar represent the money. It is related with how hard people obtained the money in that place. The system of that place makes people stand in one direction of material prosperity so they just focus how to get a lot of money. The connotative meaning of this phrase is association because it is associated with the dollar as American currency.

In line 81 “*Moloch! Moloch! Nightmare of Moloch! Moloch the **loveless!** Mental Moloch! Moloch the heavy judger of men!*” the word “**Moloch**” as “**loveless**” describes that Ginsberg is condemning capitalism and the

American society. In Marxist thought, the bourgeoisie, as represented metaphorically by “Moloch”, controls the economy, and exploits the labor of the proletariat.

The phrase “**incomprehensible prison**” in line 82 “*Moloch the incomprehensible prison! Moloch the crossbone soulless jailhouse and Congress of sorrows! Moloch whose buildings are judgment! Moloch the vast stone of war! Moloch the stunned governments!*” means that their life like in prison which is being restricted and oppressed. The connotative meaning of this phrase is cultural value because it does not happen in all of place in the world. It just happen in the place where capitalism control the system

Then in line 83 “*Moloch whose **mind is pure machinery!** Moloch whose blood is **running money!** Moloch whose fingers are **ten armies!** Moloch whose breast is a cannibal dynamo! Moloch whose ear is a smoking tomb!*” Ginsberg describes “**Moloch**” as having “**running money**” as blood, fingers made of “**ten armies**” and whose “**mind is pure machinery**”. The writer considers “**Moloch**” to be a metaphor for the oppressive capitalist system which is seen as being restrictive the personal freedom.

Then, the next clause is “**whose eyes are a thousand blind**” in line 84 “*Moloch whose eyes are a thousand blind windows! Moloch whose skyscrapers stand in the long streets like endless Jehovahs! Moloch whose factories dream and croak in the fog! Moloch whose smokestacks and antennae crown the cities!*” means that they hate the middle class people because they are blind with the people that being oppressed like the labor.

They are blind with the reality, they just focus for their life. Actually, they hate with the system of capitalism. They want to get proletarian revolution as they are being communism. The connotative meaning of this clause is cultural value because it related with the culture in that place that most of people in that place is blind with the reality.

The next clause is “ **whose poverty is specter of genius**” in line 85 “*Moloch whose love is endless oil and stone! Moloch whose soul is electricity and banks! Moloch whose poverty is the specter of genius! Moloch whose fate is a cloud of sexless hydrogen! Moloch whose name is the Mind!*” which means the suppression to proletarian people from the capitalist. Capitalism give a bad effect for proletarian people especially the labor. This system only gives good effect to the people who have money or investor. The connotative meaning of this clause is cultural value.

The word “**cocksucker**” in line 86 “*Moloch in whom I sit lonely! Moloch in whom I dream Angels! Crazy in Moloch! Cocksucker in Moloch! Lacklove and manless in Moloch!*” refers to an offensive word to insult a stupid person. In this case, this word uses to insult the middle class people. The connotative meaning of this word is convention because this term is used in global language especially in Europe and it defines as a slang word.

Then, the next phrases “**blind capitals**” in line 88 “*Moloch! Moloch! Robot apartments! invisible suburbs! skeleton treasuries! blind capitals! demonic industries! spectral nations! invincible mad houses! granite cocks! monstrous bombs!*” means the government did not care and notice the

condition of society. The connotative meaning of this phrase is cultural value because it related with the country which is stand in capitalism.

The next phrase is “**mad generation**” in line 92 “*Breakthroughs! over the river! flips and crucifixions! gone down the flood! Highs! Epiphanies ! Despairs! Ten years' animal screams and suicides! Minds! New loves! Mad generation! down on the rocks of Time!*” refers to the beat generation which is most of the beat generation member consider as mad such as the poet of this poem, Carl Solomon and William. The beat consider as mad because they make a movement in order to look different from the society because they hate the system of the society at that time. The connotative meaning of this term refers to cultural value because the beat generation is appears in America so only people in America understand that this term related with this movement.

4.3.6 Other themes

This theme describe about the mental condition of Carl Solomon, to whom this poem is dedicated. The first clause that indicates the mental condition of Solomon is “**where you are madder than I am**” in line 94 “*Carl Solomon! I'm with you in Rockland where you're madder than I am*” related with the situation when they met at the Columbia Presbyterian Psychiatric Institute, where Solomon was treated for depression with shock therapy, that's why the poet said that you are madder than I am because a t that time Carl Solomon was treated for hard depression. The connotative meaning of this clause is derived from cultural value.

The next clause is **“where you must feel very strange”** in line 95 *“I’m with you in Rockland where you must feel very strange”* means that Carl must feel strange to be living in a mental institution. The connotative meaning of this clause is derived from cultural value because it could be understood with the group of people especially the beat generation and people who know about them. Then, **“the shade of my mother”** in line 96 *“I’m with you in Rockland where you imitate the shade of my mother”* is comparison between Carl and Ginsberg’s mother, both of them suffered from mental illness. The connotative meaning of this clause is derived from association because the shade of my mother associated with the real condition of Carl Solomon which is in this case both of them suffered from mental illness.

Next, **“where you have murdered your twelve secretaries”** in line 97 *“I’m with you in Rockland where you’ve murdered your twelve secretaries”* means that effect of his mental illness that make him hallucinate that he kill his secretaries. The connotative meaning of this term derives from cultural value. The next clause is **“where you laugh at this invisible humor”** in line 98 *“I’m with you in Rockland where you laugh at this invisible humor”* refers to the imagination that everything that he sees makes him laugh everyday with Ginsberg because effect of the mental illness that he cannot think clearly and see the reality. The connotative meaning of this clause is derived from cultural value. Then, the clause **“where we are great writers on the dreadful type writer”** in line 99 *“I’m with you in Rockland where we are great writers on the same dreadful typewriter”* means that both of them feels like they are have

the same way in writing. The connotative meaning of this term is derived from cultural value.

The clause “**where your condition has become serious**” in line 100 “*I’m with you in Rockland where your condition has become serious and is reported on the radio*” means that the condition of Solomon is getting worst. The connotative meaning of this clause is derived from cultural value. The next clause is “**the faculties**” in line 101 “*I’m with you in Rockland where the faculties of the skull no longer admit the worms of the senses*” means a measure of the ability to reason or to comprehend. Then the phrase “**the spinsters of Utica**” in line 102 “*I’m with you in Rockland where you drink the tea of the breasts of the spinsters of Utica*” means an old unmarried middle class woman in small city in New York. This line tells that the effect of their illness he hallucinates to drink from the breasts of an old unmarried middle class woman.

The phrase “**the harpies of the Bronx**” in line 103 “*I’m with you in Rockland where you pun on the bodies of your nurses the harpies of the Bronx*” means a half woman and a half bird monster, they are imagine about that because the effect of this illness.

The clause “**the actual pingpong of the abyss**” in line 104 “*I’m with you in Rockland where you scream in a straightjacket that you're losing the game of the actual pingpong of the abyss*” means the end of the pingpong game because Carl has lost. The connotative meaning of this term is derived from cultural value.

Next, “**the catatonic**” in line 105 “*I’m with you in Rockland where you bang on the catatonic piano the soul is innocent and immortal it should never die ungodly in an armed madhouse*” refers to an abnormal psychological condition of Carl Solomon. The connotative meaning of this term is derived from cultural value. Then, “**fifty more shocks**” in line 106 “*I’m with you in Rockland where fifty more shocks will never return your soul to its body again from its pilgrimage to a cross in the void*” means the part of treatment to restore Solomon sanity, because Solomon condition is getting worst. Then, “**the Hebrew socialist revolution**” in line 107 “*I’m with you in Rockland where you accuse your doctors of insanity and plot the Hebrew socialist revolution against the fascist national Golgotha*” means the revolution that held by Jewish people who believed in socialism that want everyone have an equal right. Solomon accused the doctor that the doctor consider as insane.

The next clause “**the heavens of Long Island**” in line 108 “*I’m with you in Rockland where you will split the heavens of Long Island and resurrect your living human Jesus from the superhuman tomb*” means probably related to the location of Rockland.

Then the phrase “**twenty five thousand mad comrades**” in line 109 “*I’m with you in Rockland where there are twenty-five-thousand mad comrades all together singing the final stanzas of the Internationale*” means twenty five thousand of socialist and communist people who gather in one place. The connotative meaning of this term is derived from cultural value.

The phrase “**under our bedsheets the United States**” in line 110 “*I’m with you in Rockland where we hug and kiss the United States under our bedsheets the United States that coughs all night and won’t let us sleep*” means within the control of US government.

The next phrase “**angelic bomb**” in line 111 “*I’m with you in Rockland where we wake up electrified out of the coma by our own souls’ airplanes roaring over the roof they’ve come to drop angelic bombs the hospital illuminates itself imaginary walls collapse O skinny legions run outside O starry spangled shock of mercy the eternal war is here O victory forget your underwear we’re free*” means a bomb which come suddenly like an angel. The connotative meaning of this term is derived from cultural value because related with the situation after war and many people get serious traumatic with that. Then, the clause “**a sea-journey on the highway across America**” in line 112 “*I’m with you in Rockland in my dreams you walk dripping from a sea-journey on the highway across America in tears to the door of my cottage in the Western night*” means it is paradox the writer sea journey but on the highway. It is related to the Solomon have been released from the hospital and try to meet Ginsberg. The connotative meaning of this clause is derived from cultural value which only a group of people at that time agree with that.