

SEMANTICS ANALYSIS OF ROBERT FROST'S SELECTED POEMS

SKRIPSI

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For the Degree of Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd)
English Education Program*

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UNIVERSITY OF MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
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**MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
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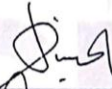

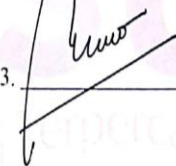
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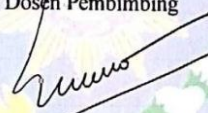
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ABSTRACT

Amalia Husna: “Semantics Analysis in Robert Frost’s Selected Poems”. Skripsi. English Education Program Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara. Medan 2019.

The study deals with semantics analysis of Robert Frost’s selected poems. In this study the writer only takes four poems written by Robert Frost as the subjects of the study, namely: (1) Bereft (2) Acquainted With The Night, (3) My November Guest, (4) The Road Not Taken. The writer chose these poems because the poems containing figurative language.

The formulations of research problems are as follows: (1) What are the kinds of figurative language used in the selected poems of Robert Frost’s poem? (2) What is the general meaning and detail meaning of the poem containing figurative language used in the selected poems of Robert Frost’s poem? (3) What is the most dominant of figurative language used in Robert Frost’s selected poem?

Finding of the study: (1) The figurative language used in the selected poems: a) Bereft : metaphor, personification, irony, b) Acquainted With The Night : metaphor, repetition, symbol, alliteration, repetition, symbol, c) My November Guest : metaphor, symbol, personification, understatement, imagery, d) The Road Not Taken : metaphor, irony, symbol, personification, imagery. (2) The meaning of poems: a) the first poem describes about someone who lost his direction in life but he was sure that God was always with him, b) the second poem describe about someone had walked away from the city where he lived and he felt so deep loneliness, c) the third poem describe about the sadness of being an uninvited guest so that beauty of November cannot be seen. But at the end the beauty of November can be seen, d) the last poem describes about making decision of two roads and the choosing will make difference in life, (3) in these fourth poems the more dominant is the first metaphor of 11, second personification of 8, and the last is imagery of 6.

Keyword : Semantics, Figurative Meaning, Detail Meaning and General Meaning.

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The researcher realize that this researcher is still far from being perfect. So, the researcher hopes for suggestion and comments from all of the readers to make this research and useful for those who wants to take deeper study about Semantics Analysis. May ALLAH SWT bless us all.

Wassalamu'alaikum Wr, Wb

Medan, September 2019

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of Study

There are many language which people use in the world. Each country has different languages with other countries. Language is a system that consist of the development, acquisition, maintance and useof complex system of communication, particulary the human ability to do and a language is any specificpecific example of such a system. The scientic study of language is called linguistics. Keraf(1980:1), explain that language is signaling system which operates with symboling vocal sounds, and its is used by a group of people for the purpose of communication, language absolutely has a very important in human life. Ruhendi(2018:4) human language is considered important because of the meaning contained the rein. If then the human voice that is speaking and conveys meaning is soothing, or the beautiful calligraphy soothing the meaning contained in the language.

Language have more function for us, not only to communicate verbally, but also to express our thoughts or feelings, through for example writing. Sometimes people express their feeling and ideas about spirit and give a predetermined form to all its symbolic expression.

Human language has the properties of productivity and displacement, and relies entirely on social convetion and learning. However, different from of the language used in daily life, language in literature has it own uniqueness. In

literature there are some literary works that include: Novel, short story, drama and poetry.

Poetry is one of creative form in literature. It is expression of heart voice and strong feeling that written in beautiful stanza form and expressed with style and motion suitable with the content so that it is performed and listened beautifully. Poetry is the imaginative expression of strong feeling, usually rhythmical and the spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings recollected in tranquillity.

Poetry is special type of English is written in different ways. It deserves study as much as they do, perhaps more, since poetry is the type of English which touches our personal feeling most closely. As the interpretive dramatization of experience in metrical language, poetry is an imaginative statement of feeling that feeling is created or imagined. This can stimulate readers to express thoughts that raise feelings which stimulate the imagination of the five senses in the context of rhythmic.

Most people find difficulties when studying or reading poetry. Any difficult vocabulary in the poems is either explained or given special attention. Poetry is full of meaning and symbol. It is very important to understand about poetry when someone reads poetry.

Understanding how figurative uses of language work requires to supplement semantics with pragmatics. Four kinds of figurative usage will be

looked at in this chapter, the first two will be briefly: irony, metonymy, metaphor and simile.

There were some problems in this research, students feel difficulties in understanding poetry. Students have difficulties to analyze semantics of poetry, like figurative language and meaning. Poetry is a boring lesson and unpleasant because they do not have any self-confidence in reading poetry. And to see that the central themes of poetry are familiar topics from everyday experiences, love, death, nature, and religion.

The previous studies above only focused on figurative and meaning of the poems. Actually, poetry has several aspects that can be analyzed. So we will know clearly the purpose of the poem.

So, from the explanation above, the researcher is interested in analyzing English poems. The researcher intends to analyze the poems by focusing on the existence of figurative language, meaning and dominant figurative language of the poems.

Related to the description above, the writer studies figurative language used in selected poems of Robert Frost's. The researcher intends to find some kinds of figurative language.

B. Identification of The Problem

The problem of the study was identified being related to aspects of :

1. The students felt difficulties in understanding poems.
2. The students found it difficult to analyze semantically.

C. Scope and Limatation

Based on the above statement, the scope of the research was about semantics and the limitation focus on analyzing figurative language in Robert Frost's selected poems.

D. Formulation of the Problem

The problems was be formulated as follows:

1. What are the kinds of figurative language used in Robert Frost's selected poem?
2. How is the meaning realized in general meaning and detail meaning of the poem containing figurative languange in Robert Frost's selected poem?
3. What is the most dominant of figurative language used in Robert Frost's selected poem?

E. Objective of Study

In relation to the formulation of the problems statve above, the purposes of the study are :

1. To identify the figurative language used in the Robert Frost's selected poem.

2. To reveal the general meaning and detail meaning of the poem containing figurative language in Robert Frost's selected poem.
3. To find out the dominant figurative language used in Robert Frost's selected poem.

F. Significance of The Study

The findings of the study are expected to be theoretically and practically relevant in some respects:

Theoretically :

1. The finding of this study can be used as information and references material in acquiring knowledge and understanding about semantic analysis of poem.
2. Can be used references in learning process.

Practically :

1. The students who want to know more about types of semantics analysis in the Robert Frost's selected poem.
2. The English teachers as a feedback in teaching English, it will be useful information to increase teaching learning process.
3. The other researchers who are interested in doing research or get information about semantics analysis in poem.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Theoretical Framework

1. The Definition of Semantics

Semantics (from Patrick Grifths) is the study meaning and word meaning. Semantics is concerned with the resources (vocabulary and a system for calculating phrase, clause, and sentence-meaning).

Semantics (from Sumarti) is part of three levels of language that include phonology, grammar, (morphology-syntax) and semantics. The relationship between the three components is in accordance with the fact that (a) language was originally abstract sounds referring to the presence of certain symbol, (b) symbols are a set of system that have certain levels and relationship and (c) a set of symbols which has a form and relationship that associates the extence of certain meanings.

Semantcis (from Ancient Greek) is the linguistic and philosophical study meaning, in language, programming language, formal logics, and semiotics. It is concerned with the relationship between signifiers-like words, phrases, signs, and symbols and what they stand for in reality, their denotation. In international scientific vocabulary semantics is also called semasiology. In international scientific vocabulary semantics is also called semasiology. The word semantics was first used by Michael Breal, a French philologist. It denotates a range of ideas- from the popular to the highly technical. This problem of understanding has beeb

the subject of many formal enquires, over a long period of time, especially in the field of formal semantics. In linguistic, it is the study of the interpretation of signs or symbols used in agents or communities within particular circumstance and contexts. Within this view, sounds, facial expressions, body language, and proxemics have semantics (meaningful) content, and each comprises several branches study.

According to Henry Guntur Tarigan semantics in a broad. Semantics can be divided into three main topics, namely : (a) syntax, (b) semantics, (c) pragmatics (Edwards [ed], 1972:348) the division as above was first made by Charles Morris and then by Rudolf Carap. In accordance with the previous Morris formulation (1938) there is a distinction as follows: “syntax examines the formal relations between signs and each other”. Semantics examines “the relationship of semantics signs to the object which constitute the application of these signs”. Pragmatics examines “relation of signs with interpretes”.

The formal study of semantics intersects with many other field of inquiry, including lexicology, syntax, pragmatics, etymology and others. Independently, semantics is also a well defined field in its own right, often with synthetic properties. In the philosophy of language, semantics and reference are closely connected. Further related field include philology, communication, and semiotics. The formal study of semantics can therefore be manifold and complex.

1.1 Truth – conditional Semantics

“To give truth-conditions” say Davidson, “is a way of giving the meaning of a sentence.” He thus take up the challenge of recurrent, appealing, but difficult perspective on linguistic meaning. Considering only this fragment, he appears to echo a long line of similar claims in the analytic tradition. Moritz Schlick, for example, writing in the mid-thirties, held that when we ask for the meaning of a sentence will form a true proposition, and those which will make it false. But Schlick goes on to equate truth-conditions with verification- conditions, while Davidson is not tempted in the least to make this step.

1.2 Formal Semantics

The roots of formal semantics lie in logic and the philosophy of language. Its first appearance as part of a theory extending to natural language semantics was in the form of “Montague grammar”, originally developed by the logician Richard Montague (1917-71) and subsequently modified and extended by linguists, philosophers, and logicians. It quickly became influential in linguistics, and linguists have played a large role in its evolution into contemporary formal semantics. The most constant features of the theory over time have been the focus on truth-conditional aspects of meaning, a model-theoretic conception of semantics, and the methodological centrality of the *Principle of Compositionality*: “the meaning of a whole is a function of the meanings of its parts and their mode of syntactic combination.

Formal semantics as a part of linguistic theory was born of two parents : philosophical logic and generative grammar. Like any child, this child inherits some features from each parent, learns others from the parents during life, follows its peers in certain ways, and eventually develops an independent personality and makes its own unique contributions.

1.3 Lexical Semantics

Dirk Geeraerts (2010:1) history of lexical semantic runs from roughly 1830 to 1930. Its dominant characteristic is the historical orientation of lexical semantic research; its main concern lies with changes of word meaning the identification, classification, and explanation of semantic changes. Lexical semantics as an academic discipline in its own right originated in the early nineteenth century, but that does not mean that matters of word meaning had not been discussed earlier.

2. Figurative Language

In expressing or describing something, an author conveys a way that is different. An author in conveying feelings and thoughts also uses language in different way too. It makes expression of varied thoughts and feelings. Variations in the use of the word, the wording or language, are called figurative language.

Figurative language generally refers to speech where speakers mean something other than what they literally say. Figurative language is a language that uses words or expressions with a meaning that is different from the literal interpretation. In addition, figurative language is used any from of

communication, such as in rarely used in daily conversations, opinion in newspaper, advertisements, novels, poems, etc. moreover, figurative language is the use of words that go beyond their ordinary meaning.

Language has been conceptualized also in terms of structure (e.g., phonemes, lexical units, phrases) and processes (e.g., rules that govern syntax). In expressing or describing something, an author conveys a way that is different. An author in conveying feelings and thoughts also uses language in different way too. It makes expressions of varied thoughts and feelings. Variations in the use of the word, the wording or language, are called figurative language.

According to Willia (Journal) figurative language is using figures of speech to be more effective, persuasive and impactful. Figures of speech, such as metaphor, simile, allusions, go beyond the literal meanings of the words to give the readers new insight. Frost also explains that figurative language uses “figures of speech” a way of saying something other than the literal meaning of the words. For example “all the world’s a stage” frost often refers to them simply as “figures”. Frost says, “every poem I write is figurative in two senses.

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that, every person uses languages that shows the style of his or her own language. Figurative language is language which employs various figure of speech. It is the way that reveals thoughts a specific language and it shows inner feelings of the writer or language user.

The following are presented the explanation of each figurative language:

2.1 Metaphor

The word “metaphor” derives from Greek word “meta” means “over” and “phrein” means “to carry”, which states an analogy, similarity and relation between two things. Opportunities for change in meaning can occur every time people try to express their thoughts. This will especially happen to those who already eat a lot of salt. If the thoughts are contained in writing, the opportunity to spread is certainly greater. For example, people say “he is indeed a rock-headed person”, (Purbo Hadiwidjono:199:110).

Example: *Life is a hard road,*

2.2 Simile

Simile comes from Latin, “similes” which means like. It is a figure of speech where by two concepts are imaginatively and descriptively compared.

Example: *Mary is as beautiful as a rising sun.*

2.3 Personification

Personification comes from the Latin persona (people, actors, or masks used in drama) + fic (making because that is why when we use personification, we give personal characteristics or qualities to the objects that are not color or to ideas, (Henry,1990:123).

Example: *The sharp teeth of the cold wind bit through my overcoat.*

2.4 Hyperbola

Hyperbola is a type of figure of speech that contains an exaggerated statement of intent to emphasize a statement of a situation to intensify, enhance its impression and influence.

Example : *I am able to fill it with tears.*

2.5 Symbol

A figure of speech which describes something with other objects as symbols, because there are similarities between both of them, situation and actions.

Example: *Some dirty dogs stole my wallet in the bus.*

2.6 Metonymy

Metonymy is a figure of speech in which the name of an object or concept is replaced with a word closely related or suggested by the original, as crown for king. Metonymy has the effect of creating concrete and vivid images in place of generalities, as in the substitution of a specific grave for the abstraction death.

Example: *Sceptre and crown must tumble down.*

2.7 Synecdoche

Synecdoche is taken from Greek means take up with something else. It is figure of speech in which a part represent the whole, as in the expression hired hands for workmen, or less commonly, the whole represent a part, as in the use of the word society to mean high society.

Example: *A hundred wings flashed by.*

2.8 Paradox

Paradox is apparently self-contradictory statement. The underlying meaning of which is revealed only by careful scrutiny. The purpose paradox is to get attention and provoke fresh thought.

Example : *And forthwith found salvation in surrender.*

2.9 Irony

Irony language device, either in spoken or written form (verbal irony), in which the real meaning is concealed or contradicted by literal meaning of the words, or in a theatrical situation (dramatic irony), in which there is an incongruity between what is expected and what occurs.

Example: *"Oh, that's beautiful", when what they mean (probably conveyed by their tone) is they find "that" quite ugly.*

2.10 Repetition

It refers to words that are repeated in the next, as well as words that have changed to reflect tense or number. Repetition, or sometimes called reiteration, is the most direct and obvious source of lexical cohesion since it is the mere identical recurrence of a preceding lexical item.

Example: *We do not want to suffer. We do not want colonized. We're not going to be suppressed. We must be freedom.*

2.11 Parable

It is figure of speech that uses a parable or allegory in life. This figure of speech is contained in the whole essay and is summed in the form of life.

Example : *God has power over life, death, resurrection, and no other can have this power.*

2.12 Litotes

Litotes is a figure of speech, conscious understatement in which emphasis is achieved by negation. It often takes the form of a negative phrase or statement used to express the opposite; whether praising.

Example : *They do not seem the happiest couple around.*

2.13 Alliteration

Alliteration is the repetition the initial consonant in two or more words. It is a deliberate phonological device. It is also mostly associated with literary, especially poetic, but it is also found in popular idioms, tongue twister, and advertising.

Example : *But a better butter makes a batter better.*

2.14 Anaphora

According to *A Dictionary of Stylistics (1989:20)*, anaphora came from Greek means a carrying up or back, a literary or oratorical device involving the repetition of a word or phrase at the beginning of several sentence or clause.

Example : *My life is my purpose. My life is my goal. My life is my inspiration*

2.15 Understatement

It is figure of speech that in the expression states something positive with negative form or form that are contrary.

Example: The *results did not disappoint.*

2.16 Antithesis

It is a figure of speech which is conceived the charge of the opposition, the differences between the ideas expressed to each other and packed in one single sentence, (Siswantoro, 2002: 36-37).

Example: *Give every man thy ear, but few thy voice.*

2.17 Oxymoron

A figure of speech that brings together ideas or terms that are opposites is an oxymoron, (Ehow Online: 2010).

Example: *Life is full of misery, loneliness, and suffering and it's all over much too soon.*

3. Meaning

According to Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary (1995: 726), meaning is what is referred to or indicated by eg sounds, words or signals. Meaning as use refers to speaker meaning and particularly the intention of the speaker or the desired communicative effect of the utterance.

Language used for various activities and purposes in life, then the meaning of language is also a variety when viewed from different point of view. The meaning of a word or term is confusing. Each word is used sometimes to have wide meaning. That is why sometimes people are not satisfied with the meaning of words contained in the dictionary. These issues arise when people meet or deal with the idiom, figurative language, metaphors, proverbs, and phrases.

From the explanation above can be conclude that the meaning is expresses of language by the writer or speaker to intention the reader or speaker in different point of view.

There are several types of meaning:

1. Conceptual meaning

Conceptual meanings are also called denotative meaning. Conceptual meaning is considered as a major factor in every communication. Conceptual meaning can be known after we connect or compare the level of language.

Example: The word “horse” has a conceptual meaning “a kind of four-footed animals that can be driven”.

2. Associative meaning

Associative meaning is the meaning of which has a lexem or words relating to the relationship that word with something that is outside of language. Associative meaning is actually the same as symbol used by a language community to express other concepts, which has some similarities with the characteristics, situation, or features that exist in the concept of the origin of the word or lexem.

Example: The word “jasmine” associated with something that is “sacred”; word “red” associated with “a brave or communism”, and the word “crocodile” associated with evil.

3. Thematic meaning

States that thematic meaning will be understood after being communicated by a speaker or writer, through a sequence of words, the focus of discussion and emphasis discussion.

Example: Mrs. Smith donated the first prize

The first prize was donated by Mrs. Smith

In the first sentence “who gave away the prize” is more important, but in the second sentence “what did Mrs. Smith gave is important”. Thus the change of focus change the meaning also. The first suggests that we already know Mrs. Smith (perhaps through earlier mention) its known or given information while it’s new information, (Universe of English Online, 2011).

4. Connotative meaning

Connotative meaning is another meaning is added to the denotative meanings related to with the sense of the person or group of people who use the word, (Chaer, 2003: 292). Connotative meaning is communicated by virtue of what language refers to. Connotative meanings appear as a result of the language user associations feelings towards what was said or heard about the words.

Example: The word “envelope” means “the cover which has function place fill in a letter will deliver to others. But in the phrase “give him an envelope for your business is finished”, the word “envelope” into the connotative meanings is “give him money”. Envelope and money still has relationship because money can be filled in the envelope, (Pateda, 2001: 112).

5. Affective meaning

Affective meaning is what is communicated about the feelings and attitudes of speaker or writer, (Djajasudarma 2009: 22). On the other hand, Pateda (2001: 97), says that affective meaning is meaning that arises due to the listener or reader reaction to the use of words or sentences. Therefore, affective meaning is associated with the reaction of the listener or reader sense dimension, then its meaning is also affective meaning associated with figurative language.

Example: “You are a vicious tyrant and a villainous reprobation and I hate you”. We are left with a little doubt about the speaker’s feelings towards the listener. Here speaker seems to have a very negative attitude towards his listener. This is called affective meaning, (Universe of English Online, 2011).

6. Reflected meaning

Reflected meaning is what is communicated through association with another sense of the same expression, (Djajasudarma 2009: 22).

Example: “Are limbs so dear achieved, are sides, Full nerved still warm-too hard to stir”

Owen here uses “dear” in the sense of expensiveness. But the sense of beloved is also eluded, (Universe of English Online, 2011).

7. Collocative meaning

Collocative meaning is what is communicated through association with words which tends to occur in the environment of another word, (Djajasudarma 2009: 22). Pateda (2001: 110), also states that although some words have similar

meanings, but its use must be agree with the objects and situations. Thus every word has its limitations in its use.

Example: “Pretty” and “handsome” indicate “good looking”.

However, they slightly differ from each other because of collocation or co-occurrence. The word “pretty” collocates with girls, woman, village, gardens, flowers, etc. On the other hand, the word “handsome” collocates with boys, men, etc. so “pretty woman and handsome man”. While different kinds of attractiveness, hence “handsome woman” may mean attractive but in a mannish way, (Universe of English Online, 2011).

4. Poetry

Poetry the English word poetry derives from the Greek, which is poetes meaning making, creator, poetry is a collection of poems, but the question of what exactly poetry is still remain until now.

Poetry the English word poetry derives from the Greek, which is poetes meaning making, creator, poetry is a collection. Definition of poetry is also stated in according to Wikipedia (2010), that poetry (from the Latin *poeta*, a poet) is a form of literary art in which language is used for its aesthetic and evocative qualities in addition to, or in lieu of, its apparent meaning. Poetry may be written independently, as discrete poems, or may occur in conjunction with other arts, as in poetic drama, hymns, lyrics, or prose poetry. It is published in dedicated magazines (the longest established being *Poetry* and *Oxford Poetry*), individual collections and wider anthologies. Poetry and discussions of it have a long history.

Early attempts to define poetry, such as Aristotle's *Poetics*, focused on the uses of speech in rhetoric, drama, song, and comedy. Later attempts concentrated on features such as repetition, verse form and rhyme, and emphasized the aesthetics which distinguish poetry from more objectively informative, prosaic forms of writing, such as manifestos, biographies, essays, and novels . From the mid-20th century, poetry has sometimes been more loosely defined as a fundamental creative act using language.

Poetry is as one of the pieces of literature that can be studied from various aspects. Poetry can be studied from its structure and its elements, given that the poem is a structure composed of various elements and means of allegory. Throughout the era, poetry always experienced changes and developments. This is because the essence as works of art that always happen the tension between convention and innovation.

Watts-Dunton says that poetry is the concrete expression and artistic nature, while Lescelles Abercrombie said that poetry is the expression of the experience that is imaginative, which is just as well apply in a speech or statement that is expressed with a language community, who take advantage of every plan with a mature and efficient. Therefore, each poem is an imaginative expression of human experience, the first time that we got, when we read a poem, is experience.

4.1 Elements of Poetry

You can enjoy a poem without paying particular attention to the way the poet blends the five most important elements of poetry : (1) imagery, (2) rhtym,

(3) sound, (4) density, and (5) line. But you can gain additional pleasure from developing awareness of them :

4.1.1 Imagery

The only thing that will make your poetry powerful and enticing is great imagery. This goes along with the line you always hear “show don’t tell.” Only with poetry, it’s ALL show and NO tell. For the love of god, don’t just say that love hurts, give us a metaphor. Show us a weapon, maybe draw some blood. Make it appeal to the five senses.

4.1.2 Rhythm

Yes, rhythm can include rhyme. No, it doesn’t have to. It’s not even recommended. In fact, the further away you can get from Dr. Seuss, the better. (Of course not all poems that rhyme are obnoxious, but I think you can use fair judgement here.) There are other ways to make a poem rhythmic without rhyme. Stringing words with similar sounds together in a line works very well. (this is an example of **assonance**, the repetition of vowel sounds in nearby words) *Simultaneous hate came with the pain* (this is an example of **consonance**, the repetition of consonant sounds at the end or middle of words) *the same rhymes are momentarily timed.*

4.1.3 Sound

The rhythm of a poem goes along with the general sound of it as well as making it easier to remember. There are two sound patterns to know here. One is

soft and harmonious, I like to think of it like the sound of angels humming. This is **euphony**. In euphony, words are chosen for their soft consonant sounds and melodious quality. (euphonious letters/sounds: L, O, S, SH, M, N, Y, W, U, PH, A) *Lulled minds like sunny lakes in summertime* The other sounds more like large metal machines clanging about in an empty warehouse. It's much harsher and the sounds kind of rattle off your tongue. This is **cacophony**. In cacophony, words are chosen for their hard sounds and general obnoxiousness. (cacophonous letters/sounds: K, J, T, Q, V, C, X, G, Z, CH) *Childish tales of gung-ho attitudes never results in progress.*

4.1.4 Density

Density is what sets poetry apart from prose (normal speech patterns/ the way fiction and nonfiction books are written) Density is how much is said in how little of space. The ability to use metaphors, not conform to traditional grammar styles, and incorporate sounds and rhythms is unique to poetry. All of these allow for greater density.

As you describe an image, you're actually underlying a metaphor, which expresses an idea about the human condition, while simultaneously persuading the reader to feel a certain way through the sound and rhythm of the words, and all of this is done in the same space. Prose can't, and never will, be able to do that.

4.1.5 Line

In traditional poetry, you're a prisoner to the line. The line owns you, telling you "Four lines there, five there, then four again." So as a poet in the hipster

age, of course you don't want to conform. Unless you're so against the grain that you actually want to write traditional poetry. But whatever the case may be, the line is a very important part of poetry. In fact, that's another thing that makes it unique to pros. In prose, you can format the lines however you want and it has no impact on the writing. However, in poetry, that's not the case.

In poetry, the line is like one sentence. And since poetry doesn't conform to grammar rules, and no one is obliged to use a period, the end of a line is like a period would be in pros. It creates a natural pause, making a break in the flow. This is a tool you can use to control the rhythm of your poetry. So keeping the way you break your lines up in mind is crucial to writing great poems.

5. Biography of Robert Frost's

Robert Frost was an American poet and winner of four Pulitzer Prizes. Famous works include "Fire and Ice," "Mending Wall," "Birches," "Out Out," "Nothing Gold Can Stay" and "Home Burial." His 1916 poem, "The Road Not Taken," is often read at graduation ceremonies across the United States. As a special guest at President [John F. Kennedy](#)'s inauguration, Frost became a poetic force and the unofficial "poet laureate" of the United States. Frost spent his first 40 years as an unknown. He exploded on the scene after returning from England at the beginning of [World War I](#). He died of complications from prostate surgery on January 29, 1963.

Early Years

Frost was born on March 26, 1874, in San Francisco, California. He spent the first 11 years of his life there, until his journalist father, William Prescott Frost Jr., died of tuberculosis. Following his father's passing, Frost moved with his mother and sister, Jeanie, to the town of Lawrence, Massachusetts. They moved in with his grandparents, and Frost attended Lawrence High School.

After high school, Frost attended Dartmouth College for several months, returning home to work a slew of unfulfilling jobs. Beginning in 1897, Frost attended Harvard University but had to drop out after two years due to health concerns. He returned to Lawrence to join his wife.

In 1900, Frost moved with his wife and children to a farm in New Hampshire—property that Frost's grandfather had purchased for them—and they attempted to make a life on it for the next 12 years. Though it was a fruitful time for Frost's writing, it was a difficult period in his personal life, as two of his young children died. During that time, Frost and Elinor attempted several endeavors, including poultry farming, all of which were fairly unsuccessful.

Wife

Frost met his future love and wife, Elinor White, when they were both attending Lawrence High School. She was his co-valedictorian when they graduated in 1892.

In 1894, Frost proposed to White, who was attending St. Lawrence University, but she turned him down because she first wanted to finish school. Frost then decided to leave on a trip to Virginia, and when he returned, he proposed again. By then, White had graduated from college, and she accepted. They married on December 19, 1895.

White died in 1938. Diagnosed with cancer in 1937 and having undergone surgery, she also had had a long history of heart trouble, to which she ultimately succumbed.

Robert Frost's Children

Frost and White had six children together. Their first child, Elliot, was born in 1896. Daughter Lesley was born in 1899. Elliot died of cholera in 1900. After his death, Elinor gave birth to four more children: son Carol (1902), who would commit suicide in 1940; Irma (1903), who later developed mental illness; Marjorie (1905), who died in her late 20s after giving birth; and Elinor (1907), who died just weeks after she was born.

Robert Frost's Early Poetry

In 1894, Frost had his first poem, "My Butterfly: an Elegy," published in *The Independent*, a weekly literary journal based in New York City. Two poems, "The Tuft of Flowers" and "The Trial by Existence," were published in 1906. He could not find any publishers who were willing to underwrite his other poems. In 1912, Frost and Elinor decided to sell the farm in New Hampshire and

move the family to England, where they hoped there would be more publishers willing to take a chance on new poets. Within just a few months, Frost, now 38, found a publisher who would print his first book of poems, *A Boy's Will*, followed by *North of Boston* a year later.

It was at this time that Frost met fellow poets Ezra Pound and Edward Thomas, two men who would affect his life in significant ways. Pound and Thomas were the first to review his work in a favorable light, as well as provide significant encouragement. Frost credited Thomas's long walks over the English landscape as the inspiration for one of his most famous poems, "The Road Not Taken."

Apparently, Thomas's indecision and regret regarding what paths to take inspired Frost's work. The time Frost spent in England was one of the most significant periods in his life, but it was short-lived. Shortly after World War I broke out in August 1914, Frost and Elinor were forced to return to America.

Public Recognition for Frost's Poetry

When Frost arrived back in America, his reputation had preceded him, and he was well-received by the literary world. His new publisher, Henry Holt, who would remain with him for the rest of his life, had purchased all of the copies of *North of Boston*. In 1916, he published Frost's *Mountain Interval*, a collection of other works that he created while in England, including a tribute to Thomas.

Journals such as the *Atlantic Monthly*, who had turned Frost down when he submitted work earlier, now came calling. Frost famously sent the *Atlantic* the same poems that they had rejected before his stay in England. In 1915, Frost and Elinor settled down on a farm that they purchased in Franconia, New Hampshire. There, Frost began a long career as a teacher at several colleges, reciting poetry to eager crowds and writing all the while.

He taught at Dartmouth and the University of Michigan at various times, but his most significant association was with Amherst College, where he taught steadily during the period from 1916 until his wife's death in 1938. The main library is now named in his honor.

For a period of more than 40 years beginning in 1921, Frost also spent almost every summer and fall at Middlebury College, teaching English on its campus in Ripton, Vermont. In the late 1950s, Frost, along with Ernest Hemingway and T. S. Eliot, championed the release of his old acquaintance Ezra Pound, who was being held in a federal mental hospital for treason due to his involvement with fascists in Italy during World War II. Pound was released in 1958, after the indictments were dropped.

Robert Frost's Most Famous Poems

Some of Frost's most well-known poems include:

“The Road Not Taken”

- “Birches”
- “Fire and Ice”
- “Mending Wall”
- “Home Burial”
- “The Death of the Hired Man”
- “Stopping By Woods on a Snowy Evening”
- “Acquainted with the Night”
- “Out, Out”
- “Nothing Gold Can Stay”

Pulitzer Prizes and Awards

During his lifetime, Frost received more than 40 honorary degrees. In 1924, Frost was awarded his first of four Pulitzer Prizes, for his book *New Hampshire*. He would subsequently win Pulitzers for *Collected Poems* (1931), *A Further Range* (1937) and *A Witness Tree* (1943). In 1960, Congress awarded Frost the Congressional Gold Medal.

President John F. Kennedy’s Inauguration

At the age of 86, Frost was honored when asked to write and recite a poem for President John F. Kennedy's 1961 inauguration. His sight now failing, he was not able to see the words in the sunlight and substituted the reading of one of his poems, "The Gift Outright," which he had committed to memory.

Soviet Union Tour

In 1962, Frost visited the Soviet Union on a goodwill tour. However, when he accidentally misrepresented a statement made by Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev following their meeting, he unwittingly undid much of the good intended by his visit.

Robert Frost's Death

On January 29, 1963, Frost died from complications related to prostate surgery. He was survived by two of his daughters, Lesley and Irma. His ashes are interred in a family plot in Bennington, Vermont.

B. Previous Research

The researcher look three relevant theses as previous studies. The first is Hotmi naibaho (2016). His thesis is entitled Stylistics Analysis Of The "To a Skylark" Poem. The poem is studied in Percy Bysshe Shelley's poem. Hotmi poetry discuss the stylistics type of sound and which stylistic type is more dominant. In his analysis, he used a structuralism approach. This method is used for inquiry, applying linguistic theory into poetry identification. He uses qualitative methods. Qualitative methods are used to examine stylistics found in poetry.

The second is Amalia Nurhasanah ButarButar (2016). This thesis is titled Rhyme in Robert Frost's Poems. Amalia focuses on types of rhyme in Robert Frost's selected poem. She analyzed rhyme language in Robert Frost's poem.

Such as rhyme, full rhyme, half rhyme, eye rhyme, rhyme masculine and feminine rhyme. The poetry is analyzed is the door in the dark, the road is not taken, the fire and ice, the laves are compared with the flower, the dream, the roses, the arm and the last a line-strom song. To do his researcher, she uses the document design method. Like newspaper, books, fil, and others. She research shows that there are many types of rhyme in Robert Frost's Poem.

The last is Mohamad Rida Sanjaya (2017). The titled is a Analysis of Moral Value Robert Frost's poem. In Robert Frost's poem, Rida sanjaya focuses on the moral value of 7 selected poems. The purposes of this study is to describe the moral value contained in Robert Frost's selected poem. He uses the library method in analyzing the moral value contained in poetry.

C. Conceptual Framework

This research attempt to analyze semantics analysis of Robert Frost's selected poems. Semantics is branch of linguistics that looks at the meaning of words and language, including the symbolic use of language. It also refers to the multiple meanings of words as well. This becomes the appropriate approach the use since this research indeed focuses into the semantics analysis in the researcher object.

In the analysis of the semantics in poem, there are semantic analysis. Such as figurative language, general meaning, detail meaning and dominant figurative language in poem.

BAB III

METHOD OF RESEARCH

A. Research Design

The research uses library research with qualitative approach to analyze of Robert Frost's selected poems. Moleong (2010:6), qualitative research is the research used to understand the phenomenon of what experienced by the subject for example behaviors. Perception, motivations, actions, and others, holistically and by means of the description in the form of words and language a special natural context by utilizing a variety of natural method. This study attempts to provide answer the research problems of study in analyzing the figurative language of the poems and the meaning. In line with the description above, the design is categorized into semantic content analysis.

B. Source of Data

The research of data were taken from the Robert Frost's poems. There are more than four hundred poems created by Robert Frost's. However, in this study, the writer limits the subject of the study only on four of his selected poems. They are "Bereft", "Acquainted With The Night", "My November Guest", and "The Road Not Taken". This study also focuses on the meaning and figurative language in Robert Frost's selected poems.

C. Technique of Collecting Data

The data of the research was processed by the following steps :

1. Reading and understanding the selected poem by Robert Frost's.
2. Identifying the expression containing of figurative language.
3. Understanding every stanza to each of poem dealing with the general meaning and detail meaning.

D. Technique of Data Analysis

The technique of this research was analyzed by using several steps. They are :

1. Reading the whole poems to find some figurative language.
2. Interpreting poems to find general meaning and detail meaning of figurative language in the poem.
3. Selected dominant figurative language in the poem.

CHAPTER IV

DATA AND DATA ANALYSIS

A. Data

This chapter deals with the figurative of the poem, the meaning of the figurative language poem. The data of this study were taken randomly from 4 poems or Robert Frost. Those four poem are entitled : Bereft, Acquanted With The Night, My November Guest and The Road Not Taken. The data can be seen below :

a) Bereft

From the first poem, they are fourth types of figurative that the researcher found in this poem. They are : metaphor, personification, symbol and imagery.

The first stanza, which is a figure of speech in line 2 "*deeper*" is metaphor. The word "*deeper*" means identification that he feels something in his life. The second stanza is two figurative. Line third and fourth stanzas. the words "*somber clouds*" are used as a metaphor. This shows humans who do not have a purpose in life. then the fourth stanza, the speaker says as if something hard will eventually become loose.

In the last stanza, the figurative expressions in this poem are symbols, and imagery. The words "*get*" and "*hiss*" are symbols. The speakers described that he was able to get what he wanted even if he was crying or unable. however, he will still rise to get what he wants.

In conclusion, from the above explanation, this point is dominated by the use of metaphors. The main characteristic that identifies "*deeper roar*" or somber clouds".

b) Acquainted With The Night

From the second poem, they are five types of figurative language that the researcher found in this poem. they are : metaphor, repetition, symbol, alliteration and imagery.

The first stanza which is a figure of speech in the first line of "*night*", is a metaphor. the word "night" identified that he had felt that night before. From the previous poem "I have been acquainted with the night" which means the writer has felt the atmosphere of this night before. in the second line "*back in rain*" is repetition. The author says i have walked out in the rain and back in the rain. The writer has managed to walk in the rain, but he returned in the rain. the point is he never tried to get out of something, but instead he returned to the place. in the third line "*city light*" is a symbol. the writer has been able to find his new place. Before he did not succeed until finally returning to the place. however, he was now able to walk to a distant city.

In the second stanza, there are also symbols and alliterations. The first line is "*the watchman*" and third line is "*stood still*" and "*stopped*". The third stanza, in the third line the word "*unearthly height*" is imagery. words describe how his

sadness cannot be replaced. From the previous stanza, he expects someone to return or call to say goodbye. And the last line "*luminary clock*" is symbol.

In conclusion, from the explanation above, this poem is dominated by the use of symbol. The main characteristic identifying "*city light*" or "the watchman" here represent human and city.

c) My November Guest

From the third poem, there are four types of figurative that the researcher found in this poem. They are ; personification, metaphor, symbol, and understatement.

In the first stanza, that are four of personifications used by the poet. They are "my sorrow, when *she's* here with me", "*thinks* these dark days of autumn rain", "*she loves* the bare, the withered tree", and "*she walks* the sodden pasture lane". In first line, "my sorrow, when *she's* here with me" is something that makes the man feels sad. It may be as an uninvited guest. The word "*she*" is attributed for November gust, personified as a woman dearly loved who walks with him. It is describes like a woman who is not beloved. He thought this autumn was darkest day for him. From the fourth lines "*she walks*" the sodden pasture lane". The word "*walks*" is verb that it done being like human. She also enjoys walking among sodden pasture line in autumn rain.

In the second stanza, there are also two personification. They are "*she talks* and I am fain to list" and "*she's glad* the birds are gone away". In the second

lines, “*she talks* and I am fain to list a speaker said the “*she*” or “*November Guest*” talks with him that “*she*” will not let him to stay. Also in third lines, “*she’s glad* the birds are gone away”. The speaker describe of “*November Guest*” as she goes on and on about everything and will not let him stay to simply enjoy.

The third stanza, in the second lines, the word “*earth*” and “*sky*” is metaphor. Both words describe how his sadness cannot be replaced. The speaker feels as if the “*earth*” disappears and the “*sky*” is heavy.

In the last stanza, the figurative expressions in this poem are symbol, metaphor, and understatement. The word “the love of bare *November* days” is symbol. The speaker describes that November day is rainy day before the winter. In fourth lines, the word “but it were *vain to tell* he so” is metaphor. The speaker description that he cannot give in to his sorrow and depression because it will take him into a deep place he does not want to be. And in the last line, the word “*praise*” is understatement. The speaker appreciates the November landscape, but leaves it to his “*guest*” to praise.

In conclusion, from the explanation above, this poem is dominated by the use of personification. The main characteristic identifying “*November guest*” or “*autumn rain season*” here represent human.

d) The Road Not Taken

There are fourth types of figurative language that the writer found in this poem. They are : symbol, personification, irony, and metaphor.

The first stanza, that are two figurative language in line 1 and line 5. “Road” and “undergrowth” are symbols. The word “roads” means identification that there are two choices in life. Meanwhile, the word “undergrowth” is something that comes as a risk.

The second stanza, the words “wanted wear” is used as personification. It gives the road the human characteristic which has sense of wanting. The speaker describes that the other “road” wants the speaker to walk in this road. The road is grassy and seems good to be walked through.

In the last stanza there are two figurative expressions, they are irony and metaphor. The word “with a sigh” in the first line of the fourth stanza, is irony. He took advantage of the opportunities to the best of his ability as they were presented to him. In the last line, the word “and that has made all the differences” is metaphor. As the speaker says at the end that whatever the road has taken has had a shaping influence on his life and it has made all differences. An ambivalence remains regarding the positive or the negative character of this difference.

In conclusion, from the explanation above it can be concluded that this poem is dominated of symbol. The forked road represents choice in life. The road here is a symbol.

B. Data Analysis

1. Types of Figurative Meaning

After reading each poem of Robert Frost selected poems, in this part the researcher tries to find kinds of figurative language used in the selected poems.

The analysis can be seen on table below :

a. Bereft

Referring to the first selected poem above, its figurative languages are summarized in the following table.

Table 4.1 : The figurative language used in the first poem

The Poem	Figurative Language
<i>Where had I heard this wind before</i>	Metaphor
<i>Change like this to a deeper roar?</i>	Metaphor
<i>Somber clouds</i> in the west were massed	Metaphor
<i>Out on the porch's sagging floor</i>	Personification
<i>Leaves got up in a coil and hissed</i>	Metaphor
<i>Blindly struck at my knee and missed</i>	Metaphor
Holding open a <i>restive door</i>	Imagery
Looking down hill to a <i>frothy shore</i>	Imagery

b. Acquainted With The Night

Referring to the second selected poem above, its figurative language are summarized in the following table.

Table 4.2 : The figurative language used in the second poem

The Poem	Figurative Language
I have been one acquainted with the <i>night</i>	Metaphor
<i>I have outwalked the furthest city light</i>	Metaphor
<i>I have walked out in rain and back in rain</i>	Repetition
<i>I have looked down the saddest city lane</i>	Symbol
I have out walked the furthest <i>city light</i>	Symbol
I have passed by <i>the watchman</i> his beat	Symbol
I have <i>stood still</i> and <i>stopped</i> the sound of feet	Alliteration
<i>One luminary clock against the sky</i>	Imagery
And further still <i>at an unearthly height</i>	Imagery
<i>One luminary clock</i> against the sky	Metaphor

c. My November Guest

Referring to the third selected poem above its figurative languages are summarized the following table.

Table 4.3 : The figurative language used in the third poem

The Poem	Figurative Language
<i>My sorrow</i> , when <i>she's</i> here with me	Personification
<i>She loves</i> the bare, the withered tree	Personification
<i>She walks</i> the sodden pasture lane	Personification
<i>She talks</i> and I am fain to list	Personification
<i>She's glad</i> the birds are gone away	Personification
The <i>desolate, deserted trees</i>	Imagery
The faded <i>earth</i> , the heavy <i>sky</i>	Metaphor
<i>She thinks</i> I have no eye for these	Personification
The love of bare <i>November</i> days	Symbol
But it were <i>vain to tell</i> he so	Metaphor
And they are better for her <i>praise</i>	Understatement

d. The Road Not Taken

Referring to the four selected poem above, its figurative language are summarized in the following table.

Table 4.4 : The figurative language used in the four poem

The poem	Figurative Language
Two <i>roads diverged</i> in a yellow	Symbol

wood	
To where it bent in the <i>undergrowth</i>	Symbol
Because it was <i>grassy</i> and wanted <i>wear</i>	Personification
And both that <i>morning</i> equally lay	Metaphor
In <i>leaves</i> no step had <i>trodden black</i>	Imagery
I shall be telling this <i>with a sigh</i>	Irony
<i>Somewhere ages and ages</i> hence	Assonance
And that has made all the <i>difference</i>	Metaphor

4. The General Meaning and Detail Meaning of Robert Frost's Selected Poem

The researcher presents the general meaning and detail meaning with the semantic of poem. After finding the figurative language of each poem, in this part the meaning of the poems are presented as follows:

a. Bereft

The first stanza, in the first stanza, the speaker says where I found this wind before. the point is, he used to feel the sound of the wind like he feels now. second row, he felt the very deepest things, in the third row the speaker said "position". he described his position. shows he is still doubtful in his position. the fourth row the speaker says is opening the door which is restless. he tried to open

the door of his heart that had long been closed tightly by him. but he was still uneasy about opening the door and still didn't have the confidence to start it.

The second stanza, describes the second stanza, gives us a description of finding a way. he said down the hill to the beach, in the sense that he was looking for one way to get to the destination. the second line, explaining summer and hot days are over. He explained that he had been able to go through all the fun and sad activities he could get through. the third and fourth lines mean that out of the comfort zone where he had felt something in it.

In the third stanza, in the first row "leaves rise up in a scroll and hiss" in the sense that the speaker tries to rise in any situation and under any circumstances even if he is crying. second line, the speaker says "hit" in the sense that we must have friends who can look after us and be able to provide motivation. in the third and fourth lines the speaker explained that he felt something was very scary and told him about something that was kept secret by someone.

In the fourth stanza, he fully holds and believes all the bad things that he passes to God. He said that no one was able to oppose the power of his god.

In general meaning can be found from stanza by stanza. In this poem i found the meaning of position, in general this verse means that he asked about his position which made him feel sad because he had felt lost so he tried to open the door again even though he was restless. In the second stanza, in this poem i find

that summer has passed and the day has passed. In general this verse means that he has been able to go through day after day which made him feel sad.

In the third stanza, the words "leaves rise in a hissing scroll" indicate that he tried to get up even though he was in a sad state. In the last stanza, the words "Word I had no one left but God" he believes that no one is able to go against the power of his god. he trusted all his life to God. Even though he felt he was missing something, but he didn't lose the god who was always there for him. always able to be near him wherever located.

In conclusion, this is an expression of loss. The speaker writes about his loss and tries to get up after he feels something is missing. The speaker believes that he has lost something but he has not lost his god. Finally, the speaker realizes that loss, in the poem does not bring sadness and despair, it brings beauty. like the beauty that is believed that God is always there for him.

b. Acquainted With The Night

The first stanza, on the first line, the word "night" is described as time. The speaker felt he had recognized that night, which he had felt before. In the second line the speaker explains "I have walked" and "back in rain". He had tried to find a way out but instead he returned the path. The third and fourth lines describe "city light" he has managed to get out and find a way out and find a city that is very far away, but after he saw again it turned out that the city he was going through was a very sad city.

Second stanza, explaining that he had passed the guard and the speaker lowered his eyes without explaining anything. In the next, he stopped his journey and he was only able to remain silent.

In the last stanza, the speaker came home to house to look for a new road. The speaker expects someone to call him back or just say goodbye. but, the hope was fruitless and he tried to go further.

In general meaning can be found from stanza by stanza. In this poem I found the first verse, the phrase "night". In general this verse means that it says time. where the time and the atmosphere he had felt before. In the second stanza the phrase "I have walked out in the rain and back in the rain" explains that he had tried to get out of the rainy way but instead he returned to the road again. Then he walked to a very distant city but the city was very sad. In the second stanza, he has made it through all the trials until he has passed the guard, but he passes by lowering his eyes without saying anything. But, the speaker stops his journey and hopes that someone wants him to come back or just say goodbye.

In conclusion, this poem is an expression of sadness. The speaker writes about his sadness hoping for something he wants. He felt that night as a night to remember everything that had happened.

c. My November Guest

The first stanza, in first line, the word "*she*" describes as an uninvited guest. "*she*" is November guest. The speaker feels sad because the guest is woman

who is not beloved. In the second and third lines, the speaker explains that although he is in deep sorrow "*darks days*" can still look "*beautiful*". The fourth and fifth lines, the speaker describes that characteristics of "*sorrow*" in "*autumn rain*". He likes the "*bare*" trees and "*walks*" on a sodden pasture lane. The bare trees in autumn season makes this season is more beautiful so he could walk out in the sodden pasture lane because of rain.

The second stanza, describes the beauty and pleasure of the season. She talks to speaker will be happy to listen. In the next, she goes on and about everything and will not let the speaker stay to simply enjoy. She pleasure that the birds can fly high in grey skies though a little mist.

The third stanza, explains that his sadness cannot be replaced. "*faded earth*" and "*heavy sky*", it is to set a gloomy mood in which he succeds. The earth cannot fade, and the sky cannot possibly heavy. This statement is sorrow loving all that is faded and deserted. The speaker comes to see the beauty of desolateness. The sorrow has been putting the beauty into his mind and keeps vexing the speaker as two why he does not see the beauty.

In the last stanzas, the speaker enjoys all the characteristic of November days. The speaker description November days is rainy day before winter. The speaker can see all the beauties of November. In the third lines, the speaker says it is "*vain to tell her so*", this means that he cannot give in to his sorrow and depression because it will take him into a deep place he does not want to be.

In general meaning can be found from stanza by stanza. In this poem I found the first verse, the phrase “my sadness, when he was here with me”, in general this verse means that he is a November guest who makes him feel sad because his guests like the trees that wither and walk on the desert land wet grass. In the second stanza, the phrase “his pleasure will not let me stay” explains that in this stanza the November guest spoke to the speaker, he did not want him to stay to just enjoy. He was glad that the birds could fly in the gray sky despite the fog. In the third stanza, the words “the earth is faded, the sky is heavy” and “the beauty that he has seen” shows that in this stanza that his sadness cannot be replaced because it is as if the earth disappears and the sky feels heavy. Beauty can mean other things to different people. And the beauty of grief is really visible. In the last stanza, the words “but in vain to say so” and “and it is better to praise” show that in this stanza. The speaker feels to enjoy all the characteristic of the November days.

In conclusion, this poem an expression sadness. The speaker wrote about his sadness visiting him and showing him the extraordinary beauty without clothes, in lonely november. The speaker came to see its beauty. Finally, the speaker realize that sorrow, in the poem does not bring sorrow and despair, he brings beauty.

d. The Road Not Taken

In the first stanza I find the meaning “way” means that it is an identification that there are two choices in life. In the next line, the word

“traveling both” describes its position. There are two choices that he cannot take on both roads. The third line shows that depicts him still having doubts when he chose one of them. He need time to think before taking one of them. In the fourth line explains one of the ways. And the last line, the word “bush” describes the risk of something in another way. Bushes from both roads covered the rest of the road including the end.

The second stanza, gives us a picture of the second path. The speaker said that he made the decision to take one of the avenues. In the second line, the “better claim” explains that he chose that one because he thought that at the time it was better, purer, and easier to see. The third line, want to use the other road wants to walk and there is grass on another road. This is claimed to be better than any road. The fourth line explain it to make him deeply and consider they were equal and the last is he then stated that they were actually used almost the same.

The third stanza, in the first row, take two paths and try to find who has the most mistakes, because that is what he will avoid. He had noticed that both fresh leaves fell on them both and had not yet walked. In the third row, he decided to save on a trip on the first road on another day. The fourth lines the speaker explains that it is not possible to do it. And the last is he doubted he would be able to, because in life one thing led to another and a short amount of time. This means that the speaker found no trace on the road. He does not want to go back to the path taken at a later stage in life.

The last stanza, on the first line, understand that he will tell his life story with a sigh, after taking the easy path, going through adventure and risk. Line the third, fourth and six are the effects of their choices. The road that not many people he speaker claims he takes the less traveled with at the best rationalization, at worst a lie. He knew he made that wrong choice and sighed.

In conclusion, this poem is expression about making decision of two roads. The poem describe how yo observe the two roads of life. The roads will be easy or difficult. It all depends on how someone chooses his/her road.

Based on the data presentation above, the first analysis is to find the type of figurative language. Then, in this research, the researcher finds out the several types of figurative language used in Robert Frost's poems.

C. Research Findings

Table 4.5

Types of figurative language

No	Figurative Language	Bereft	Acquainted With The Night	My November Guest	The Road Not Taken
1	Metaphor	5	3	2	1
2	Simile	-	-	-	-

3	Repetition	-	1	-	-
4	Hyperbola	-	-	-	-
5	Irony	-	-	-	1
6	Paradox	-	-	-	-
7	Synecdoche	-	-	-	-
8	Metonymy	-	-	-	-
9	Symbol	-	3	1	2
10	Parable	-	-	-	-
11	Personification	1	-	7	1
12	Alliteration	-	1	-	-
13	Repetition	-	1	-	-
14	Understatement	-	-	1	-
15	Imagery	2	2	1	1

Based on data classification above, the researcher finds figurative language uses moleong's theory. The researcher finds the the several types of figurative language used in Robert Frost's selected poem: such as metaphor, repetition, irony, symbol, personification, alliteration, repetition, and the last understatement. Besides, the researcher also find the dominant figurative language. The dominant figurative language that Robert Frost's tends to use metaphor.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusion

After analyzing Robert Frost's selected poems in chapter IV, the researcher will make conclusion in this chapter. The conclusion is based on kinds of figurative language, general meaning and detail meaning of the poem and the last most dominant of figurative language used in Robert Frost's selected poems.

1. The researcher uses Melong's theory to find out the types of figurative language. After taking the data and classifying the data based on categories of figurative language, the researcher concludes that Robert Frost's selected poems uses Metaphor, Repetition, Irony, Symbol, Personification, Alliteration, Understatement, and the last Imagery.
2. To understand the figurative language used we must also know the meaning contained in the figurative language found in each stanza. We can find the meaning in general meaning and detail meaning. The general meaning can find with read stanza by stanza, meanwhile the detail meaning can find with read line by line in each stanza. Detail meaning of something are its individual features or elements and general meaning describes a general or special meaning contained in the poem being analyzed.

3. Based on the classification of the figurative language above, the researcher finds out the dominant figurative language used in Robert Frost's poems. The dominant figurative language used in Robert Frost's poems is metaphor of 11.

B. Suggestion

Based on the conclusion above, the researcher gives some suggestion to the reader and the next researcher who wants to conduct the deeper analysis.

1. Suggestion is given to the reader. The researcher suggest that they should give attention more in interpreting the poem because there are many kinds of figurative language in the poem. However, the researcher found the several figurative language in the poem because of focuses on Meleong's theory.
2. Researcher suggest that they cannot just find figurative language in the poem using Meleong's theory. But they can also use figurative language theories by others that they can understand.

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<https://www.poetryfoundation.org/poems/44272/the-road-not-taken>

<https://www.biography.com/writer/robert-frost>

APPENDIX 1

“BEREFT”

By Robert Frost’s

Where had I heard this wind before

Change like this to a deeper roar?

What would it take my standing there for,

Holding open a restive door,

Looking down hill to a frothy shore?

Summer was past and the day was past.

Sombre clouds in the west were massed.

Out on the porch's sagging floor,

Leaves got up in a coil and hissed,

Blindly struck at my knee and missed.

Something sinister in the tone

Told me my secret must be known:

Word I was in the house alone

Somehow must have gotten abroad,

Word I was in my life alone,

Word I had no one left but God.

APPENDIX 2

“Acquainted With The Night”

I have been one acquainted with the night.
I have walked out in rain—and back in rain.
I have outwalked the furthest city light.

I have looked down the saddest city lane.
I have passed by the watchman on his beat
And dropped my eyes, unwilling to explain.

I have stood still and stopped the sound of feet
When far away an interrupted cry
Came over houses from another street,

But not to call me back or say good-bye;
And further still at an unearthly height,
One luminary clock against the sky

Proclaimed the time was neither wrong nor right.
I have been one acquainted with the night.

APPENDIX 3

My November Guest

My sorrow, when she's here with me,
Thinks these dark days of autumn rain
Are beautiful as days can be;
She loves the bare, the withered tree;
She walks the sodden pasture lane.

Her pleasure will not let me stay.
She talks and I am fain to list:
She's glad the birds are gone away,
She's glad her simple worsted grey
Is silver now with clinging mist.

The desolate, deserted trees,
The faded earth, the heavy sky,
The beauties she so truly sees,
She thinks I have no eye for these,
And vexes me for reason why.

Not yesterday I learned to know
The love of bare November days
Before the coming of the snow,
But it were vain to tell her so,
And they are better for her praise.

APPENDIX 4

The Road Not Taken

Two roads diverged in a yellow wood,
And sorry I could not travel both
And be one traveler, long I stood
And looked down one as far as I could
To where it bent in the undergrowth;

Then took the other, as just as fair,
And having perhaps the better claim,
Because it was grassy and wanted wear;
Though as for that the passing there
Had worn them really about the same,

And both that morning equally lay
In leaves no step had trodden black.
Oh, I kept the first for another day!
Yet knowing how way leads on to way,
I doubted if I should ever come back.

I shall be telling this with a sigh
Somewhere ages and ages hence:
Two roads diverged in a wood, and I—
I took the one less traveled by,
And that has made all the difference.



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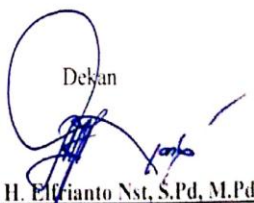
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