

**ANALYZING THE CONTEXTUAL MEANING OF
ROBERT FROST'S SELECTED POEMS
(SEMANTIC STUDY)**



SKRIPSI

Presented to Faculty of Letters Bosowa University Makassar in Partial
fulfillment of the Requirement for Sarjana Degree
at English Department

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**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF LETTERS
BOSOWA UNIVERSITY
MAKASSAR
2018**

PAGE OF APPROVAL

Title : "ANALYZING THE CONTEXTUAL MEANING OF ROBERT FROST'S SELECTED POEMS" (SEMANTIC STUDY)

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Register Number : 45 14 051 002

Faculty/ Study Program : Faculty of Letters/ English Literature

Department : English Department

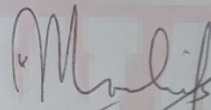
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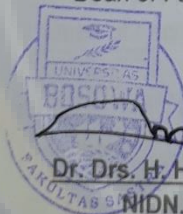


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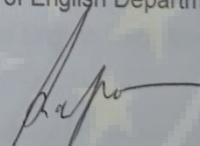
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On
August 1, 2018

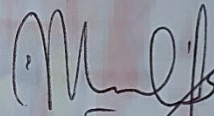
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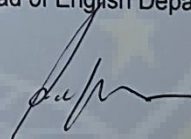
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PERNYATAAN

Dengan ini saya menyatakan bahwa skripsi ini adalah karya saya sendiri. Sepanjang pengetahuan saya tidak terdapat karya atau berpendapat yang ditulis atau diterbitkan orang lain kecuali sebagai acuan atau kutipan dengan mengikuti tata penulisan karya ilmiah yang telah lazim.

Makassar, 10 September 2018



Nur Rifqa Athyfah
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ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Firstly, let me thank and pray into our God Allah SWT who has been giving us mercies, chances and blessings. Without Him, absolutely, this skripsi will not be able to be completed as well.

I do not forget to send Salam and Sholawat to Prophet Muhammad SAW, as the best fighter and the last messenger of ALLAH who has guided us from the darkness to brightness and stupidity era to smartness era namely Islamic religion which we love. Furthermore, Allah guidance makes our life to be incredible. Finally, the writer could finish this skripsi in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the sarjana degree at the English Department.

My grateful acknowledgement is being addressed to my lovely parents, **Muh. Arifin Pagessa** and **Diana M. Madi** who have supported me about materially and spiritually around more less 22 years old in my life. I do hope that almighty ALLAH SWT gives them healthy, happiness and long age to look in their daughter becoming successes in the world.

I do thanks to **Dr. H. Mas'ud Muhammadiyah, M.Si.** as the Dean of Faculty of Letters who often shared his mission and vision to the writer to get a better life after finishing my study in university.

The deepest gratitude addressed to the first supervisor **Dr. H. Herman Mustafa, M.Pd.** and the second supervisor **Dra. Dahlia D.**

Moelier, M.Hum. The writer had been marvelously to have advisors who gave me a freedom to develop my idea and good moments, marvelous guidance and support to figure out many crisis situations and completed the research.

Thank you very much to all of my lectures in the faculty, **Sudirman Maca, S.S,M.Hum, alm. Dra. Hj. Hanyah Haneng, M.Si., Andi Tenri Abeng, S.S, M. Hum, and Asyrafunnisa, S.S., M.Hum** who had been giving their knowledge and it would be never tired of suggestions to me.

Specially thanks to ibu **Rahmawati, S.S** who always support, and sharing information and be like my second mother during the study at the Faculty Of Letters in Bosowa University.

Being thankful to my loyal friends who accompany during having college and same struggle in Faculty Of Letters during four years at Bosowa University "**Asrati Thahir S.S, Lily Indriasari, S.S., Amirul Hakim**" and also for my loyal friends in keset "**Ardiansyah A.** (he is the leader in keset and he is the most handsome among man in keset), **Indriani T., Julika Saras Dewi, Emi Itavia Pabalik, Mitha Ramawati Pellu,** and all of my friend in keset who always push me from all sides to complete this skripsi.

Thank you also to my bestfriend **A. Asmawahida Nur** and **Amirayani** for all the time and discussing start from their anxious of my health, money and love.

In brief, the hope that Allah SWT will repay for those people kindness who had given guidance, support, and contribution to complete this skripsi as well. I realize that there are a lot of weaknesses and it is far from perfect, because of the limitation of her knowledge and capability. In the case, the writer is pleased to receive critics, corrections, and advices to complete this skripsi from the other people. I may hope this skripsi is being useful and giving a great contribution in science developments.

Makassar, 10 September 2018



Nur Ritqa Athytah
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ABSTRACT

Athyfah, Nur Rifqa. 2018. *Analyzing the Contextual Meaning of Robert Frost's Selected Poems.* (Dibimbing oleh **H. Herman Mustafa** dan **Dahlia D. Moelier**). English Literature. Bosowa University Makassar.

This research discusses about the contextual meaning contained in the poem by Robert Frost's work. This research aims to find the contextual meaning used in Robert Frost's choice of poems. The writer focuses on four famous works of poetry: *Fire and Ice*, *The Road not Taken*, *Tree at my Window*, *Stopping by Woods Snowy Evening*. These poems are chosen because his poems are well-known and arranged with a variety of figurative meanings rather than other works of poetry. This research also examines the figurative language for as a complement of contextual meaning analysis. In addition, these poems also advise on responsibility and respect.

To conduct the research, the writer uses Abdul Chaer's theory in analyzing contextual meaning in Robert Frost's choice of poems because the research is appropriate to complete the research. The results of this study are as follows: (1) related to contextual meaning, while (2) related to figurative language. Researchers hope this research will be useful for other researchers who want to know more about semantics. In addition, semantics is an important linguistic branch that is interesting to learn, especially when applied to literary works, such as poetry or song, etc.

Key Words : Poem, Contextual Meaning, Figurative Language, Robert Frost's.

ABSTRAK

Athyfah, Nur Rifqa. 2018. *Analizing the Contextual Meaning of Robert Frost's Selected Poems.* (Dibimbing oleh **H. Herman Mustafa** dan **Dahlia D. Moelier**). English Literature. Bosowa University Makassar.

Penelitian ini membahas tentang makna kontekstual yang ada di dalam puisi karya dari Robert Frost's. penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menemukan makna kontekstual yang digunakan pada puisi-puisi pilihan Robert Frost's. Peneliti berfokus pada empat karya puisinya yang terkenal, yaitu *Fire and Ice*, *The Road not Taken*, *Tree at my Window*, *Stopping by Woods Snowy Evening*. Puisi-puisi ini dipilih karena puisi-puisinya sangat terkenal dan disusun dengan berbagai makna kiasan daripada karya puisinya yang lain. Penelitian ini juga meneliti bahasa kiasan untuk sebagai pelengkap dari analisis makna kontekstual. Selain itu, puisi-puisi ini juga memberi nasihat tentang tanggung jawab dan rasa hormat.

Untuk melakukan penelitian, peneliti menggunakan teori Abdul Chaer dalam menganalisa makna kontekstual pada puisi-puisi pilihan Robert Frost karena penelitian ini tepat untuk menyelesaikan penelitian tersebut. Hasil dari penelitian ini adalah sebagai berikut: (1) berhubungan dengan makna kontekstual, sedangkan (2) berkaitan dengan bahasa kiasan. Peneliti mengharapkan penelitian ini akan berguna bagi para peneliti lain yang ingin tahu lebih banyak tentang semantik. Selain itu, semantik adalah cabang linguistik yang penting yang menarik untuk dipelajari, terutama ketika diterapkan pada karya sastra, seperti puisi atau lagu, dll.

Kata Kunci : Puisi, Makna Kontekstual, Bahasa Kiasan, Robert Frost's.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background

A word in literary texts often has a different meaning from using figurative language can be explained by the contextual meaning contained in the literary work. To talking about meaning, according to Tjiptadi (1984:19) meaning is the meaning or purpose that is summed up from a word, so the meaning with the object is very linked and united. If a word can not be related to the object, event or certain circumstances then we can not get the meaning of the word.

Meaning has several types, one of which is contextual meaning. Contextual meaning is the meaning of a lexeme or a word residing in one context it means to explains a word that is the essence of the sentence.

In literary work, the understanding of meaning contextually has an important role because to know the meaning of the word in the literary work required knowledge beyond the language of the context surrounding the literary text. Understanding contextual meaning related to social cultural background of society and facts relating to the literary work. If one understands well the cultural background, and the context that accompanies a word in a literary

work it will easily be able to easily understand the contextual meaning of the word.

Understanding contextual meaning is also needed to understand literary texts. In this research, the writer chooses literary works like poetry. As we know that poetry is one of the most literary types literary of literature. All elements of literary arts thickened in poetry. Therefore, poetry from the beginning until now is the most basic literary art statement. To reading poetry is a special pleasure of art, even the culmination of the enjoyment of literary arts. Therefore from the first until now the poem is always created and always in read, declaimed to feel the pleasure of art and the higher psychological value.

Poem is said to be the most unique literary work because it is created from the poet's deepest contemplation. However, in understanding its meaning, we are must link poetry with the author's history as well as the conditions it becomes the context of the creation of the work.

"The difference between poetry and other literature is only degree. Poetry is the must condensed and concentrated from of literature, saying most in the fewest number of word. It is language whose individual lives, either own brilliances or because the focus so powerfully what has gone before, have a higher voltage than most language has." (Perrine, 1984; 515).

In the use of words in a sentence sometimes there is a meaning and purpose to be expressed. Such as in the poetry the

author's expresses his feelings through the poems that they write with the context of the writings that signify the author's feelings, The choice of words that are indirectly related to the author's socio-cultural context, sometimes gives a unique color in his work.

From the definition above the writer choose literary work from Robert Frost's, the poems written by Robert Frost are very poetic and to express a feeling into his poetry he writes his poems in words that are not easily understood so as to make the reading feel interested in analyzing them whether it analyzes the figurative language as well as the contextual meaning contained in the poetry.

B. Reason for Choosing the Title

Some reason come up as the basis of the title of the study. Every language spoken both orally and in writing has a meaning and also a phrase like the poem, the poem is a literary work that is made with figurative words to convey the feelings of the author and to understand it we usually have to analyze the poem in semantics. Contextual meanings can be used to analyze the poem not only that analyzing the figurative language in poetry is also very important to understand the meaning that exists in the poem. Some the explanations above make interesting the writer and as reasons choose the topic then the writer is interested to analyze the

meaning of contextual meaning in Robert Frost poem to know the meaning that exist in his poem.

C. Identification of the Problem

Based on the background above, the writer will identify and formulate some research problems :

1. The sentences affecting the contents of the poem can help to understand the contextual meaning contained in the poem. Each poem has a diversity of figurative phrases to express the author's feelings in writing his poems.
2. If each poetry can be analyzed with a figurative language whether each stanza in the poem also has a contextual meaning?
3. Each poem has moral messages that are complete in the poem. In addition to expressing the feelings into the author's poem also to give the moral messages to the reader.

D. Scope of the Problem

In this research, the writer focused to analyze the contextual meaning in Robert Frost' selected poems. In this study the writer choose four of his selected poems. They are “ The Road not Taken”, “Treat at my Window”, and “Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening” and “Fire and Ice”. This study also focused on the

message of figurative language used in Robert Frost's selected poems.

These poems are chosen because the poems are masterpiece and constructed by various figurative language and also contextual meaning than other poems. In addition, these poems also gives advice for the reader.

Thus, the writer just want to analyze the contextual meaning, the meaing of figurative language and the massage that are found in Robert Frost selected poems.

E. Question of the Research

There are some questions of the research, as follow :

1. How to analyze contextual meaning in the poem ?
2. How to analyze figurative language in the poem ?
3. How to find the messages in the poem ?

F. Objective of the Research

The objective of the research can be stated as follow :

1. To explain what the contextual meaning that's the poet used in the poems.
2. To identify the figurative language used in Robert Frost's selected poems.
3. To understand the message of the poem through understanding figurative language used in the Robert Frost's selected poems.

G. Significance of the Research

At least, there are two significances of the research such as theoretically and practically will achieved through the research, as follows :

1. Theoretically

The result of the research is expected to have contribution and could be used as a reference to the development of knowledge in language and literature study. The researcher also expects this study is useful for the other researcher who wish to know about semantics. Moreover, semantics as an important branch of linguistics is interesting to be studies especially when it is applied to literary work such as song, poem and prose.

2. Practically

The significant of this research is expected to help the reader to give information and be more understand about the meaning in the poem expecially about contextual meaning and figurative language. The result of the research can be used as a refference in literary work and information about the poem.

CHAPTER II

LITERARY REVIEW

A. Definition of Poem

Poem is a form of literature that uses aesthetic and rhythmic qualities of language, such as sound symbolism and meter to evoke meanings in addition to, or in place of the prosaic ostensible meaning.

“Poem is meant by several letters various which are language tied by rhythm, metre, rhyme, and arranging row and abode.” (In Dictionary of KBBI. 1988:706)

Poem is a lot of things to many people. Poem is soul of language which has powerful emotionals, feelings and senses creates into ourselves and poured by several tools are like paper, canvas, etc. And poem is what makes you laugh or cry or yawn or hunger, what makes my toenails twinkle, what makes you want to do this or nothing.

Poem uses forms and conventions to suggest differential interpretation to words, or to evoke emotive responses. Devices such as assonance, alliteration, and rhythm are sometimes used to achieve musical or incantatory effects. The use of ambiguity, symbolism, irony and other stylistic elements of poetic diction often leaves a poem open to multiple interpretations. Similarly figures of speech such as metaphor, simile and metonymy create a

resonance between otherwise disparate images, a layering of meanings, forming connections previously not perceived.

Poem is different with another literary work. As a genre of literary work, poetry has an idea or main problem which wants to inform by the poet. The idea is in the poetry itself. As a discourse of poetry, poetry has an unsure which support it, for instance, metaphor, symbol, or etc.

Poem is the expression of ideas and feelings through a rhythmical composition of imaginative and beautiful words selected for their sonorous effects, (Tomlinson, 1999: 38).

Definition of poem is also stated in according to Wikipedia (2010), that poem(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. A poem 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.

Poem is as one of the pieces of literature that can be studied from various aspects. Poem 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, poem always experienced changes and developments. This is because the essence as works of art that always happen the tension between convention and innovation. Poem is always change according to the evolution of taste and aesthetic concept of change, (Pradopo, 2000: 3).

Watts-Dunton says that the poem is the concrete expression and artistic nature, while Lescelles Abercrombie said that the poem 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. More people read poetry so the reader will get more experience, particularly experience of imagination, (Tarigan, 1986: 7-8).

B. Semantic

The word semantics come from the Greek *Sema* (nomina) that means sign or symbol, and the verb *Semaino* which can be referred to as marking or symbolizing. Semantic is a branch of linguistics that studies the meaning contained in language.

Linguistic semantics is the topic of this book, but we need to limit to ourselves to the expression of meanings in a single language, English. According to Griffiths (2006: 15) semantics are defined as the study of word meaning and sentence meaning, abstracted away from context of use, is a descriptive subject, this theory shows that semantics is a science that studies the meaning of words and meaning of sentences that can be seen from the context of use.

There also opinion about semantics from Kreidler (1998:3) semantics is the systematic study of meaning and linguistic semantics is the study of how languages organize and express meanings. It means that, meaning in linguistic semantics was very needed for us to limit ourselves to the expression of meanings in a single language. Charles said there were three disciplines were concerned with the systematic study of meaning, in itself: psychology, philosophy and linguistics. It means that, psychologists were interested in how individual humans learn, how they retain, recall or lose information. Philosophies of language were concerned with

how we know, how any particular fact that we know or accept as true was related to other possible facts. And then, the last systematic study of meaning is about linguistic, linguistics want to understand how language works.

Based on the above definition can be concluded that semantics is a branch of linguistics that studies about the meaning of words and meanings of sentences and as a tool in providing symbols of knowledge on the vocabulary of a language and its structure to develop a more detailed meaning so that can be communicated in the language.

1. Meaning

Meaning is an integral part of semantics and is always attached to what we say. The meaning of the meaning itself is very diverse. According to Lyons (1968: 136) meaning are idea or concept, which can be transferred from the mind of the speaker to the mind of hearer to embodying them as it were in the forms of one language or another. From the definition of Lyons about meaning it can be concluded that meaning is used by people who speak the language, like Hurford and Heasley (1984: 3) said which states that "can be applied to people who use language.

In this case Ferdinand de Saussure (in Abdul Chaer, 2007: 286) expresses the meaning of meaning as a sense or concept possessed or contained in a linguistic sign. Human expression that

contains intact meaning. The integrity of meaning is a combination of four aspects, that is sense, feeling, tone, and intention. Understanding that aspect in the whole context is part of trying to understand the meaning in communication.

Based on the meaning of above can be concluded that to understand the meaning of a word must be considered the context of a word can arise from knowledge, Experience, and understanding of a person when hearing or reading a word. Therefore, understanding the meaning of a word in a text or an utterance is very important because by knowing the meaning of the words can be known the purpose or purpose of the text or speech conveyed.

2. Types of Meaning

Abdul Chaer (2007: 62) divide the meaning into 3 types of lexical meaning, grammatical meaning and contextual meaning:

1. Leksikal Meaning

Lexical meanings have other terms such as semantic meaning. According to Abdul Chaer (2007: 62) makna leksikal can also mean the meaning in accordance with the referent, meaning in accordance with the observation of the sense device, or meaning that really real in our life. whereas according to Kridalaksana (2005: 120) lexical meaning is the element of

language as a symbol or event and so forth and has elements of language apart from the use or context.

For example:

*I save my money at the **bank***

The word “bank” in the sentence above has a meaning that is where money was kept safely.

2. Contextual Meaning

Cruse (1995: 16) suggests that contextual meaning is the meaning resulting from the relationship of a word to its context and to interpret a sentence contextually must be understood first the context spoken or that is included.

For example :

***You are buffalo!** All you can do just sleeping and eating.*

In the example above **you are buffalo** in the sentence is the book actually speakers say a buffalo animal to the listener, judging from the context of the meaning of the sentence that is because he only do all day just eat and sleep just like buffalo.

3. Grammatical Meaning

According to Abdul Chaer (2007: 62) grammatical meaning is the meaning that arises due to various grammatical processes such as affirmation, reduplication, composition and climatization or due to the functioning of words in sentences. but this grammatical meaning is often called structural meaning because

grammatical processes and units are always concerned with the grammatical structure.

In interpreting a sentence in a grammatical way should look at the context in the sentence itself, consider the sentence or grammar rules used in every word that has been set, modified and made based on applicable terms like Widdowson (1996: 54) said the grammatical processes can be as playing a supportive role whereby existing units of lexical meaning are organized, modified and tailored to requirements.

For example:

*I help my friend to bring some **books** from the library.*

In English the suffix- "s" in the word books above has the meaning of the book. *Book* means book while *Books* means many books. Suffix- "s" means plural, this is through the process of reduplication.

C. Contextual Meaning

1. Definition of Context

According to Lewandoski (1985 : 574) context have two meaning as the language context and as the outside context of the language. Language context is the context within the linguistic sphere that there are several rules of the elements of language and affects the understanding of meaning, while the outside context of the language is the external context or factor

that surrounds a statement. This context is also called the communicative context whose use is influenced by knowledge beyond language and the use of language elements in a text or speech.

Based the definition of context by Lewandoski, can be concluded that language context is the elements of language or linguistic which around some word until forming a unity of meaning, while the outside context of language is the situative elements that surround a word. The outside context of this language affects the usage of the word in a text or an utterance.

Context is influenced by the situation that surrounds a word. The function of context as a filter in determining the meaning of a word, meaning the context of selecting the exact meaning of the various variations of the meaning of a word. The meaning of the word corresponding to the chosen situational context, while the meaning of the word improper or incompatible with the context of the situation will be removed.

2. Contextual Meaning

Contextual meanings are defined as meanings that emerge in context. The context in question is the sentence where the example of the basic word is located. In a contextual sense, a basic word can have different meanings depending on which

sentence it is. In below are examples of the meaning of contextual words.

- For some reason, my whole **body** feels so sick.

In this sentence, the word body is interpreted as a human body or body.

- The boat **body** has been painted with white paint.

In this sentence, the word body is interpreted as part of an object.

- Pak Burhan works as a leader of the foundation's advisory **body**.

In this sentence, the word **body** has the meaning of part of a collection of people who do something.

Contextual meaning is the meaning according to the context. According to Abdul Chaer (2007:290), Contextual meaning is the meaning of a lexeme or word inside a context. A contextual definition is also a definition in which the term is used by embedding it in a larger expression containing its explanation. According to Firth in 1930 in Daniel Parera said:

“If we regard language as ‘expressive’ or ‘communicative’ we imply that it is an instrument of inner mental states. And as we know so little of inner mental states, even by the most careful introspection the language problem, become more mysterious the more we try to explain it by referring it to inner mental happenings which are not observable. By regarding

word as acts, events, habits, we limit our inquiry to what is objective in the group life of our fellows.”

In the view of Firth, it could inherit the context of thinking about the situation in the analysis of meaning. Theory contextual has the meaning of a word tied to the cultural and ecological environment to use that particular language. This theory also indicates that a word or symbol utterances have no meaning if it regardless of context.

D. 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.

Tjahjono (1988: 201), defines that figurative language is a matter of choosing and using words in accordance with the contents of which would be submitted. Figurative language also comes to how to compose sentences effectively and aesthetically, and it can give a concrete description in mind of the reader. On the other hand, Tarigan (1986: 32), explains that everyone will want to issue thoughts and opinions with others as clearly as possible. Sometimes only use words are unclear to explain something; therefore the equation uses comparison, allusion, and other words.

Zainuddin (1992: 51), explains that figurative language is the use of variety of language that represents or describe something by choosing and arranging of the words in the sentence to obtain a certain effect. The existence of this figurative language causes rhyme becomes attractive attention that causes the freshness of life. This figurative language makes an analogy or likening something to something else so that image becomes clear, more interesting, and more life. Siswantoro (2002: 24), states that figurative language is a departure from the ordinary form of expression or the ordinary course of ideas in order to produce a greater effect.

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. It will have figures in it, of course; but it's also a figure in itself a figure for something, and it's made so that you can get more than one figure out of it”, (Frost Friend Online: 2010).

According to Alfiah and Santosa (2009: 27), figurative language is the use language style by the poet to describe, issue, and express feelings and thoughts in writing poetry. Figurative language of poetry is causing a lot of meaning. Because figurative language

to produce the imagination in poetry so that it becomes clear. Figurative language is not to make confusing, but to make clear, (Jones, 1968: 95).

There are many kinds of figurative language, such as simile, metaphor, personification, hyperbole, Irony, personification, etc. According to Tjahjono (1988: 201), in general figurative language is divided into four types: a comparison, assertion, innuendo and contradiction. All the styles of language are already known by many people. And in fact, figurative language is also used in education to teach language. Starting from elementary school through high school, and university levels.

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that, every person uses language that shows the style of his or her own language. Figurative language is language which employs various figures of speech. It is the way that reveals thoughts through a specific language and it shows inner feelings of the writer or language user. Figurative language is not intended to be interpreted in a literal sense.

The followings are presented the explanation of each of figurative language:

1. Metaphor

A figure of speech which compares two things that are not alike, but the metaphor does not use the words "like" or "as."

Example:

Life is a hard road, (Ehow Online: 2010).

2. Simile

A figure of speech of a comparison made between two objects of different kinds which have, however, at least one point in common, (Siswantoro, 2002: 24). It uses word or phrase such as: like, as, than, seems or as if.

Example:

Mary is as beautiful as a rising sun.

3. Personification

A type of metaphor in which it distinct human qualities, e.g., honesty, emotion, volition, etc., are attributed to an animal, object or idea, (Frost Friend Online: 2010). The writer gives human qualities to something that is not human.

Example:

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

4. Apostrophe

A figure of speech in which someone absent or dead or something nonhuman is addressed as if it were alive and present, (Frost Friend Online: 2010). Siswanto (2002: 32), states that this figurative language is still related to the personification because of depictions of things or abstract objects are treated as human beings. Only in apostrophe, things, object or idea is called, talked to a person like us.

Example:

Milton! Thon shoudst be living at this our.

5. Hyperbola

It is a figure of speech which states something or situation excessively. This figurative language is used by the poet in an effort to describe the object, idea, etc. and to give weight excessively pressure to obtain an intense effect, (Siswanto, 2002: 34).

Example:

I am able to fill it with tears.

6. Symbol

A figure of speech which describes something with other objects as symbols, because there are similarities between both of them, situation, and actions, (Hayati & Adiwardoyo, 1990: 4).

Example:

Some dirty dogs stole my wallet in the bus.

7. Metonymy

A figure of speech which equates a thing with another things to replace it, (Tjahjono, 1988: 203). According to Pradopo (2000: 77), this figurative language is the use of an attribute of an object or use something closely connected with him to replace the object.

Example:

Sceptre and crown must tumble down.

8. Synecdoche

Figurative language that states an important part of a things (matter) to things or the thing itself, (Pradopo, 2000: 78). This figure of speech is divided in two kinds: *pras pro toto* (part for whole) and *totem pras pro parpte* (whole for part).

Example:

A hundred wings flashed by.

9. Paradox

It is figure of speech which the use of words opposed between one to another, with the intention of smoothing the meaning, (Tjahjono, 1988: 213).

Example:

And forthwith found salvation in surrender.

10. Irony

A figure of speech when an expression used is the opposite of the thought in the speaker's mind, thus conveying a meaning that contradicts the literal definition, (Frost Friend Online: 2010).

Example:

"Oh, that's beautiful", when what they mean (probably conveyed by their tone) is they find "that" quite ugly,
(Wikipedia: 2011).

11. Understatement

It is figure of speech that in the expression states something positive with negative form or form that are contrary, (Djajasudarma, 2009: 25-26).

Example:

The results did not disappoint.

12. 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. In general, any work of literature contains a parable, (Tjahjono, 1988: 206).

Example:

Christ often spoke in parables such as the Good Samaritan, the Sower and seeds falling on rocky ground.

13. Repetition

A figure of speech which repeats the words that have been referred to the words that coincide with the purpose of providing pressure or amplify the meaning, (Hayati and Adiwardoyo, 1990: 5).

Example:

We do not want to suffer. We do not want colonized. We're not going to be suppressed. We must be freedom, (Tjahjono, 1988: 208).

14. Association

It is a figure of speech which compares of something that have been mentioned, so it may cause the association or the response to the objects being compared, (Hayati and

Adiwardoyo, 1990: 3). Tjahjono (1988: 203), in contrast to metaphor the comparison is expressed in association with the word like, like, alike, and so forth.

Example:

His eyes were red like fire.

15. 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.

16. Parallelism

Parallelism is divided into two types, namely anaphora parallelism and epistrophe parallelism. Anaphora parallelism is a figure of speech that put a same word or same words repeatedly in the beginning of each line of poem. Epistrophe parallelism is a figure of speech that put a same word or same words repeatedly in the end of each line of poem.

The example of parallelism is found in Shakespeare's poem entitled Richard II

***This** royal throne of kings, this scepter'd isle,*

This earth of majesty, this seats of Mars,

This other Eden, demi-paradise,

This fortrees built by nature of her self.

E. Biography of the Author

Robert Lee Frost's or Robert Frost is one of the great most widely celebrated of American poets during his lifetime he received four Pulitzer prize for his poetry and his work are still widely anthologized in collection of American poetry and school literature text book (McGlenn, 2010:3). He is America's best loved poet of the twentieth century. He was born in San Francisco on March 26, 1874 and died on January 29, 1963. The main aspect of Robert Frost's poems is personal and universal. In one aspect, his poetry express about rural New England. He used selection of the language, idioms, intonations, rhytims the actual speech habits of the region for his poems. He published his first two volumes of verse, *A boy's Will* in 1913 and *North of Boston* in 1914. *A boy's Will* was followed in 1914 by a second collection, *North of Boston*, that introduce some of the most popular poems in all of Frost's work, among them "Mending Wall", "The Death of Hired Man", "Home Burial, and "After Apple Picking". In 1916, Robert Frost published *Mountain Interval*, and then in 1923, he received a Pulitzer Prize in poetry for *New Hampshire* and other volumes keep coming, including in his late years, two "mosques". Repeatly a

Pulitzer Prize Winner. Besides, he also received many honorary degrees (Foerster & Falk, 1962 : 905).

In book poems by Robert Frost; *A Boy's Will and North of Boston* (2010), McGlinn explains that "Frost exploring the emotion of the romantic lover whose yearning for love is largely unfulfilled and is reflected in the natural setting *Love and Questions*, "*A Late Walk*", "*Wind and Window Flower*", "*Flower Gathering*", "*A Dream Pang*", "*A Line Storm Song*". Whereas North of Boston is romantic verse with its ever benign view of nature, its didactic emphasis, and its slavish conformity to established verse forms of theme. The natural world, Frost overturned the Emersonian concept of nature as healer and mentor in a poem in *A Boy's Will* "Storm Fear", a grim picture of a blizzard as raging beast that dearest the inhabitants of an isolated house to come outside and be killed. In such later poems as "The Hill Wife" and "Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening" the beginning surface of nature cloaks potential danger, and death itself lurks behind dark, mysterious trees. Nature's frolicsome aspect predominates in other poems such as "Birches", where a destructive ice storm is recalled as a thing of memorable beauty. Although Frost is known to many as essentially a "happy" poet, the tragic elements in life continued to mark his poems, from "Out, Out__" (1916), in which a lad's hands were severed and life ended, to a fine verse entitled "The Fear of Man" from *Steeple Bush*, in which

human release from pervading fear is contained in the image of a breathless dash through the nighttime city from the security of one faint street lamp to another just as faint. Even in his final volume, *In the Clearing*, so filled with the stubborn courage of old age, Frost portrays human security as a rather tiny and quite vulnerable opening in a thickly grown forest, a pinpoint of light against which the encroaching trees cast their very real threat of darkness. His popularity begun during the First World War, persisted through the succeeding decades. He is America's best loved poet of the twentieth century.

The masterpieces of Robert Frost are directive, *Fire and Ice*, *The Road not Taken*, *Stopping by Woods on Snowy Evenin*, *Tree at my Window* and a half dozen thers. Directive, first published in 1946. This poem is describes about a walk in an unnamed wood and in this case, to an ancient brook, which he calls our destination and destiny.

Fire and Ice was publishen in December 1920. It is one of Robert Frost's most popular poems. This poems published in Harper's Magazine and in 1923 published in Robert Frost's Pulitzer Prize winning book *New Hampshire*. This poem tells about destruction of the world.

The Road Not Taken is the first Robert Frost's poem in the collection *Mountain Interval*. It was published on 1916. Frost stayed

in England in 1912 to 1915. He has close friend named Edward Thomas. Frost sent Thomas an advance copy of *The Road Not Taken* after he return to New Hampshire in 1915. It is because *The Road Not Taken* was intended by Frost as a gentle mocking of indecision, particularly in the decision that Thomas has shown on their many walk together.

Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening poem is a poem by Robert Frost written in June 1922 and published on 1923 on his New Hampshire. This poem tells of a man traveling on a horse. He travels in order to fulfill his promise to someone in another region. In his journey, he passed and witnessed various natural scenery. In the middle of the road, he found a forest and paused. He began to enjoy the scenery around the forest. In the forest, he saw houses, farms, and others. However, suddenly he remembered his promise to be fulfilled so he decided to continue his journey. Actually, he wanted to stay on the spot, but the other factor that caused him to leave was his horse that seemed to give a sign to get away from the place. Finally he went on his way to fulfill his promise.

Tree at My Window is a popular nature poem taken from the collection *West Running Brook*, which was published in 1928. Frost is a great nature poet but with a difference. Unlike Wordsworth, he is reluctant to associate man with Nature. Frost is not from the romantic schools of poetry and thus does not illustrate any mystic

kingship with man and Nature. In this poem, Frost sympathetically blends the human and tree so as to fit like two hemispheres. However, in the end he splits the idea explaining the inner and the outer weather.

F. Previous Study

The writer takes three of the relevant thesis as previous study.

First in Ririn Indah P.S, (2008), in her reseach “Analisis Makna Kontekstual Puisi-Puisi Ingeboard Bachmann dalam kumpulan puisi *ich weib keine bessere welt*: sebuah tinjauan semantis-semiotis” she analyzed a German poem by using semantic theory. The scope of the research in her thesis is the research in this thesis covers semantic and semiotic level which is focused on contextual meaning analysis. Semiotics review focuses on what is expressed through words that can give rise to meaning and how relationships between language signs are interrelated to one another.

And she also used descriptive method that is data sorce analyzed based on theories used in the research. In the results of her explain the lexical meaning first, she explain about the word that obtained in the poem of Ingebog Bachman after that she explain about contextual meaning and give a conclusion of the meaning in the poem. The result of the analysis in her thesis is almost same with the result of the analysis that the writer would like to do, which makes it differents is her thesis used semiotic theory

and only use semantic theory where explain the word that contained in the poem based on the condition contained in the poem and the context in the word from the poem.

The second is Siti Romlah Puji Rahayu Srudji, (2014), "A Semantic Analysis on Avril Lavigne Songs" in her thesis she analyzed contextual meaning dan lexical meaning in Avril songs, In her research, she was focuses and analyzes on five lyrics of "Avril Lavigne" songs in different album. The titles of the song are "When you are gone", "Wish You Were Here", "Keep Holding On", "My Happy Ending", and "Everything Back but You".

The type which she will used in her research is library research and qualitative. The method used is descriptive-analytical method, the data source in the analysis based on the theory used in this study. In her research method she describes the contents of Avril's songs and explains the contextual and lexical meanings present in the songs.

The last in Imawati (2011). Her entitles *Symbol of life in Robert Frost's Poems*. Imawati discusses about interpretation and symbolism of life in Robert Frost's poems. In her analysis, she used structuralism approach. This method is used to unquiry, applying linguistic theory to a wide array of object an activies that influence by cultural anthropology who studied myths, kinship system, rituals, etc. To conduct her research she used qualitative method. The

qualitative method is used to interpret the symbolism in Robert Frost's poems. The poems was analyzing by Imawati are *Nothing Gold Can Stay*, *Spring Pools*, *The Oven Bird*, and *Fire and Ice*. The result of her study shows that the symbols are founds in Robert Frost's poems is natural, private, and conventional symbol. The dominant symbol that are used by Robert Frost are private symbol. Then the symbolic meaning that found is absolutely connotative meaning. The difference from the writer uses. Besides the previous researcher focused on symbol while the researcher focuses on contextual meaning and figurative meaning.

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

A. Type of Research

This research uses library research with qualitative approach to analyze of Robert Frost's selected poems. This study attempts to provide answer of the research problems of the study in analyzing the language of the poems, the meaning and the message used in the poems, and the theme of the poems. In line with the description above, the design is categorized into semantic content analysis. Content analysis is research technique for making inferences that can be replicated and valid data by considering the context (Bungin, 2001: 172-176).

B. Object of the Research

The object of the research is the poems from Robert Frost that is "The Road not Taken", "Fire and Ice", "Tree at My Window", "Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening". In analyzing the language of the poems, the meaning and the message used in the poems, and the theme of the poems.

C. Procedure of Collecting Data

The writer will apply library research in collecting data. The writer will also read several books and articles based on the objective of study. The data will be collected from Robert Frost

poetry, In order to gain supporting information, the writer will do several procedures in making this research. As follows:

1. Reading the whole poems to find contextual meaning in the poem.
2. Interpreting poems to find detail meaning in the poems.
3. Finding the theme of th poems.
4. Finding the appropriate approach, theory, and method.

After finding the objectives of the analysis, the writer will adjust some literary reviews that relate with objective of the analysis.

5. Finding the *supporting* data according to the problems as the secondary data.
6. Making conclusion of the study.

D. Method of Analysing Data

In analyzing the data, the writer will describe the contextual meaning used in the poems. The analysis also based on some books containing theories and other references such as by internet or website. After that the writer analyzed in the following, first the writer read the data. Secondly, she find out the meaning about the poem. Thirdly, she find the figurative language in the poem, And then, the writer explained about a contextual meaning from the word in these poems appropriate the context in this poems. The writer will used Abdul Chaer theory to analyze the data to *obtain* the

objective reearch and also used Tjahjono theory to find figurative language.

The writer collected the data from the library related to the kind of literary research to support this data. This book is very important because most science that is closely related to research and mostly exist in the form of a book written by an expert. The writer also collects the data from internet to complete the data related to the problems. Internet is one source of information that is not limited.

BOSOWA

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

A. The Contextual Meaning of Robert Frost's Selected Poem

a. Fire and Ice

This poem tells opinion about the world condition that it can shatter by fire and ice. The fire will make destruction rapidly but ice is also dangerous because it will make destruction slowly. Virtually, It is not really natural disasters like falling meteor, mountain explosion, gletzer, etc. Due to the world refers to our soul. Robert Lee Frost wants telling that the world will end by destructive emotions of human like revenge, despair, and so on. Moreover, the speaker puts his opinion into this poem like in line 3 "From what I've tasted of desire", line 4 "I hold with those who favor fire", line 6 "I think I know enough of hate". It proves that this poem was created in debate situation about world will end with fire and ice. Here, there are two opinions. Some scientist said that the world will end by fire but another scientist said that the world will end by ice. So, this poem is like expression of Robert Frost and he explains that human soul can shatter as well. It is caused by anger, egoism, so on. The speaker is Robert Frost.

This poem aims to remind readers of the dangers of desire and hatred. If humans could not control these two things, the

end of the world could have happened because of it. It can be seen from the title of this poem the writer has got the word which is the object of this poem, at the beginning of the poem sentence there is the phrase "some say the world will end in fire" and in the second sentence "some say in ice" from these two sentences there are two words the objects in this poem are the words "fire" and "ice"

From the explanation above the word fire in the book is heat and light that comes from something burning, while the meaning of the word fire in this poem is about human emotions in the word fire refers to jealousy, anger or anger, jealousy, revenge, hatred and etc. **Based on the contextual meaning**, the word fire describes desire as the cause of the apocalypse, the nature of fire burning fire, will burn whatever it passes, then all that remains is dust. This trait is similar to the nature of desire. The desire will burn anything, the desire needs distribution. If someone is too ambitious to fulfill all his desires, then he will crash anything like a fire hit whatever he passes. Desire is endless, every desire is achieved will emerge other desires and continue to be like that. Like drinking sea water, the more drinking you are thirsty. If all people are ambitious to fulfill their wishes, what emerges is conflict and conflict. It is different if the

desire is organized in groups or countries, a war arises which can lead to the end of the world.

In addition to the word fire there is also the word ice, in the word book the word ice is frozen water or petrified water, while the word ice in this poem is about the human soul in the word ice refers to extreme sadness, loneliness, despair, heartache, anxiety, fear, disappointment, selfishness, indifference, despair, and pessimism. **Based on the contextual meaning** the word Ice describes hatred that also causes doomsday as in the second sentence of this poem "some say in ice" the nature of the ice is freezing cold and hard. Although hard, the ice will fall apart if it is cracked, like the rupture of Crystal ornaments, can no longer be put together. Likewise the nature of hatred. Hatred if it appears will freeze anything even if it's good, when hatred explodes then the end is the same as desire, conflict, war. From the explanation above, the author puts ice or hatred as the cause of the second doomsday after fire or desire because hatred can be caused by desires that are not achieved or desires that are blocked by the wishes of others.

Besides the words fire and ice, the author also created characters / speakers to convey the message. Character in poetry is the first person, it can be known by the use of the first person pronoun "I". I here are people who are already full of

acidic salt. The number of life experiences of these characters can be seen from the following lines; *"From what I've tasted of desire, and, I think I know enough of hate"*. The line also provides more information about the character. From From what I've tasted of desire, it can be seen that the writer is an ordinary human being who has desires like the others. What sets it apart from most people is that it is aware of the dangers of desire. This is proven by the use of the word taste in the line. Taste when in food means tasting, tasting generally only a little, not much. The choice of the word taste which describes the author's awareness of the dangers of desire.

B. The Road Not Taken

The Road Not Taken is the first Robert Frost's poem in the collection Mountain Interval. It was published in 1916. Frost stayed in England in 1912 to 1915. He has a close friend named Edward Thomas. Frost sent Thomas an advance copy of The Road Not Taken after he returned to New Hampshire in 1915. It is because The Road Not Taken was intended by Frost as a gentle mocking of indecision, particularly in the decision that Thomas has shown on their many walks together.

In this poetry tell about a decision in life, in the first stanza there is a sentence "Two roads diverged" that means a chance, when we are between two choices, we don't know what is at the

end of our choice later, everything is still unclear and we must decide to take the best, then Robert Frost teaches us to think deeply, without must be time-driven, unemotional, without ambition. The first two verses show the character "I" that how he think of what path he will take, weighing from the afternoon, observing one path until it is lost behind the bushes, then another that looks more real and supposedly more people pass by . There also the word " two roads" that means that it is identification that there are two choices in life. In line two, the words "travel both" describes his position. There are two choices that he cannot go down both roads, because, then, he would have to split himself in two and that is impossible. The third line shows that the speaker describes he still feels doubt when he chooses the one of them. He needs time to thinks before he takes one of them. In line fourth and fifth explain one of the roads. The speaker says that he looks down both the paths, trying to see where they may lead but he can only see so far. In the fifth line, the word "undergrowth" describes something risk in other roads. Eventually the underbrush of both paths shrouds the rest of the path including its ending.

Based on the explanation above can be seen from the sentence *"Two roads diverged in a yellow wood"* from this sentence there are words roads which if interpreted in the book

said roads are roads that are passed by various vehicles and so while the meaning of the word roads from this poem there are two different paths that must be passed, this could be a choice that must be chosen. We must choose the one that is in our choice. It refers to human life. **Based on the contextual meaning**, the word roads taken from the first sentence of this poem symbolizes opportunity, when we are between two choices, we both do not know what is at the end of our choice, everything is still unclear and we must decide to take the best, then Robert Frost teaches us to think deeply, without having to be in a hurry, without emotion, without ambition. The top two verses of the poem show how the speaker thinks deeply about which path he will take, weighing from the afternoon, observing one path until it is lost behind the bushes, then the other that looks more lively and is said to be more a lot of people go through. But he did not immediately decide, the speaker waited until morning until the first row of the third verse "And both that morning equally lay" showed his patience in the decision making process.

In addition to the word roads there are also undergrowth words from the sentence "*To where it is in the undergrowth*", in the word book undergrowth are small and low woody plants while the word undergrowth in this poem refers to a risk. **Based**

on the contextual meaning of the undergrowth word from this poem, there is a risk in every choice, this shows the risk of taking whatever choices we take after carefully considering them, and also not regretting them. In addition, there is another thing that is most important, namely "follow what your heart says, because if your heart is clean, that is the truth".

In the last stanza in the sentence "*And that has been made all the difference*" there is the word difference, in the book the word difference is a difference whereas in this poem the word difference refers to a decision, this decision often occurs in human life. **Based on the contextual meaning** the word difference in this poem explains how the speaker thinks of a decision he must choose by thinking about it carefully and with that decision he will accept the risk of his own choice in this case the speaker concludes that in the end that whatever path he he has taken an influence that influences his life and it has made all the difference.

Sometimes in choosing a decision sometimes we will feel it will be the same thing that has been passed but there is no harm too when we decide different things even though the results will be the same from before because in a life we should always try to get the results what we want although the roads are not always smooth as we expected. The second stanza,

gives us a description about the second road. The speaker says that he makes the decision to take one of the roads. Patience is a very common thing for humans, to decide a thing in life we must be patient to decide something that will lead us to a better path even though the path that has been decided is the wrong way. But whatever the road his taken will make all the difference.

The Road Not Taken teaches us to take risks on whatever choice we take after carefully considering it, and also do not regret it. In addition, there is another most important thing, namely "follow what your heart says, because if your heart is clean, that's the truth". Judging from the beginning of the last two lines of the stanza, "*Two roads diverged in a wood, and I- I took the one less traveled by*", the character "I" finally decided to take the path that fewer people picked up. Robert Frost teaches us not to follow most people and decide according to our beliefs and interests, because not necessarily the choice that many people take this will be good also for us in the future. Live only once, so, do not ever be afraid to face the risk of being or choosing and even deciding something different than most people. In conclusion, this poem is expression about making decision of two roads. The poems describe how to observe the two roads of life. The roads will be easy or difficult. It all

depends on how someone chooses his/her road. Choosing the right or wrong road made the difference in his/her life.

b. Tree at My Window

Tree at My Window is a popular nature poem taken from the collection *West Running Brook*, which was published in 1928. Frost is a great nature poet but with a difference. Unlike Wordsworth, he is reluctant to associate man with Nature. Frost is not from the romantic schools of poetry and thus does not illustrate any mystic kingship with man and Nature. In this poem, Frost sympathetically blends the human and tree so as to fit like two hemispheres. However, in the end he splits the idea explaining the inner and the outer weather.

Tree at My Window is a popular nature poem taken from the collection *West Running Brook*, which was published in 1928. Frost is a great nature poet but with a difference. Unlike Wordsworth, he is reluctant to associate man with Nature. Frost is not from the romantic schools of poetry and thus does not illustrate any mystic kingship with man and Nature. In this poem, Frost sympathetically blends the human and tree so as to fit like two hemispheres. However, in the end he splits the idea explaining the inner and the outer weather.

“Tree at My Window” differs from most of Frost’s nature poems in its locale. Instead of being out in the fields or woods,

the speaker is looking out his bedroom window at a nearby tree. He closes his window at night, but out of love for the tree he does not draw the curtain. This is an unmistakably modern nature poem. Whereas the transcendentalists of the nineteenth century had regarded nature as profound, the speaker here specifically denies the possibility of the tree speaking wisdom. Instead, he compares the conditions of human and tree. He has seen the tree “taken and tossed” by storm, and if the tree can be imagined as having looked in at him asleep, it has seen him “taken and swept/ and all but lost.” That which brought them together is styled “fate”—but an imaginative fate, because of their respective concerns with “outer” and “inner weather”.

He sees the tree not as an instructor but as a comrade, a fellow sufferer. Between Frost and the transcendentalist faith in nature as a teacher lies a scientific revolution that denies the possibility of “sermons in stones,” and it is clear that the tree is physically, the person only metaphorically, storm-tossed. This metaphor, an old contrivance of poets, remains a potent one when used as freshly as it is here. The speaker’s storm is only a dream, but dreams can be deeply disturbing; psychologists insist that they may be very significant.

Based on the explanation above can be seen from the sentence “*tree at my window, window tree*” there are the word

tree in the book the word tree is a plant while in this poem the word tree is refers to as a human. **Based in contextual meaning** the word tree as a human, but in this poem explain about the different between a human and nature they both grow up to grow because of their food intake and activities while trees grow with the weather. In this poem the tree shaking and trembling under the violent movement of the wind. This symbolizes the ordeal, worries and dilemma in the tree's life. The poet experiences similar tension and qualms. At this instance the point of difference between the poet and the tree aggravate. There was not movement. When the tree saw the poet sleeping, in actually, he was taken and swept. All was lot, but there was no raffle and outward display of the ordeal.

In this case the speaker of the poem stands for all men and the tree stands for all objects of nature .The tree is only affected by the outer weather and man is affected both by the external circumcise stances of life and by the internal conditions of mind -- his thoughts and imagination his worries and frustration . So the human being has some similarity and some dissimilarity with the object of nature.

c. **Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening**

The poem "Stooping by Woods on a Snowy Evening" poem is a poem by Robert Frost written in 1922. This poem tells of

someone who was traveling on a horse. He travels in order to fulfill his promise to someone in another area. On his way, he passed and witnessed various natural scenes. On the way, he found a forest and paused. He began to enjoy the scenery around the forest. In the forest, he saw homes, farms, and others. However, suddenly he remembered his promise that must be kept so that he decided to continue his journey. Actually, he wanted to remain in that place, but the other factor that caused him to leave was his horse which seemed to indeed give a sign to leave immediately. Finally he continued his journey to fulfill his promise.

In this poem, we can see the desire of someone in the poem who actually did not want to move from that place, but because he had to fulfill his promise, then he left the place. He is willing to abandon his desire or desire to remain in that place with other choices, namely to continue his journey. In this case, we see an inner conflict in the heart. He left his desire for something he considered more important.

Based on the discussion above there is a word woods in in the book the word woods is an object while the word woods in this poem refers to a house. **Based in contextual meaning** the word woods, the word woods in this poem is the same means with a house. As we know usually the house in the village made

of wood forest, wood here also could be interpreted. the house that is meant in poetry is the place to stop the character in this poem.

Besides the word woods there is also the word bells from the sentence "He gives his harness bells a shake", in the book the meaning of the word bells is an object that can sound while in this poem the word bells refers to signals can be seen from the sentence "My little horse must think it queer "from this sentence it can be concluded that the bells are used by the horse on which the character is riding and when the horse feels a strange thing at the stop the horse sounds the bell so that the bells become symbols for the character if there is something strange from the stop. **Based on the contextual meaning** that the word bells in this poem is a symbol that tells the character that the place he is using for rest can be dangerous for him. in this case it can be concluded that human life is always to do good before he dies, not only that, besides doing good, be careful not to enter the wrong life so that he forgets if death will come to us if we do not live well.

In the last stanza, there are the word "lovely, dark, and deep" in the sentence "*The woods are lovely, dark and deep. But I have promises to keep*" in the book the meaning of the word lovely is to rejoice, the meaning of the word dark is the

absence of light and the meaning of the word deep is a hole that is very deep in while the meaning of the word is the meaning of the word lovely, dark and deep is refers to mystery. **Based on the contextual meaning** the speaker explains the condition of woods which is full of mystery as if with life. It represents the allure of death as a means of escaping from the mundane duties of daily life. The snowy evening as “lovely”, but at the same time, there is “a deep”, and “dark” sadness. The third, fourth, and fifth lines explain that it is not the time he still dazed and forget his responsibility. “But I have promises to keep” means that the speaker still has promise to finish his duties because it is his responsibility. He understands that he has made promises which he needs to keep before he “sleeps”. It means that he must finish her duties “miles to go before sleep” whose he is ready to meet death.

The poem *“Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening”* tells about a journey of life that should not be wasted, everyone must have their respective duties to live their lives and every human being will also face the name of death. from this poem can be seen from some of the above explanation about contextual meaning there are several words that can explain the meaning of this poem.

C. The Figurative Language of the Selected Poems

After reading each poems of Robert frost selected poems, in this part the writer tries to find the kinds of figurative language used in the selected poems as follow :

a. Fire and Ice

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

The poem	Figurative Language
Some say the world will end in <u>fire</u> ,	Symbol
Some say in <u>ice</u> .	Symbol
From what I've tasted of desire	-
I hold with those who favor fire.	-
But if it had to perish twice,	-
I think I know enough of hate	-
To say that for destruction ice	-
Is also great	-
And would suffice.	-

There are three types of figurative language that the writer found in this poem. That is a symbol.

1. *Some say the world will end in fire* (line 1)

From the phrase above, the writer assumes that the narrator used symbol. The writer assumes that *fire* is the symbol of desire. In fact, the character of fire is hot and smolder. It can burn something. It is same with the characteristic of human desire that smolder to get anything they want. This statement is supported by the third line *From what I've tasted of desire*. This line shows that *desire* can motivate someone to gat anything. Because of *desire*, the human tries to get anyting they want. In addition, *fire* also creates a deep anger in human being. Therefore, it can destroy the world.

2. *Some say in ice* (line 2)

From the phrase above, the writer assumes that the narrator used the world *ice* to describe hatred. As we know, the character of *ice* is cold and frozen. The writer interprets *ice* as hatred because the characteristic of human who hate something is difficult to molten.

In line 1 *Some say the wolrd will end in fire*, and line 2 *Some say in ice* that also can say paradox. Paradox is a statement that contradicts itself. There is a controversy in these statement. Some people argue that the world will end in fire but some people argues that the world will end in ice. The narrator

knows that both fire and ice can destroy everything. He knows enough from his desire, the fire can destroy the world.

The first and the second line show parallelism anaphora in the word *some say*. Parallelism anaphora is a figure of speech that put a similar word or group of words repeatedly in front of each line. Here, the narrator repeats the word *some say* in the first line to the second line to emphasize that not only the world will end in fire, but also the world will end in ice.

b. The Road Not Taken

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

The poem	Figurative Language
Two <u>roads diverged</u> in a yellow wood	Symbol
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 <u>undergrowth</u>	Symbol
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 marked 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 <u>difference</u>	Metaphor

There are four types of figurative language that the writer found in this poem. They are: symbol and metaphor.

The first stanza, there are two figurative language in line 1 and line 5. “**Roads**” 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.

In the last stanza there are in the last line, the word “**and that has made all the difference**” is metaphor. As the speaker

says at the end that whatever the road he has taken has had a shaping influence on his life and it has made all the difference.

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 choices in life. The road here is a symbol.

c. Tree at My Window

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

The poem	Figurative Language
<u>Tree</u> at my window, window tree	Metaphor
My sash is lowered when night comes on	-
But let there never be curtain drawn	-
Between you and me	-
Vague dream-head lifted out of the ground	-
And thing next most diffuse to cloud	-
Not all your light tongues talking aloud	-
Could be profound	-
But tree, I have seen you taken and tossed	-

And if you have seen me when I slept	-
You have seen me when I was taken and swept	-
And all but lost	-
That day she put our heads together	-
Fate had her imagination about her	-
Your head so much concerned with outer	-
Mine with inner, weather	-

There are three types of figurative that the writer found in this poem. That is a metaphor.

In the first line the word “**tree** at my window” is metaphor. He addresses a tree growing outside of his bedroom window. He tells it as if the tree is a living thing like humans who always face the urgency of various problems in poetry this speaker tells the differences and similarities between nature and human.

In conclusion, from the explanation above can be concluded that this poem is dominant of personification. In this poem indicates that tree could talk like humans.

d. Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening

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

The poem	Figurative Language
Whose woods these are I think I know	Symbol
His house is in the village, though	-
He will not see me stopping here	-
To watch his woods fill up with snow	-
My little horse must think it queer	-
To stop without a farmhouse near	-
Between the woods and frozen lake	-
The darkest evening of the year	-
He gives his harness bells a shake	Symbol
To ask if there is some mistake	-
The only other sound's the sweep	-
Of easy wind and downy flake	-
The woods are lovely , dark , and deep	Symbol
But I have promise to keep	-
And miles to go before I sleep	-
And miles to go before I sleep	-

There are four types of figurative language that the writer found in this poem. That is a symbol.

From the first sentence "whose **woods** these are I think I know" said the woods here is a symbol, from the sentence above the word woods is meant as a house made of wood.

The third stanza also uses symbol expressions. In the first line, the words "**bells a shake**" is symbol of there is something mistake in the woods. The speaker describes that it is maybe something happened. The horse gives sign with bells a shake which hanging in his neck.

In the last stanzas, there are two figures of speech, symbol, and repetition. The first line, "the woods are **lovely, dark, and deep**" is a symbol. It is describes that the speaker pause in a place which are many things to temptation him over there in order he almost fall asleep and forgot his duties. The speaker describes that "**lovely, dark, and deep**" are symbol of mystery in life.

In conclusion, from the explanation above, this poem is full of symbol. This poem represents the journey of life.

D. The Message of Robert Frost's Selected Poems

After finding the meaning of figurative language and the contextual meaning in each poem, in this part the message of the poems are presented as follows:

a. Fire and Ice

The general message of this poem is on the Day of Resurrection fire and ice are the two elements that will destroy the world, besides saving hatred and selfishness is the nature of human beings, they are never satisfied with what they have. thus this poem not only tells the story of the world will be destroyed by the impending catastrophe but the world can also be devastated by the bad nature of humans.

b. The Road Not Taken

After reading each poem stanza by stanza the writer determines the general message that in life there are always choices. Every choice we take will influence our life later. Between the two the choice will be easy or difficult. We do not know what is going on in our future lives because every choice we make which is either true or false will make our life different.

c. Tree at My Window

After reading the poem stanza by stanza the writer determines the general message that life is a struggle colored by of problems. Loneliness will get attacked us when we feel lost everything in our life. Making a friend with a tree or something will give us inspiration. Like the tree which struggles to survive from the brunt of the storm

weather, we must also fight against the storm within ourselves and realize the dream to survive.

d. Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening

The general message of this poem is that in a journey we should not be too fall asleep with the beauty we see. The promise that we hold should be kept even if we have to take a journey in distant miles away. The promise is which held as a responsibility that must be done until we meet the death.

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CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

After analyzing and discussing the problem in previous chapter, the writer would like to present some conclusion. Beside, the researcher also gave suggestions.

A. Conclusion

After analyzing contextual meaning using Abdul Chaer's theory based on the context in Robert Frost's poems. based on the contextual meaning of the four poems Robert Frost, describing the human life that has been seen and faced by Robert Frost, from human life there must be death and tasks that must be lived during life in this world can be seen from *Stopping poetry by Woods on a Snowy Evening* that shows and teaches about the journey of human life that must be lived. The role of understanding the contextual meaning of Robert Frost's poem is to know his situation and life when he wrote these poems. This can be seen as follows.

1. In the poem *Fire and Ice* depicts the life that Robert Frost has seen about the greed of human nature that can destroy themselves and can bring disaster as well as the war because of the inherent nature of the human being or the hatred that exists in man.
2. In the poem *The Road Not Taken* this poem illustrates a choice in human life, to live a human life must have a choice even though the

choice will be risky but that is what is called a choice, whatever choice there will be a risk.

3. In the poem *Tree at my Window* this poem describe the comparison of human life and the growth of a tree. Poho is a plant that undergoes various processes to grow to be big, strong and strong as well as humans who grow with various processes.
4. And the last poem *Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening* this poem describe about human life, in living human life have their respective duties before facing life, as it is known that as long as any human being will face death this is what Rober frost experienced who died in 1963 because of a heart attack he suffered.

In addition to contextual meaning there are also results of a figurative analysis in this poem to complete the discussion of the four poetry analyzes using Tjahjono's theory. based on the results of the figurative research found from the four poems are symbols and metaphors of this analysis based on the results of contextual meaning.

Based on the overall analysis, it can be concluded that knowing the contextual meaning of a word and the relationship between words that are a sign with its reference are important for understanding a text of literary works, especially poetry. If you do not know the contextual meaning and the sign of a word in a poetry text, then understanding the text will not be complete. Thus, contextual meaning and signs can

describe the conditions that exist outside the text. In this case it is a description of Robert Frost's situation when writing his poems.

Research on the contextual meaning of Robert Frost's poetry can be further developed by focusing on the choice of poetry themes. In this study the poetry themes of Ingeborg Bachmann were emphasized on poetry that depicts the state of Robert Frost who describes life. Thus, the study of the contextual meaning of Robert Frost's poetry can be related to the socio-cultural background of the community and also related to the background of the author's life.

B. Suggestion

In the significant of the research and the result of the research, the researcher proposes some suggestion. The researcher expect that this research is useful for the further researcher especially the young researchers of English department at Bosowa University. It was important for further researcher to conduct their research not only limited on two kinds of discussion but also expands deeply the analysis about semantics.

The writer give a way for analyzed the poem, not only Robert Frost selected poems but also the other poems. First of all, the writer collected the data following step. Second, reading all the data sources. Third, selected the poem of Robert Frost. Fourth, chosen four or some word covered in the poem. The last, the data to be arranged systematically in accordance with the research focuses. To arrange the

data, firstly, the researcher defines about the figurative language, and the second explained about contextual meaning.

After the data was be collected, the researchers analyzed in the following steps. First the writer analyzing the types of figurative languages such as symbols, metaphors, personifications and others. Second the writer explain the meaning of the type of figurative language found in the poems. After analyzing the figurative language of Robert Frost's selected poems, the writer analyzing the contextual meaning of the researcher looking for the word that is the subject in the poems. Lastly after analyzing the figurative language and contextual meaning in Robert Frost's poems the writer also give a message that could be captured in the poem.

Finally the writer realizes that this researcher was still far from being perfect. So, the writer will listen to all of good criticism and suggestion about this research in under to be more perfect.

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APPENDIXES

APPENDIX 1

FIRE AND ICE

Some say the world will end in fire,

Some say in ice.

From what I've tasted of desire

I hold with those who favor fire.

But if it had to perish twice,

I think I know enough of hate

To say that for destruction ice

Is also great

And would suffice.

APPENDIX 2

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;
Than 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.

APPENDIX 3

TREE AT MY WINDOW

Tree at my window, window tree,
My sash is lowered when night comes on;
But let there never be curtain drawn
Between you and me.

Vague dream-head lifted out of the ground,
And thing next most diffuse to cloud,
Not all your light tongues talking aloud
Could be profound.

But tree, I have seen you taken and tossed,
And if you have seen me when I slept,
You have seen me when I was taken and swept
And all but lost.

That day she put our heads together,
Fate had her imagination about her,
Your head so much concerned with outer,
Mine with inner, weather.

APPENDIX 4

STOPPING BY WOODS ON A SNOWY EVENING

Whose woods these are I think I know.

His house is in the village, though;

He will not see me stopping here

To watch his woods fill up with snow.

My little horse must think it queer

To stop without a farmhouse near

Between the woods and frozen lake

The darkest evening of the year.

He gives his harness bells a shake

To ask if there is some mistake.

The only other sound's the sweep

Of easy wind and downy flake.

The woods are lovely, dark, and deep,

But I have promise to keep,

And miles to go before I sleep,

And miles to go before I sleep.

BIOGRAPHY



Nur Rifqa Athyfah. She was born in July, 25th 1996. Which is Island of Sulawesi in Indonesia. She is the first child of two children from the greatest parents. She is the only daughter and has a brother, Muh. Fadlillah. Her hobbies is sing a pop song. She was born from a simple family, her father Muh. Arifin is an entrepreneur in at the Bosowa Cement Company and her mother Diana M. Madi is a housewife. Her first education was in TK Darul Istiqomah and finish it in 2002. After that she went to elementary school in SD Hasanuddin and finish it in 2008. Then she went to junior high school in SMPN 5 Mandai and finish it in 2011. The next she went to senior high school in SMKN 1 Maros and finish it in 2014 after finish in senior high school she continue study at Bosowa University.