

### AN ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE USED IN SELECTED POEM “THE ROAD NOT TAKEN, MY NOVEMBER GUEST, STOPPING BY WOODS ON A SNOWY EVENING” BY ROBERT FROST

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#### **Abstract**

*The aims of this study are : (1) to find out the figurative language used in the selected poem of Robert Frost's poem, (2) to find out the denotative meaning of the poem containing figurative language used in the selected poem of Robert frost poem, (3) to find out the dominant figurative language that used in selected poems of robert frost.*

*Methods of research: (1) research design in this study is qualitative research with a objective approach to analyze the poems of Robert Frost's selected poems, (2) sources of data is obtained in this study by looking for books and internet that contains about literature and poetry, (3) the writer uses note taking method in the collection of data that is by reading, writing and looking for poems of Robert Frost's selected poems related to the formulation of the problems, (4) analysis of the data is used by reading, identifying, understanding, finding, and making conclusion every poems which is analyzed from the poems of Robert Frost's selected poems related to the formulation of the problems in the study.*

*Result of the study: (1) The figurative language used in the selected poems: a) The Road Not Taken: symbol, personification, metaphor, b) My November Guest: personification, hyperbole, symbol, c) Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening: hyperbole, symbol, personification, repetition. (2) The meaning of poems: a) the first poem describes about making decision of two roads and the choosing will make difference in life, b) the second poem describes the rain falls in November. Although it should the beautiful of autumn season in November. But, whatever the season we must praise and be grateful. c) the last poem describes someone who is lulled by the beauty of the woods fulfill by snow in darkest day. But he can not to stay along there because he have promise to keep. He want to continue the journey of his life, go for miles, do something that important that he can before he died. (3) The dominant figurative language of poems: a) Total of figurative language in the selected poems are two Metaphor, eleven personification, four symbol, three hyperbole, and one repetition. So, it can be conclude that this selected poems are dominate by “Personification”.*

**Keywords: Analysis, figurative language, detail meaning, dominat figurative language**

## I. INTRODUCTION

There are many languages which people use in the world. Each country has different languages with other countries. Language is signaling system which operates with symboling vocal sounds, and it is used by a group of people for the purpose of communication. As a means of communication, language absolutely has a very important role in human life.

Languages 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. Aminuddin (2008: 25) says that, literature as one form of artistic creations using language as media presentation. However, different form of the language used in daily life, language in literature has its own uniqueness. Languages in literature are the result of processing and the expression of individual authors. Greil Marcus and Werner Sollor (2009) says that “literary means not only what is written but what is voiced, what is expressed, what is invented, in whatever form”. Literature, in the broadest sense, includes all written materials. Into this general grouping fall history books, philosophical works, novels, poems, plays, scientific articles, dictionaries, magazine, and school textbooks.

Poetry is one of literary works that is more expressive (uses figurative language) and connotative meaning (use unliteral meaning) rather than other literary works like prose and drama. Frost (in Arp, 2012:72) states that “Poetry provides the one permissible way of saying one thing and meaning another”. According to Perrine in Siswantoro (2010: 23) poetry is said to be the most condensed and concentrated form of literature.

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. It is crucial to get the poetic meaning of poem. There are figuratives language make poem more interesting because language that used in the poem is parable, so the reader have to interpret for the meaning of what is written in the poem. Also it makes the poem have beautiful language and full of imaginative, inanimate objects are made as if it were alive and vice versa (for example; the pencil danced on the paper, you are as beautiful as a rising sun.).

Figurative language is using words to imply another meaning. In the other hand, figurative language is language style that used by the poet to describe and expresses his feeling. Welleck (in Walidain, 2012: 14) states that “A poet is a literary artist and language is the material of his painting”. It means that language is important for a poet to create a poem. Besides, Perrine (in Arp, 2012:73) states that “figurative language is any way of saying something other than the ordinary way”. In his perception, figurative language consists of twelve types, those are: simile, metaphor, personification, apostrophe, synecdoche, metonymy, symbol, allegory, paradox, hyperbole, understatement, and irony.

According to Keraf (2007;138) there are many kinds of figurative language, such as simile, metaphor, personification, hyperbole, Irony, metonymy, synecdoche, paradox, parable, repetition, symbol, antithesis, and oxymoron.

Also in this thesis the writer only choose three selected poems of Robert Frost : “The Road Not Taken, My November Guest, and Tree at My Window”.



Robert Frost is an American poet. He is born in San Francisco, California on March 26, 1874 – January 29, 1963. He is one of the great poets in America. In fact, poems deal with social human life and nature. In here, the writer uses Robert Frost’s poems because besides he is the greats poets, most of his poems have deep meaning and the figurative language gives poetic sense to his poem so the writer interested to discuss it. Also it can be a challenge for the writer to analyze that deep meaning. That is why to analyze the figurative language used in those poems are interesting.

Reasons why the writer choose to analyze this poems, because based on the observation and experience of the writer , most students in her college find difficulties when studying or reading poem. Any difficult vocabulary in it is either explained or given special attention such as meaning and symbol. It is very important to understand about them because it will find theme and message.

Theme is the main idea (subject matter) presented by the poet. All the work of literature must have a theme which is the principal issues raised in the written works of literature (Alfiah and Santoso 2009: 27). Whereas message is a written spoken request, piece of information. We know what is the message conveyed by the author through his poem. So both of these elements are very important in a poem.

#### A. Problem Statement

Based on the description in the background of the study , the writer focus on the problems: 1) How many figurative language are used in the selected poems of Robert Frost ?, 2) What is the denotative meaning of the poem containing figurative language used in the selected poems of Robert Frost’s poem?, 3) What is the figurative language that most widely used in the three selected poems of Robert Frost’s poems ?

## II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

### 2.1 Literature

Klarer (2004:1) says that in most cases, “*literature* is referred to as the entirety of written expression, with the restriction that not every written document can be categorized as literature in the more exact sense of the word”. Roberts dan Jacobs (2006:2) says literature is composition that tells a story, dramatizes a situation, expresses emotions, analyzes and advocates ideas.

In other hand, Ade dan Okunoye (2008:3) says literature is thus summed up as permanent expressions in words (written or spoken), specially arranged in pleasing accepted patterns or forms. Literature expresses thoughts, feelings, ideas or other special aspects of human experiences.

From the explanations above, it can be conclude that, literature is a literary work which there is a beautiful art that comes from human life. Literary work is the result of the expression of feelings and describes imagination of the author's.

There are several approaches that can be used in the research of literature. It is important for the writer to know what types of approaches used in research related to the characteristics of the object to be studied. Some basic approaches literature includes the following:

#### a. Expressive Approach

It is an approach in literary studies which focused study on the expression of feelings or temperament of the author, (Siswanto, 2008: 181).



## b. Mimetic Approach

It is an approach of study literature that emphasizes study the relationship of literature with the reality outside literature. This approach sees that literature as imitation of reality, (Siswanto, 2008: 188).

## c. Pragmatic Approach

It is an approach that emphasizes the study of literature on the role of readers in accepting, understanding and appreciating literature. The reader are involved in determining a work is literary or not, (Siswanto, 2008: 190). Ratna (2009: 72), also states that by considering indicators of literature and readers, then the problems can be solved through a pragmatic approach, including specific community responses to a literary work.

## d. Objective Approach

It is an approach the study of literary that on the emphasize study in literature. Discussion of literature would not exist if there is no literary works, (Siswanto, 2008: 183). Objective approach is the most important approach because any approach that is essentially based on works of literature itself, (Ratna, 2009: 72).

Based on the approach above, in this study the writer chose an objective approach because the writer only studies about literature itself, not about the life of the poet or the relationship between literary works with readers.

## 2.2 Poem

Poem is piece of poetry. Poetry is one of literary works that is more expressive (uses figurative language) and connotative meaning rather than other literary works like prose and drama. Frost (in Ar, 2012:72) states that poetry provides the one permissible way of saying one thing and meaning another.

According to Riffaterre (2007:77) poetry is indirect expression, meaning that is describes something by using connotative meaning. 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.

Based explanation above it can be conclude that poem is an art in the form of writing that is beautiful, full of imagination, and has a deep meaning which in express by the author.

## 2.3 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.

Siswanto (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.

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. 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.

According to Keraf (2007;138) there are many kinds of figurative language, such as simile, metaphor, personification, hyperbole, Irony, personification, etc. The followings are presented the explanation of each of figurative language:

a. Metaphor

According to Perrine (in Arp, 2010:74), metaphor is figure of speech in which comparison is made between two things essentially unlike. The principal of metaphor is to compare two things unlike but have same quality. Metaphor is compare two things directly without use a connective word such as like, as, if, etc. Metaphor use specific words like is, are, was, or were.

b. 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.

c. Personification

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

d. 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, (Siswantoro, 2002: 34)

e. Metonymy

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.

f. 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).

g. Paradox

Paradox is a figure of speech that contains of the recall contradiction with the facts that exist (Keraf, 2004:136)

h. Irony

Irony is derives from the word irony that means deception or pretend. Irony is satire of a figure of speech that uses words that are contrary with literal meaning. In general, this figure of speech used to quip. So, the irony will be successful if the listener is also aware of the literal meaning behind the series of words (Keraf, 2004: 143)

## i. Parable

Parable is a short story with human figures who always contain moral themes (Keraf, 2007: 140).

## j. Repetition

Repetition is a figure of speech that repeats a word or group of words several times in a different sentence.

## k. Symbol

A symbol is a sign which refers to the object that denotes by virtue of a law, usually an association of general ideas, which operates to cause the symbol to be interpreted as referring to that object. (Pierce in Chandler, 2007: 39). Generally, symbol is classified into three types; those are natural, private, and conventional.

## l. Oxymoron

Oxymoron comes from the language. Okys 'sharp' + moron 'crazy; foolish; stupid'. Oxymoron is a style of language that attempts to combine words to achieve conflicting effects. This style of language contains contradictions by using opposite words in the same phrase, because it has a dense and sharp nature of paradox (Keraf, 2007: 136).

### 3. Meaning

Meaning is the area of a poem. The meaning of a poem in general can only be understood after a reader reads, understands the meaning of each word and metaphor used in poetry, also pays attention to other poetry elements that support meaning (Wiyatmi, 2009: 73). Questioning meaning, actually also means questioning the theme (Nurgiyantoro, 2012: 66).

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, (Pateda, 2001: 81).

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:

## a. Conceptual meaning

According to Pateda (2001: 114), 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. Djajasudarma (2009: 21), states that the conceptual meaning is logical, cognitive, or denotative.

## b. 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, (Chaer, 2003: 293).

c. Thematic meaning

Pateda (2001: 130-131), 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.

d. 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, (Djajasudarma 2009: 22).

e. 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.

f. Reflected meaning

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

g. 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. 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.

#### 4. Previous Study

To know the similarity and the difference between this recent research and previous research, here the writer has three previous researches :

The first previous researcher is Fajarwati, Niken. Student Registered Number. 2813123115. 2016. An Analysis on Figurative Language Used in Katy Perry Seected Song. English Education Department. Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training. State Islamic Institute (IAIN) of Tulungagung.

This research aims to find out the types of figurative language are found in Katy Perry selected song, the frequency of the each type of figurative language found in Katy Perry selected song.

The method of research design is descriptive quantitative survey. It is intended to investigate those two research problem in relation to figurative language. Research instrument that used is documentation. The data analyze of this research is following



step, they are: (1) Identifying the type of figurative language by reading carefully, (2) Selecting the type of figurative language from the data, (3) Classifying the type of figurative language from the data, (4) Determining the percentage form by using a simple statistical analysis ( $P = f/N \times 100\%$ ), (5) Making conclusion.

The results of this study show that: (1) 21 simile, 5 metaphor, 4 personification, 13 hyperbole, 5 symbol, 21 idiom, 2 understatement, 3 rhetoric, 15 repetition, 1 onomatopoeia, 2 metonymy. (2) the percentage of the types of figurative language were 22% simile, 5% metaphor, 4% personification, 14% hyperbole, 5% symbol, 22% idiom, 2% understatement, 3% rhetoric, 16% repetition, 1% onomatopoeia, 2% metonymy.

The second previous researcher is Setiawan, Ichwan symbols in Robert frost's poems. Thesis. English Letters and Language Department, Faculty of Humanities. The State Islamic University Maulana Malik Ibrahim of Malang.

His research aims to analysis the meaning of symbols in masterpieces of Robert Frost's poems, which focus on symbol which taking by symbol in poem. He take the symbols which include in their poem. Three masterpiece of Robert Frost's poem are The Road not Taken, Fire and Ice, and Stopping by woods on a snowy evening.

He use theory of Charles Sanders pierce semiotics theory, the most basic classes of signs in Peirce's menagerie are icons, indices, and symbols that compatible with this thesis. First, the writer deals with the meaning of each line from the poetry to find out the kind of symbols of the poetry. Second, the analysis deals with theory of Charles Sanders Pierce that symbol can be understood by the process of semiosis. The following description of the process of semiosis are Perception "represent" (R) are seen by humans (this is called the "sign"), referral "represent" on the object (O) which is a concept known by user sign, and Interpretation of the meaning/ interpreting (I) by the user sign, after "represent" associated with the object.

The result of this study found that symbol can be seen in the poem, as in the poem the road not taken, the writer found that this poem describes a person has two choices in life, and in the second poem Fire and Ice poem can be note that the poem implies the symbols that represent way of life in which the life has spirit or fire to struggle, the third poem of Robert frost, the author found that a Stopping by woods on a snowy evening implies symbols that represent what kinds of spirits we struggle.

The third previous researcher is Windyaswari, Octavia Ines. (2018). Analysis on Figures of Speech in *Emily Dickinson's Because I Could Not Stop for Death*. Yogyakarta: English Language Education Study Program, Faculty of Teachers Training and Education, Sanata Dharma University.

Her research aims to discuss the figures of speech found in Emily Dickinson's *Because I Could Not Stop for Death*. There are two research problems formulated, namely: 1) What figures of speech are found in *Because I Could Not Stop for Death's* poem by Emily Dickinson? and 2) What is the meaning in each figure of speech found in *Because I Could Not Stop for Death* by Emily Dickinson? The two research problems are approached using new criticism that has similarity with formalist. It is separated from external elements such as about the author's life and history.

The research method in her study use criticism approach. The procedure of analyse the data start with organize the data, read all the data, code the data like



hyperbole (H), personification (P), simile (S), etc, and identify the meaning figure of speech that found in the poem based on the theories and the data taken from the poem.

The result in the research shows that there are four figures of speech, namely allegory, methapor, personification, and symbol. Those meanings of figures of speech tell that the poem is about the atmosphere felt by human beings when the day ends. The most frequently figure of speech found in the poem is symbol. It is a suggestion of other meaning than what it is. It can transfer the ideas embodied in the image without stating them. To draw the meaning, it needs to have critical thinking that is useful for language learning about figure of speech.

### III. RESEARCH METHOD

#### 3.1 Research Design

Research is a more systematic activity directed toward discovery and the development of an organized body of knowledge. Research can be defined as the systematic and objective analysis and recording controlled observations that may lead to the development of generalizations, principles, or theories, resulting in prediction and possibly ultimate control of events.

Shank (2002) defines qualitative research as “a form of systematic empirical inquiry into meaning”. By systematic he means “planned, ordered and public”, following rules agreed upon by members of the qualitative research community. By empirical, he means that this type of inquiry is grounded in the world of experience. Inquiry into meaning says researchers try to understand how others make sense of their experience. Denzin and Lincoln (2000) claim that qualitative research involves an interpretive and naturalistic approach: “This means that qualitative researchers study things in their natural settings, attempting to make sense of, or to interpret, phenomena in terms of the meanings people bring to them”.

Quantitative research is adopted as a research strategy for this dissertation. Quantitative research method is adopted because it allows the researcher to get the facts and not abstract about the aim of dissertation (Bryman and Bell, 2007). According to Matthews & Ross (2010) quantitative research methods are basically applied to the collection of data that is structured and which could be represented numerically. Generally quantitative data is collected when researcher has adopted the positivist epistemological approach and data is collected that can be scientifically analysed.

Based on description above, this research uses library research with descriptive 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 figurative 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.

#### 3.2 Data and Source of Data

The data are information collected by the writer to answer research problems. According to Arikunto (2006: 129), the source of data in the study is subjects from which the data can be obtained. In this study, the writer uses two kinds of data, there are : 1) Primary Data, that is contain poems of Robert Frost, and E book of poem and



figurative language, 2) Secondary Source, the source from previous study. Here, the writer use three previous researcher to compare the research.

### 3.3 Data Collection Method

The method will be used by the writer for collecting the data is note-taking for the texts. The writer uses library research in collecting data which involves several steps: 1) Taking notes for the important parts both in primary and secondary sources in data, 2) Reading text and some other resources related to the poem, 3) Browsing to the internet to get some information, article that related to the research.

### 3.4. Data Analysis

Data analysis is a time-consuming and difficult process, because typically the researcher faces massive amounts of field notes, interview transcripts, reflections, and information from documents to examine and interpret, (Ary, 2002: 465). According to Bogdan (1992: 153), data analysis is the process of systematically searching and arranging the interview transcripts, field notes, and other materials that the researcher accumulate to increase her own understanding.

To answer the research problem, after the data have been collected, the writer analyzed them systematically. The writer conducted the analysis through some steps as follow: 1) Reading and understanding the selected poems by Robert Frost, 2) Identifying the figurative language of each line of each selected poems by Robert Frost, 3) Identifying the denotative meaning of the figurative language that found in the selected poem by Robert Frost, 4) Make the conclusion what is the dominant figurative language that used in selected poem by Robert Frost.

## IV. RESEARCH FINDING

This chapter presents the result of research. It involves poem presentation, research finding that include the figurative language of the selected poems, the denotative meaning of the figurative language in the selected poems, the result of the figurative language that dominant used in the selected poems.

### 4. 1 The Road Not Taken

First poem, “**The Road Not Taken**” is a poem by Robert Frost, published in 1916 as the first poem in the collection *Mountain Interval*. This poem published by Henry Holt and Company in New York.

#### Poem 1: 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 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 difference.

#### 4.1.1 The Analysis of Figurative Language

**Table 4.1: The figurative language used in the first poem**

The poem	Figurative Language
Two <b>roads</b> diverged in a <b>yellow wood</b>	Metaphor, 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 undergrowth	-
Then took the other, as just as fair	-
And having perhaps the better claim	-
Because it was grassy and <b>wanted wear</b>	Personification
Though as for that the passing there	-
Had worn them really about the same	-
And both that morning equally <b>lay</b>	Personification
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 <b>roads</b> diverged in a wood, and I	Metaphor
I took the one less traveled by	-
And that has made all the difference	-

From the table above, the writer found three types of figurative language, there are one symbol, two metaphor and two personification. So, the total are five figurative language.

#### 4.1.2 Analysis of Denotative Meaning

No.	Word	Figurative Language	Meaning
1.	Road	Metaphor	Choice
2.	Yellow wood	Symbol	Life

The analysis first stanza :

From the first stanza assume that choices of life can be likened two roads diverged in the wood. As be one travel, he faced with two choices but he can not pass both them. He feels doubt when choose the one of them. Then he standing along

need times to think before take one of them. He looks down both the paths, trying to see where they may lead and identification one of them first.

No.	Word	Figurative Language	Meaning
1.	Wanted wear	Personification	Using

The analysis second stanza : The second stanza, he try to give a description about the second choice. He makes the decision to take one of them and claim that the second chooses was better, because it looks easier to travel. The road was grassy and seems good to be walked through. And it is used by many people.

No.	Word	Figurative Language	Meaning
1.	Lay	Personification	Spread out

The analysis of third stanza : In the first line and second line, he takes the two roads and tries to find the one with the most faults, for that will be the one he will avoid. He had noticed that the both roads no one has been through it. In the third, fourth, and fifth lines, he explains that he want to be the first who passing the road. But he still doubt because he do not know how to get pass it.

The last stanza, the speaker understands that life have an adventure and risk. He comes to terms with his decision and states that he opts for the road which is not many people have traveled before. Taking the less traveled road really changes his life. Also he says at the end that whatever the road he has taken it had a shaping influence on his life and it has made all the difference.

#### 4.1.3 The Analysis of Figurative Language Dominant

In the poem The Road Not Taken, the writer found three types figurative language, there are one symbol, two metaphor, and two personification and the total are five figurative language. So, in this poem dominant “metaphor” and “personification”.

#### 4.2 My November Guest

The second poem is “My November Guest”. My November Guest is taken from *A Boy’s Will*, the first published volume of Robert Frost’s poetry in 1913 by Henry Holt and Company in New York.

##### Poem 2: My November Guest

My Sorrow, when she’s here with me,  
 Thinks these dark days of autumn rain  
 Are beautiful as day 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 gray  
 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 he so,  
 And they are better for her praise.

#### 4.2.1 The Analysis of Figurative Language

**Table 4.2: The figurative language used in the second poem**

The poem	Figurative Language
My Sorrow, when <b>she's</b> here with me	Personification
Thinks these dark days of autumn rain	-
Are beautiful as day can be	-
<b>She loves</b> the bare, the withered tree	Personification
<b>She walks</b> the sodden pasture lane	Personification
Her pleasure will not let me stay	-
<b>She talks</b> and I am fain to list	Personification
<b>She's glad</b> the birds are gone away	Personification
She's glad her simple worsted gray	-
Is <b>silver</b> now with clinging mist	Symbol
The desolate, deserted trees	-
The <b>faded earth, the heavy sky</b>	Hyperbole
The beauties she so truly sees	-
<b>She thinks</b> I have no eye for these	Personification
And vexes me for reason why	-
Not yesterday I learned to know	-
The love of bare <b>November</b> days	Symbol
Before the coming of the snow	-
But it were <b>vain to tell her</b> so	Personification
And they are better for her praise	-

From the table above, the writer found three types of figurative language. There are seven personification, two hyperbole, and two symbol. So, the total are eleven figurative language.

#### 4.2.3 The Analysis of Denotative Meaning

No.	Word	Figurative Language	Meaning
1.	She's	Personification	Rain
2.	She Loves	Personification	Something that rain preferred
3.	She Walks	Personification	The rain falls

The analysis of first stanza :

In the first stanza explain that the narrator feel so sad because rain falls in autumn season. He thought this autumn was the darkest day for him. The rain falls moisten the bare trees and pasture lane.

No.	Word	Figurative Language	Meaning
1.	She talks	Personification	The sound of rain
2.	She’s glade	Personification	Something that rain preferred
3.	Silver	Symbol	Sky

The analysis of second stanza :

In the second stanza, clarified that november guest is rain from the second until fourth line that when the rain fall, birds are gone away, and the sky to be gray. Then in fifth line, the silver or the sky bright in the autumn season was covered by clinging mist.

No.	Word	Figurative Language	Meaning
1.	Faded earth	Hyperbole	Sky bright dissapears to be gray
2.	Heavy sky	hyperbole	So gray
3.	She	Personification	Rain

The analysis of third stanza : The third stanza, tell about the atmosphere when the rain falls. The desolate and deserted trees, the brightness dissappear and to be gray. Then he realize that the gray sky also looks beautiful. And it is vexes him because he doesn’t like when rain falls.

No.	Word	Figurative Language	Meaning
1.	November day	Symbol	Rain
2.	Her	Personification	Rain

The analysis of fourth stanza : In the last stanza, the narrator was learned although the autumn was covered by the rain, and the atmosphere to be gray, so desolate and deserted, but he so amazed because it is shows the beauties before the coming of snowing season. So, he want to tell that whatever the season we must praise and be grateful.

#### 4.2.4 The Analysis of Figurative Language Dominant

In this poem the writer found three types of figurative language. There are seven of personification, two of hyperbole, and two of symbol with the total are eleven figurative language. So, in this poem dominant of “Personification”.

#### 4.3. Stopping By Woods On a Snowy Evening

Third poem is “Stopping by Woods On a Snowy Evening”. This poem published in 1923 in the collection of *New Hampshire*. This poem published by Henry Holt and Company in New York.

**Poem 3: 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.

**4.3.1 The Analysis of Figurative Language****Table 4.3: The figurative language used in the third poem**

The poem	Figurative Language
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 <b>woods fill up</b> with snow	Hyperbole
My little <b>horse</b> must <b>think</b> it queer	Personification
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 <b>lovely</b> , dark, and deep	Personification
But I have promise to keep	-
<b>And miles to go before I sleep</b>	Repetition
And miles to go before I <b>sleep</b>	Symbol

From the table above, the writer found four types of figurative language. There are one hyperbole, two personification, one symbol, and one repetition. So, the total are five personification.

#### 4.3.2 The Analysis of Denotative Meaning

No.	Word	Figurative Language	Meaning
1.	Woods fill up with snow	Hyperbole	Half of snow cover the woods

The analysis of first stanza : In the first stanza, the narrator tell about some place that he knew with covered by the snow. He stopping there with his horse and watch the woods cover by a half of snow.

No.	Word	Figurative Language	Meaning
1.	Horse think queer	Personification	A sign from the horse

The analysis of second stanza : In the second stanza explain about the situation of the woods. The horse that he road stopping far from farmhouse. In the darkness place between the woods and frozen lake. And it queer because he should not stopping there.

No.	Word	Figurative Language	Meaning
1.	Lovely	Personification	Beautiful
2.	Sleep	Symbol	Died

The analysis of fourth stanza : He saw around the place where he stood. It was look deep, dark but beautiful. And he can not to stay along there because he have promise to keep. He want to continue the journey of his life, go for miles, do something that important that he can before he died.

#### 4.3.3 The Analysis of Figurative Language Dominant

In this poem, the researcher found four types of figurative language. There are one hyperbole, two personification, one symbol, and one repetition with the total are five figurative language. So, in this poem dominant of “Personification”.

Referring to the four selected poems above, its figurative languages are summarized in the following table.

#### 4.3.4 Figurative language used in the selected poems

No	Title of poem	Figurative language	Number of figurative language	Figurative language dominant
1.	The Road Not Taken	a. <b>Metaphor</b>	2	<b>PERSONIFICATION</b>
		b. Symbol	1	
		c. <b>Personification</b>	2	
2.	My November Guest	a. <b>Personification</b>	7	
		b. Hyperbole	2	
		c. Symbol	2	
4.	Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening	a. Hyperbole	1	
		b. Symbol	1	
		c. <b>Personification</b>	2	
		d. Repetition	1	



It shows that figurative language that use in the selected poems “The Road Not Taken”, “My November Guest” and “Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening” there are **“Metaphor, Personification, Simile, Symbol, Hyperbole, and Repetition”**. With the total of each, two Metaphor, eleven personification, four symbol, three hyperbole, and one repetition. So, it can be conclude that this selected poems are dominate by **“Personification”**.

## V. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

### 5.1 Figurative Language

Referring to the findings presented in the Chapter IV, the figurative language of every poem is presented as the following:

- The Road Not Taken: metaphor, symbol, and personification
- My November Guest: personification, hyperbole, and symbol
- Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening: hyperbole, symbol, personification, repetition.

### 5.2 Denotative Meaning

Referring to the findings presented in the Chapter IV, the meaning of every poem is presented as the following:

- The first poem, “The Road Not Taken” describes about making decision of choosing one of the two roads. The poem describes how to observe the two roads of life. The roads will be easy or difficult. It depends on how we choose our road. Choosing the right or wrong road made the difference in life.
- The second poem, “My November Guest” describes about the rain falls in November. Although it should the beautiful of autumn season in November. But, whatever the season we must praise and be grateful.
- The third poem, “Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening” there are many things that is met when someone in journey. This poem describes someone who is lulled by the beauty of the woods fulfill by snow in darkest day. But he can not to stay along there because he have promise to keep. He want to continue the journey of his life, go for miles, do something that important that he can before he died.

### 5.3 Figurative Language Dominant

Referring to the findings presented in the Chapter IV, the figurative language dominant is presented as the following: Total of figurative language in the selected poems are **two Metaphor, eleven personification, four symbol, three hyperbole, and one repetition**. So, it can be conclude that this selected poems are dominate by **“Personification”**.

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