CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

In this chapter, the writer discusses (1) literature, (2) figurative speech, (3) poetry, (4) Robert Frost’s biography, and (5) previous related studies.

2.1 Literature

According to Cuddon (2013), literature is a broad term which usually denotes works which belong to the major genres: epic, drama, lyric, novel, short story, and poetry (p.404). The functions of literature were to teach about something. It means that a literature has some functions to deliver some messages or some information in teaching. Quinn (2006) states that literature is usually understood to refer to creative works in the form of poetry, fiction, and drama (p.243).

Based on the explanations above, the writer thinks that literature means a literature that has a work of high imagination and there were inspirations in it such as poetry, novel, and short story. Literature can be applied in teaching at the schools as well as in Indonesian subject the teacher usually invited the students to analyze novels, short story, and poetry.

Literature is knowledge to educate. Literature gives particular values, message, and themes for people. Literature could help the students become more aware of the connection between their own lives and their study of literature, since poetry attempt to increase their sensitive involved in the creation of affective literary
works and it is also advisable for the students to be able to take it as an experience and they also could learn the intrinsic element of the literature in reading. According to Bennet and Royle (2004), literature is the kind of writing which most persistently and most provocatively engages with the uncanny aspects of experience, thought and feeling (p.35).

Based on the explanations above, literature is part of education it means that, literature could help the students in learning process, because in daily life they do not realize literature was related. Therefore, they can to write poetry through their feelings, ideas and experiences in daily live so as to create a beautiful poetry. They also got knowledge more about the intrinsic elements from the poetry who their made.

2.1.1 Characteristics of Literature

Literature also has characteristics that are defined as the peculiarities inherent in an object or objects that distinguish it from other objects. According to Luxemburg (1984) in Emzir and Rohman (2015), mentioned characteristics, especially the Romanesque period. He mentions the following:

1. The literature is an invention or creation. It means that literature is not imitation. Its creator was called an artist because it creates a new world.

2. The literature is autonomous. This means not referring to something else. Literature is not communicative. The poet is only looking for emptiness in his/her own work.
3. The literature has an element of coherence. It means that the elements in it have a harmony between form and content. Each content is related to a particular form or expression. The relationship between form and content is flexible.

4. The literature contains a synthesis or elements that have been considered contradictory. The contradictory consist of various forms. There is a conscious, unconscious, between spirit and things, man and woman.

5. The literature contains expressions that cannot be revealed. The poets produce words to photograph an actual or imaginative fact that no one else can describe by other people. When described by the poet, then the fact is clearly visible by the layman or reader (pp.6-7).

2.2 Figurative Speech

Figurative speech is a style of language that shaped parable used to embellish a sentence either oral or written to exploit the wealth of imaginative language to give the impression to the listeners and readers in order to have the effect of the style of language. Literary works that were usually often encountered figurative speech in a discourse or writing such as poetry, traditional poetry, poems, and story. The benefits of figurative speech in literary works to made a better and have a beauty that was relevant to the literary work, made literary works seem to live as if the reader can feel the life contained in literary work, and made literary works of the more qualified.

According to Hawker (2008), figurative speech is a word or phrase used in a non-literal sense (p.273). In addition, Richard & Schmidt (2010) state that figurative
speech is a word or phrase which is used for special effect and which does not have its usual or literal meaning (p. 219). Based on Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (2008), figurative speech is how to paint something by likening it to something else or figuratively (p. 859).

From the explanations above, the writer concludes that figurative speech is an expression to paint something through words or figurative phrases that have no ordinary meanings or literal meanings to get a special effect to the readers. Such as poetry that contained many figurative words that have meaning that is not the real meaning.

2.2.1 Kinds of Figurative Speech

According to Achmad (2015), in general, figurative speech can be divided into four groups. From four kinds of figurative speech, each has a derivative and types of category (p. 271). Some kinds of figurative speech listed below:

1. Contradiction

Figurative words that express opposition to what is intended. Kinds of contradiction were paradox, hyperbole, and antithesis.

2. Affirmation

Figurative words that express affirmations of to enhance the impression and influence on the listener or reader. Kinds of affirmation were repetition, tautological, and pleonasm.
3. Satire

Figurative words that express innuendo to increase the impression and influence on the listener or reader. Kinds of satire were irony, cynicism, and sarcasm.

4. Comparison

Figurative words used to match or compare an object with another object. Kinds of comparison were personification, metaphor, simile, and symbol.

In this study, the writer just focused and discussed about the comparison. According to Hornby & Bull (2011), comparison is comparing something between two or more people or things are compared with another something (p.85). Kinds of comparisons were listed below:

a. Personification

According to Hawker (2008), personification is the representation of a non-human thing in human form (p.531).

Example: The flames ate the houses.

This sentence means that the flame is treated as a human being that it can eat. Eat is what usually live human beings or live animal and flame is burning those houses.

The writer concludes that personification is comparison thinks about animal and things as humans.

b. Simile

According to Abrams & Harpham (2009), simile is a comparison between two distinctly different things is explicitly indicated by the word “like” or “as” (p.119).

Example: He sings like a nightingale.
It means that his voice is like a bird song so he sings beautifully.

The writer concludes that simile is comparison using a preposition or metaphorical connection.

c. Symbol

According to Hawker (2008), symbol is a mark or character used as a standard representation of something (p.730).

Example: He was renowned as a blackguard.

This sentence means that symbolism from word “blackguard” it means that a man womanizer or more fun we called playboy.

The writer concludes that symbol is comparison which uses objects, animals, and plants as symbol.

d. Metaphor

According to Abrams & Harpham (2009), metaphor is a word or expression that in literal usage denotes one kind of thing is applied to a distinctly different kind of thing, without asserting a comparison (p.119).

Example: The candle is a beacon of sunshine.

It means that the candle is light in the dark gives me hope, or is very comforting.

The writers concludes that metaphor is comparison that comparing an object with another object.
2.3 Poetry

Poetry is a form of literary works from the expressions and feelings of the poet with language that tied rhythm, dimension, the preparation of the lyrics and the temple, as well as full of meaning. Poetry express their thoughts and feelings imaginatively and arranged to concentrate the power of language to the physical structure and inner structure. Poetry prioritize sound, form, and meaning to be conveyed which meanings as evidence of good poetry if there is a deeper meaning to condense all the elements of language.

Based on Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (2008), poetry is a variety of literary language is bound by the rhythm, dimension, rhyme, the preparations row, couplet shape chosen and styled carefully so as to sharpen the awareness of the experience of life and evoke specific responses through the arrangement of sounds, rhythms, and a special meaning (p.1112). In addition, Hawker (2008) states poetry is a poem as quality of beauty or emotional power (p.546).

Based on the explanations above, the writer concludes that poetry is a beautiful literary language and has power of emotion that can be spoken, sung, sound, and rhythm in accordance with the pattern of words relationship based on the rhythm of sound contained in the verses of poetry to give people an awareness of life experience and give response to the reader.

Poetry as a literary type, according to Quinn (2006), poetry marked by three subdivisions lyric, epic, and dramatic and by its reliance on sound as well as sense in creating its impact. With the emergence of the prose poem, the distinction between
poetry and prose has been difficult to maintain, but even here the prose poem exhibits the cadence and rhythms of poetry, printed as prose, whereas "poetic prose" (p.325). In addition, Baldick (2001) states the three major categories of poetry are narrative, dramatic, and lyric, the last being the most extensive (p.198). The writer concludes that poetry has four categories. They are lyric, epic, dramatic, and narrative.

2.3.1 Elements of Poetry

According to Gani (2014), in general, the torso of poetry is made up of some elements. These elements affect the integrity of poetry. The following some elements of poetry, they were:

a. Word

Word is key element in the formation of poetry, although there are poetry that are not consistent in the use of the words remain the main elements of poetry. Through a series of words, a poet expresses the thoughts, feelings, and attitudes.

b. Line

Line is the line which builds in poetry. Line of poetry has a different meaning that the line in traditional poetry or sentence in prose. Line poetry can be syllables, words, phrases, clauses, and could also be a sentence.

c. Stanza

Stanza is a collection of lines are arranged in harmony. Usually has a unity of thought itself. On the set of this stanza there is usually a unity of meaning of poetry is concerned.
d. Sound

Sound formed by rhyme and rhythm. Rhyme or poetry is the sounds generated by the letters or words in lines and stanzas. While the rhythm is high turnover low, short length, and softness of speech sounds loud.

e. Meaning

Meaning is the content of value as well as a message that would be delivered by poetry.

2.4 Robert Frost's Biography

Robert Frost was born on March 26, 1874, in San Francisco, where his father, William Prescott Frost Jr., and his mother, Isabelle Moodie, had moved from Pennsylvania shortly after marrying. After the death of his father from tuberculosis when Frost was eleven years old, he moved with his mother and sister, Jeanie, who was two years younger, to Lawrence, Massachusetts. He became interested in reading and writing poetry during his high school years in Lawrence, enrolled at Dartmouth College in Hanover, New Hampshire, in 1892, and later at Harvard University in Boston, though he never earned a formal college degree. Frost drifted through a string of occupations after leaving school, working as a teacher, cobbler, and editor of the Lawrence Sentinel. His first published poem, "My Butterfly," appeared on November 8, 1894, in the New York newspaper The Independent.

In 1895, Frost married Elinor Miriam White, whom he'd shared valedictorian honours with in high school and who was a major inspiration for his poetry until her
death in 1938. The couple moved to England in 1912, after they tried and failed at farming in New Hampshire. It was abroad that Frost met and was influenced by such contemporary British poets as Edward Thomas, Rupert Brooke, and Robert Graves. While in England, Frost also established a friendship with the poet Ezra Pound, who helped to promote and publish his work.

By the time Frost returned to the United States in 1915, he had published two full-length collections, A Boy's Will (Henry Holt and Company, 1913) and North of Boston (Henry Holt and Company, 1914), and his reputation was established. By the 1920s, he was the most celebrated poet in America, and with each new book—including New Hampshire (Henry Holt and Company, 1923), A Further Range (Henry Holt and Company, 1936), Steeple Bush (Henry Holt and Company, 1947), and In the Clearing (Holt Rinehart & Winston, 1962)—his fame and honors (including four Pulitzer Prizes) increased. Frost served as consultant in poetry to the Library of Congress from 1958 to 1959. Though his work is principally associated with the life and landscape of New England, and though he was a poet of traditional verse forms and metrics who remained steadfastly aloof from the poetic movements and fashions of his time, Frost is anything but merely a regional poet. The author of searching and often dark meditations on universal themes, he is a quintessentially modern poet in his adherence to language as it is actually spoken, in the psychological complexity of his portraits, and in the degree to which his work is infused with layers of ambiguity and irony.

In a 1970 review of The Poetry of Robert Frost, the poet Daniel Hoffman describes Frost's early work as "the Puritan ethic turned astonishingly lyrical and
enabled to say out loud the sources of its own delight in the world," and comments on Frost's career as the "American Bard": "He became a national celebrity, our nearly official poet laureate, and a great performer in the tradition of that earlier master of the literary vernacular, Mark Twain." About Frost, President John F. Kennedy, at whose inauguration the poet delivered a poem, said, "He has bequeathed his nation a body of imperishable verse from which Americans will forever gain joy and understanding. Robert Frost lived and taught for many years in Massachusetts and Vermont, and died in Boston on January 29, 1963.

2.5 Previous Related Studies

This study, the writer got two related previous that had discussed similar topics to the writer present study, it was presented below:

1. "An Analysis of Intrinsic Elements in Michael Heart's Song" written by Tania that published in Faculty of Teacher Training and Education English Program Muhammadiyah University of Palembang 2016. In this thesis, the writer found some differences and similarities between her study and the writer’s study. The similarities are the same method and the subject of analysis that is figurative speech. The different between her study and the writer’s study, she analyzed the song, while the writer analyzed poetry.

2. An Analysis of Figurative Language Used in the Short Story Entitled "The Limner" by Julian Barnes written by Anasari that published in Faculty of Teacher Training and Education PGRI University of Palembang 2016. The writer
found some similarities and differences between her study and the writer’s study. The similarities are the same method and the subject of analysis that is figurative speech. The different between her study and the writer’s study, she analyzed the short story, while the writer analyzed poetry.
CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

In this study, the writer presents (1) method of the study, (2) technique for collecting data, and (3) technique for analyzing data.

3.1 Method of the Study

This study, the writer used descriptive method. According to Tavakoli (2012), descriptive method attempts to looks at individuals, groups, institutions, methods and materials in order to describe, compare, contrast, classify, analyze, and interpret the entities and the events that constitute their various fields of inquiry (p.160).

So this way, the descriptive method was used in this study in order to find out and explain about the types, the meaning, and the dominant comparison of figurative speech used in Robert Frost’s Poetries.

3.2 Technique for Collecting Data

In collecting the data, the writer used documentation sources of data. Those were primary and secondary sources. In primary source, the writer took the data from Robert Frost’s Poetries. In analyzing the poetry, the writer chose 10 poetries. There were A Minor Bird, The Pasture, Fire and Ice, Stopping by Woods on A Snowing Evening, A Prayer in Spring, The Rose Family, Stars, Mowing, The Road Not Taken, and Tree at My Window.
The secondary source was taken from some books, website, and internet to support the analysis of study. The writer took the following steps for collecting data:

1. Looking for books related to the topics and reading them to get an understanding in detail;
2. Identifying figurative speech;
3. Listing the kinds of figurative speech.

3.3 Technique for Analyzing Data

In analyzing the data for this study, the writer described the data in form of words and tables. This procedure was referred to as tabulation. According to Tavakoli (2012), tabulation is a procedure by which the researcher uses tables to arrange a mass of assembled data in some kind of concise and logical order. Tabulation is the process of summarizing raw data and displaying the same in compact form for further analysis. In a broader sense, tabulation is an orderly arrangement of data in columns and rows (p.653).

Based on the explanations above, the writer used psychoanalytical approach. According to Syahri, at all (2017), as for the stages of data analysis using psychoanalytical approach, as follows:

1. Collecting information or data through triangulation methods (documentation, observation, and interview);
2. Identifying information or data;
3. Clarifying or categorize information or data;
4. Interpreting information or data; and
5. Making conclusion (p.96).

In collecting the data, the data was analyzed by the writer as the following steps:

1. Reading the Robert Frost’s Poetry;
2. Selecting the poetry that will be analyzes;
3. Writing the poetry that had been selecting;
4. Identifying the figurative speech of poetry;
5. Classifying the figurative speech of poetry;
6. Making a table in figurative speech of poetry;
7. Making conclusion.
CHAPTER IV
FINDINGS AND INTERPRETATIONS

This chapter, the writer discusses (1) findings and (2) interpretation of the findings.

4.1 Findings
4.1.1 Types and Meanings of Comparison in Figurative Speech

1. Symbol

According to Hawker (2008), symbol is a mark or character used as a standard representation of something (p. 730). So, the symbol can be used objects, animals, and plants as symbol. From ten poetries by Robert Frost, the writer found six poetries that had symbol. For examples, the symbol can be seen in the poetry below:

(1) A Minor Bird

I have wished a bird would fly away,
And not sing by my house all day,
Have clapped my hands at him from the door,
When it seemed as if I could bear no more

The fault must partly have been in me,
The bird was not to blame for his key,
And of course there must be something wrong,
In wanting to silence any song
(2) The Pasture

I'm going out to clean the pasture spring,
I'll only stop to rake the leaves away
(And wait to watch the water clear, I may).
I shan't be gone long – You come too.

I'm going out to fetch the little calf
That's standing by the mother. It's so young,
It totters when she licks it with her tongue.
I shan't be gone long – You come too.

(3) 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 favour 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

(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 promises to keep,
And miles to go before I *sleep,*
And miles to go before I sleep.

(5) **The Rose Family**

The rose is a *rose,*
And was always a *rose.*
But the theory now goes
That the apple’s a rose,
And the pear is and so’s
The plum, I suppose.
The dear only knows
What will next prove a rose.
You, of course, are a rose –
But were always a rose.

(6) **The Road Not Taken**

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

Then took the other, as just as fair,
And having perhaps the better claim,
Because it was grassy and wanted wear,
Though as for that the passing there
Had worn them really about the same,
And both that morning equally lay
In leaves no step had trodden black.
Oh, I kept the first for another day!
Yet knowing how way leads on to way,
I doubted if I should ever come back.

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

Based on the poetries above, the writer found some symbols in each poetry.
The first poetry was A Minor Bird, there were three symbols. They were “Fly away”, it means that go away, “not sing”, which means that silent, and “have clapped my hands”, it means that go away but here the author used his hands to drive out birds. The second poetry was the pasture, there were six symbols. They were “to clean the pasture spring”, it means that give forgiveness to sin, “leaves”, it means that sins, “to watch the water clear”, which means that cleansing of sins, “to fetch the little calf”, it means that guide the less faithful, “the mother”, which means that God, and “she licks it with her tongue”, which means that give a message to people.

The third poetry was Fire and Ice, there were two symbols. They were “fire” it means that desire and “ice” it means that hatred. The fourth poetry was Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening, in this poetry there were tree symbols. They were “bells a shake”, it means that the symbol if there is something wrong, “lovely, dark, and deep”, which means that symbol of place, and “sleep”, it means that died.
The fifth poetry was The Rose Family, there were two symbols in this poetry. They were “rose”, in the first line it means that beautiful and “rose”, in the second line it means that always beautiful. The sixth poetry was The Road Not Taken, in this poetry there were two symbols. They were “roads”, which means that choice in life and “undergrowth”, which means that decision.

2. Personification

According to Hawker (2008), personification is the representation of a non-human thing in human form (p.531). So, personification thinks about animal and things as humans. From ten poetries by Robert Frost, the writer found five poetries that had personification. For examples, the personification can be seen in the poetry below:

(7) 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 promises to keep,
And miles to go before I sleep,
And miles to go before I sleep.

(8) Stars

*How countless they congregate*
O'er our tumultuous snow,
Which flows in shapes as tall as trees
When wintry winds do blow!

As if with keenness for our fate,
Our faltering few steps on
To white rest, and a place of rest
Invisible at dawn,

And yet with neither love nor hate,
Those stars like some snow-white
Minerva's snow-white marble eyes
Without the gift of sight

(9) Mowing

There was never a sound beside the wood but one,
And that was my long *scythe* whispering to the ground.
What was it it whispered? I knew not well myself;
Perhaps it was something about the heat of the sun,
Something, perhaps, about the lack of sound
And that was why it whispered and did not speak.
It was no dream of the gift of idle hours,
Or easy gold at the hand of lay or elf.
Anything more than the truth would have seemed too weak
To the earnest love that laid the swale in rows,
Not without feeble-pointed spikes of *flowers*
(Pale orchises), and scared a bright green snake.
The fact is the sweetest dream that labour knows.
My long scythe whisper and left the hay to make
(10) 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 \textit{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.

(11) 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 \textit{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

Based on the poetry above, the writer found some personifications. They were the seventh poetry was *Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening*, there was one personification, it was “*think*”, it means that the horse had character as human namely thinking. The eighth poetry was *Stars*, there was one personification, it was “*how countless they congregate*”, it means that stars like human nature that is peeping. The ninth poetry was *Mowing*, there were two personifications. They were “*scythe*”, which means that scythe as like human of whispering and “*flower*”, it means that flower had the same way as a scythe on someone’s lawn the surrounds and assembles like a yard fence.

The tenth poetry was *The Road Not Taken*, there was one personification, and it was “*wanted wear*”, which means that sense of wanting. The eleventh poetry was *Tree at My Window*, there were five personifications. They were “*your light tongues*”, it means that trees have tongue as human and talking with the poet, “*taken and tossed*”, it means that trees as human because taking and throwing, “*you have seen*”, which means that trees has character as human that is asleep, “*you have seen*”, which means that trees could watches as human, and “*your head*”, it means that trees has a head as human, but actually tree do not have head.
3. Metaphor

According to Abrams & Harpham (2009), metaphor is a word or expression that in literal usage denotes one kind of thing is applied to a distinctly different kind of thing, without asserting a comparison (p. 119). So, metaphor is comparing an object with another object. From ten poetries by Robert Frost, the writer found four poetries that had metaphor. For examples, the metaphor can be seen in the poetry below.

(12) A Prayer in Spring

Oh, give us pleasure in the flowers to-day;  
And give us not to think so far away  
As the uncertain harvest; keep us here  
All simply in the springing of the year.

Oh, give us pleasure in the orchard white,  
Like nothing else by day, like ghosts by night,  
And make us happy in the happy bees,  
The swarm dilating round the perfect trees.

And make us happy in the darting bird  
That suddenly above the bees is heard,  
*The meteor that thrusts in with needle bill,*  
And off a blossom in mid air stands still.

For this is love and nothing else is love,  
The which it is reserved for God above  
To sanctify to what far ends He will,  
But which it only needs that we fulfil.
(13) The Rose Family

The rose is a rose,
And was always a rose.
But the theory now goes
That the apple's a rose,
And the pear is and so's
The plum, I suppose.
The dear only knows
What will next prove a rose.
You, of course, are a rose—
But were always a rose.

(14) The Road Not Taken

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

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

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

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

Based on the poetry above, the writer found some metaphors. They were the twelfth poetry was A Prayer in Spring, there was one metaphor, it was *the meteor that thrusts in with needle bill*, it means that the meteor is bird which fly quickly through air. The thirteenth poetry was The Rose Family, there was one metaphor in this poetry, it was *apple's a rose*, it means that the rose is beautiful colour such as apple, even though the apple does not look like a rose (different shape). The fourteenth poetry was The Road Not Taken, there was one metaphor and it was *and that has made all the difference*, which means that a choice from two choices. The fifteenth poetry was Tree at My Window, there was one metaphor and it was *my sash is lowered*, which means that a struggle of life is difficult.
4. Simile

According to Abrams & Harpham (2009), simile is a comparison between two distinctly different things is explicitly indicated by the word "like" or "as" (p.119). So, simile used a preposition or metaphorical connection. The writer found two poetries from ten poetries that had simile. For examples, the simile can be seen in the poetry below:

(16) A Prayer in Spring

Oh, give us pleasure in the flowers to-day;
And give us not to think so far away
As the uncertain harvest; keep us here
All simply in the springing of the year.

Oh, give us pleasure in the orchard white,
Like nothing else by day, like ghosts by night;
And make us happy in the happy bees,
The swarm dilating round the perfect trees.

And make us happy in the darting bird
That suddenly above the bees is heard,
The meteor that thrusts in with needle bill,
And off a blossom in mid air stands still.

For this is love and nothing else is love,
The which it is reserved for God above
To sanctify to what far ends He will,
But which it only needs that we fulfil.
(17) Stars

How countless they congregate
O'er our tumultuous snow,
Which flows in shapes as tall as trees
When wintry winds do blow!

As if with keenness for our fate,
Our faltering few steps on
To white rest, and a place of rest
Invisible at dawn,

And yet with neither love nor hate,
Those stars like some snow-white
Minerva's snow-white marble eyes
Without the gift of sight

Based on the poetry above, the writer found five similes from two poetries. They were the sixth poetry was A Prayer in Spring, there were three similes. They were “And give us not to think so far away as the uncertain harvest, keep us here”, it means that compare between our minds of the future and condition of uncertain harvest, and “like nothing else by day, like ghosts by night”, which means that the first compare between the orchard white and nothing else by day, and the second compare between the orchard white and ghost by night. The last poetry was Stars, there were two similes. They were “as” it means that stars like a trail and “like”, it means that snow trail.
4.2 Interpretations

Based on the findings, the writer analyzed ten poetries by Robert Frost and she found four comparisons of figurative speech in Robert Frost’s poetries. The first comparison was symbol, from ten poetries only six poetries that had symbol. They were (1) “A Minor Bird”, there were tree symbols, “fly away”, “not sing”, and “have clapped my hands”. (2) “The Pasture”, there were six symbols, “to clean the pasture spring”, “leaves”, “wait to watch the water clear”, “to fetch the little calf”, “the mother”, and “she licks it with her tongue”.

(3) “Fire and Ice”, there were two symbols, “fire” and “ice”. (4) “Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening”. The symbols were “bells a shake”, “lovely, dark, deep”, and “sleep”. (5) “The Family Rose”, there were two symbols, “the rose is a rose”, and “and always a rose”. (6) “The Road Not Taken”, it symbols were “roads”, and “undergrowth”.

The second comparison was personification, the writer found five poetries from ten poetries that had personification. They were (7) “Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening”, it personification was “think”. (8) “Stars”, in this poetry just one personification and it was “How countless they congregate”. (9) “Mowing”, there were two personifications. They were “scythe” and “flower”. (10) “The Road Not Taken”, it symbol was “wanted wear”. (11) “Tree at My Window”, there were five personifications, “your light tongues”, “taken and tossed”, “you have seen”, “you have seen”, and “your head”.
The third comparison was metaphor, the writer found four poetries from ten poetries that had metaphor. They were (12) "A Prayer in Spring", and it metaphor was "the meteor that thrusts in with needle bill". (13) "The Rose Family", and it was "apple 's a rose". (14) "The Road Not Taken", there was one metaphor and it was "and that has made all the difference". (15) "Tree at My Window", there was one metaphor and it was "my sash is lowered".

The last comparison was simile, the writer found two poetries from ten poetries that had simile. They were (16) "A Prayer in Spring", there were three similes, "And give us not to think so far away as the uncertain harvest, keep us here", and "like nothing else by day, like ghosts by night". The last poetry was (17) Stars, there were two similes, "as" and "like".

Based on the explanation above, the types of the comparisons of figurative speech were symbol, metaphor, simile, and personification that found by the writer in Robert Frost’s poetry. The complete list of those the dominant types of comparison can be seen in the following table:

Table The Dominant Comparison of Figurative Speech in Robert Frost’s Poetry

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Figurative Speech</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Symbol</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metaphor</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personification</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simile</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>37</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
So, the writer concluded that the symbol was the dominant comparison of figurative speech in Robert Frost's poetry. The total of symbol was 18 symbols, it consisted of 8 words, 9 phrases, and 1 sentences. So, to know comparison is very useful for us in reading of poetry because we can know the content and meaning of poetry.
CHAPTER V
CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter, the writer describes (1) the conclusion of the data analysis, and (2) the suggestions to the readers and the others writer.

5.1 Conclusions

After the analysis has been done, the writer concludes that the poetry entitled “An Analysis of Figurative Speech in Robert Frost’s Poetry” that used comparison in figurative speech. The analysis had two objectives, the first was to identify the types, the meanings comparison of figurative speech and the last was to explain types the dominant comparisons that occurred in the poetry.

The sentence that had comparison of figurative speech in the poetry by Robert Frost, there were 18 symbols, 4 metaphors, 10 personifications, and 5 similes. So, the total all of comparisons were analyzed by the writer was 37 comparisons from ten poetries. From the poetry, the writer found the dominant types of comparison in Robert Frost’s poetry that analyzed was symbol.

From the analysis, the writer concluded that comparison of figurative speech had important role in the poetry. That was why the writer used sentences that have comparison in the poetry. It makes the poetry become more interesting to read, helps the readers to imagine the poetry, and to imagine based on the illustration that the writer has already given in this poetry.
5.2 Suggestions

Based on the study, it is known in the poetry, there were many sentences, words, and phrases that used comparison. In this analysis of study, the writer focused on comparisons such as personification, simile, symbol and metaphor that can be discussed in this thesis which were found in the poetry that the study used.

From the explanation above, there are some suggestions can be dedicated for the readers and the others writer:

5.2.1 The Readers

- The readers should be able to understand the figurative speech and the roles in a literary work well.
- The readers will no longer to have difficulty in interpreting the meaning of the sentences used comparison of figurative speech.

5.2.2 Others Writer

- The writer can also conduct study on different data with different theories so that readers know the difference on the roles of comparison of figurative speech in a literary work such as poetry.
- To the other writer for future, this thesis can be used by different theories with the same data so that all types comparison of figurative speech found in the poetry discussed totally.