Figures Of Speech in Robert Frost’s Poems

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Abstract

This research dealt with figures of speech in Robert Frost’s poems. The purposes of this research are to describe the types of figures of speech in Robert Frost’s poems, and the functions of figures of speech in Robert Frost’s poems. Theories of the research which were applied in this study were literature, stylistics and figures of speech. This research applied a descriptive qualitative research. The subjects of the data were six Robert Frost’s poems. The instrument of this data was document analyses. The findings of this research showed that, the sentences in Robert Frost’s poems consisted of 33 sentences that used figures of speech that consisted of Irony 2 sentences, Metaphor 7 sentences, Hyperbole 5 sentences, Personification 10 sentences, Simile 1 sentence, Metonymy 1 sentence, Symbol 5 sentences, Paradox 2 sentences, while synecdoche was not found. The functions figures of speech in Robert Frost’s poems, showed that there were, 33 the functions figures of speech, and those were divided into, 10 to concrete functions, 19 to refine functions and 4 to beautify functions, while to clarify was not found. The following were the function of figures of speech from six Robert poems selected, to concrete, to refine, and to beautify, while to clarify was not found.

Keywords: Figures of Speech in Robert Frost’s Poems

1. Introduction

In literature there are some literary works that include: novel, short story, drama and poem. Poem is the imaginative expression of strong feeling, usually rhythmical and spontaneous over flow of powerful feelings recollected in transquality, Peck and Martin (1993:12). Poem is different from short story or novel, short story or novel is a literary work in history form, poetry is more specific and philosophical than history. Because, it is usually represents about condition of author’s soul expressed through writing. Poetry was more philosophic than history but it always remained much inferior to philosophy itself, there is more than a touch of supercilious messages. The poem that usually poet uses to communicaetheir experiences of life, emotions, imaginations, and senses trough written language. In this Research, researcher uses non literal expression in the poems which makes it beautiful. People can see the difference between poems with non-literal expression and poems use literal or direct way. The poems that the researcher researches, is about figures of speech in Robert frost’s poems. Besides that, the researcher chooses this title because as research knows many people like drama, fiction, and poetry, so researcher analyze poems of Robert frost’s poems’, becauseresearch thinks she can be wrong to identify it, if she is not be carefully analyzing figure of speech

Stylistics

Stylistic is simply defined as the (linguistic) study of style, Leech et al (1981:13). Stylistic has been applied to a method of analyzing works of literature which proposes to replace the subjectivity and impressionism of standard criticism with an objective or scientific analysis of the style of literary texts, the study of style and the methods used in
written language. Stylistic examines how linguistics and rhetoric are used in writing and it tries to explain the choices of the devices made by and author. Stylistic is the name of a field of study proposed to explore language use in literary works. It is said as the combination of linguistic and literary analysis. Stylistics studies how language is used in literary works. It is the branch of general linguistics that focuses on style, particularly in works of literature.

**Types of Figures of Speech**

There are many figures of speech. According to Siswanto (2002:44) figures of speech are divided into nine kinds: Irony, Metaphor, Hyperbole, Personification, Simile, Synecdoche, Metonymy, Symbol, and Paradox. According to Ngusman (2008: 166) the used figures of speech are to concretize to clarify, to refine, and to beautify a literary work.

**Genre of Literature**

Genre of literature are important to learn about. The two main categories separating the different genres of literature are fiction and nonfiction.

**Fiction**

According to Regie (2005) states that fiction is stories from an author’s imagination usually with an emphasis on character development. Arvis (2001) says types of fiction there are: poem, drama, fantasy, humor, a fable, fairy tales, science fiction and short story. In this theory researcher takes only poem.

**Poem**

Poetry is a type of literature in which the sound and meaning of language are compiled to create ideas and feelings, Arbuthnot (2005). Poem serves many functions, but primarily it is a way that we are able to use language to process the complexities of our lived lives in an artful, playful, complex fashion that in some way mirrors of our experience. Poem envolve from song, arguably the primary human art form and it becomes a kind of expressive mode that enables an unique synthesis between human expression and lived experience.

2. **Fundamental Approach to Poetry**

As might be expected, there are various pairs, or sets, of opposite approaches. Each of the approaches described is helpful in its own way and, ultimately, a complete explication of a poem requires in various way

**Types of Poems**

According to team teaching (2014:20) broadly speaking, poems fall into two types, Subjective poem treats of the subjects which are drawn from within the poet’s own mind. The poet’s own personality-his feelings, passions and his own reflections upon the things he has seen and observed in human life and nature-forms the core of the subjective poems. The best example of the subjective poems is the romantic poems.

Objective poems treat of the subjects which lie outside the poet’s mind. The poet tells about himself and deals with the world of external human life and activity as it is in itself without trying to boring his own personal reflections to bear upon what he describes. It includes the ballad, the epic, the drama, the romance in verse and prose.

The line of demarcation between the subjective and objective poems cannot, be drawn with absolute precision. The personal (subjective) and impersonal (objective) elements are often seen to mingle with each other in much poem, especially in modren
The poem which is of composite matter, what ever may be the fact, for the purpose of classification, the distinction between subjective and objective are useful

Non Fiction

Regie (2005) also states an account of a subject which is presented as fact. This presentation may be accurate or not; that is, it can give either a true or a false account of the subject in question. Types of nonfiction there are Narrative, essay, autobiography and speech.

The subject of the study is something to capitalize on rather than to exercise, Glense (1999:109). The subjects of this research were six Robert Frost’s poems, the poems are: “Provide, Provide”, “A late Walk”, “Ghost House”, “Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening”, “The Road Not Taken” and “Wind and Window Flower

The Techniques of Data Collection

Data can be collected from observation, interviews or other research sessions, Bogdan and Biklen (2007:3). The data needed for this research were sentences and clauses in the poems. In this research, the researcher applied the instruments, document analysis.

Document analysis is used to investigate and categorize the physical sources, most commonly written documents, Payne (2004). This instrument used by the researcher to answer the research problem number one and number two.

3. Data Analysis

The data were analyzed by identifying types of figures of speech and counted the types of figures of speech in each poem. All the data had been analyzed into sentences to count the types of Figures of speech in each poem. In this research, the researcher analyzes the type figures of speech from each poem. According to Siswantoro (2002:44) states that figure of speech are divided into nine kinds, they are: Irony, Metaphor, Hyperbole, Personification, Simile, Synecdoche, Metonymy, Symbol and Paradox

Research Findings

Based on the data analysis, it could be figured out that, types of Figures of Speech occurred in the poems. There were Irony 2, Metaphor 7, Hyperbole 5, Personification 10, Simile 1, Metonymy 1, Symbol 5, Paradox 2. The type figures of speech in the poems were dominated by personification. The function of Figures of speech were applied in the poems. There were 10 to concrete, 19 to refine and to beautify 4, the use Figures of speech in the poems were dominated by, to refine.

Discussion

Based on the research findings, the sentences in Robert Frost’s poems consist of 33 sentences that use Figures of speech which Irony 2, Metaphor 7, Hyperbole 5, Personification 10, Simile 1, Metonymy 1, Symbol 5, Paradox 2. In relation to Siswantoro (2002:44), Irony, Metaphor, Hyperbole, Personification, Simile, Metonymy, Symbol, and Paradox find from 6 Robert Frost’s selected poems, while synecdoche was not found. The function of figures of speech, there are 33 function figures of speech, 10 to concrete, 19 to refine and to beautify 4, while to clarify was not found. The following are the reasons function figures of speech from six Robert poems selected, to concrete, to refine, and to beauty, while to clarify was not found. In relation to Ngusman (2008:166) the function figure of speech are, to concrete, to refine, to beautify, and to clarify.
4. Conclusion

According to the research findings, the eight of type figures of speech were applied in the poems: they are Irony, Metaphor, Hyperbole, Personification, Simile, Metonymy, symbol and paradox. While synecdoche is not find. There are 33 sentences applied figures of speech. The type figures of speech in the poems was dominated by Personification. The three functions of figures of speech were applied in the poem: they are to clarify, to concrete, and to beautify. There were 6 to concrete, 9 to refine, 2 to beauty while to clarify is not found. The three functions of figure of speech in the poems was dominated by “to refine”.

REFERENCES