

**AN ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN POETRY ENTITLED
MENDING WALL BY ROBERT FROST**

SKRIPSI



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ENGLISH LANGUAGE EDUCATION

FACULTY OF TEACHERS TRAINING AND EDUCATION

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PEKANBARU

2020

**AN ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN POETRY ENTITLED
“MENDING WALL” BY ROBERT FROST**

SKRIPSI

*Skripsi submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for
The Degree of Sarjana of Education*

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ENGLISH LANGUAGE EDUCATION
FACULTY OF TEACHERS TRAINING AND EDUCATION
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM RIAU

2020

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MENDING WALL BY ROBERT FROST**

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1	28/09/2018	Revised Chapter I	
2	30/10/2018	Revised Chapter II	
3	13/12/2018	Checked All Chapters	
4	31/12/2019	ACC for Seminar Proposal	
5	28/01/2019	Joined Seminar Proposal	
6	20/02/2019	Took the data	
7	03/02/2019	Revised Chapter III and IV	
8	15/03/2019	Checked Abstract	
9	18/03/2019	Checked All Chapters	
10	20/03/2019	Ready to Join Thesis Examination	












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1	22/05/2018	ACC for the title	
2	10/08/2018	Submit the proposal	
3	20/09/2018	Revised Chapter I	
4	22/11/2018	Revised Chapter II	
5	30/12/2019	Checked All Chapters	
6	28/01/2019	Joined Seminar Proposal	
7	22/02/2019	Took the data	
8	28/02/2019	Revised Chapter III	
9	07/03/2019	Revised Chapter VI	
10	15/03/2019	Checked All Chapters	
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DECLARATION

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I truly confess that this paper writing derived from my own ideas, except some quotations (directly or indirectly) which were adopted or taken from various sources include in the “references”. Scientifically, I took responsible for truthfulness of the data presented in this paper.

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ACKNOWLEDGMENT

By the name of Allah SWT, who has given blessing, grace, mercy, healthy and ability given to complete this study and to finish research report writing this thesis entitled “An Analysis of Figurative Language in Poetry Entitled Mending Wall By Robert Frost” .

This thesis is intended to fulfill one of the requirements for the award of Sarjana Degree in English Study Program FKIP UIR. The writer would not have possible to finish this thesis without the valuable help and advice from many people concerned. Therefore, the writer obligates to express her sincere and deep gratitude to:

1. Prof. Dr. H. Syafrinaldi, SH., MCL., the Rector of Islamic University of Riau
2. Miranti Eka Putri, S.Pd, M.Ed., deep gratitude for her as the first advisor at a time as the head of English Study Program for her supervision and guidance, thought, time, encouragement, patience, constructive, support, helps and comments, to improving this final project for its finalization.
3. Andi Idayani, S.Pd, M.Pd., sincere thanks for her as the second advisor, for patience, constructive and comments in improving this final project for its finalization.
4. All of lecturers in English Education Department and all staffs who helped me to process the thesis administration.
5. My beloved Parents, Renny Silvia, S.Pd, Yohanif Rizon, Erick Suryadi, Sri Devita, S.Pd, Hj. Farida Halim, H. Boestami, As, all of my others parents, and

all of my big family that always pray for me and support me to finish this thesis.

Finally, the researcher realizes that this thesis is still far from being perfect. Therefore, constructive criticism and suggestions are expected from the reader for the perfection of this thesis.

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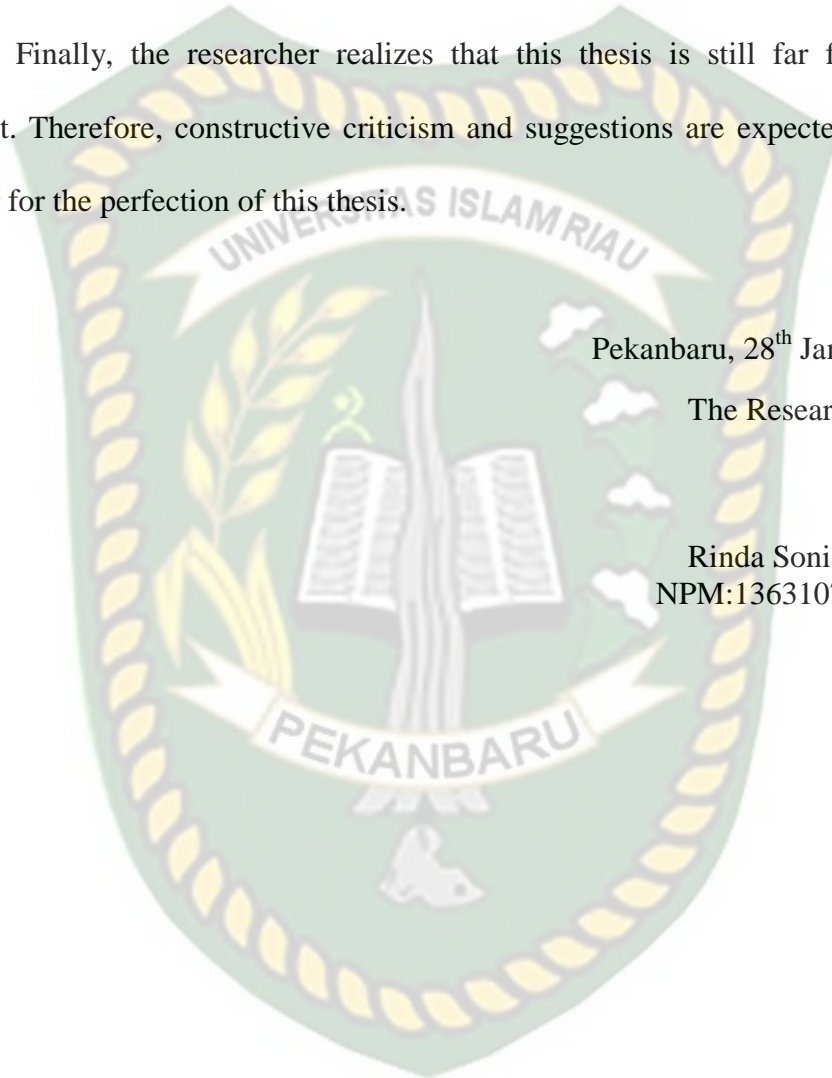


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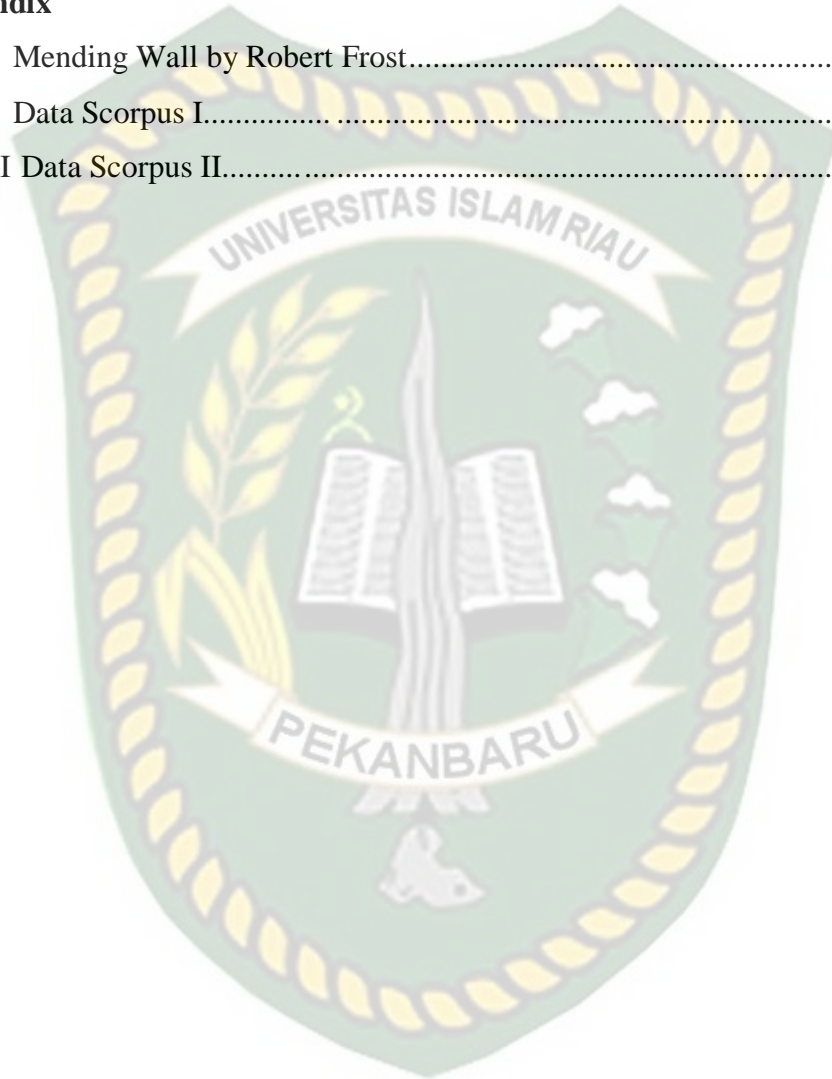
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ABSTRACT

Rinda Sonia. 2019. **An Analysis of Figurative language in Poetry entitled Mending Wall by Robert Frost.** Skripsi. Pekanbaru: English Study Program, Education and Teacher Training Faculty, Universitas Islam Riau

Keywords: *Figurative Language, Mending Wall, Robert Frost*

This research discusses about Figurative Languages Used In Mending Wall by Robert Frost's Poems. These poems are chosen because the poems are masterpieces and constructed by various figurative languages than other poems. In addition, these poems also gives advise on responsibility and respect. There are three research questions in this research to discuss: 1) What are the types of figurative languages found in poetry entitled Mending Wall by Robert Frost? 2) What is the Function of figurative languages found in Poetry entitled Mending Wall by Robert Frost? 3) What is the most dominant figurative language used in Poetry entitled Mending Wall by Robert Frost?

To conducts the research, the researcher uses Tjahyono's theory in analyzing figurative language In Poems Mending Wall by Robert Frost because this perception is appropriate to done this study. Tjahyono divided Figurative language into thirty nine types.

The result of this research shows that. The first, researcher concludes that poetry entitled Mending Wall by Robert Frost uses tautology, metaphor, symbol, personification, contradiction, repetition, rhetoric, simile. Second, Robert Frost uses at most eight figurative languages in the "Mending Wall". The last, the dominant figurative language that Robert Frost's used in his poem is symbol and personafication.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of The Research

Language is one of crucial tools of human beings to communicate one another. Without language, people will never able to communicate one another. People need language to communicate, to interact, and to get information from others. According to Harmer (2007) states that language is used widely for communication between people who do not share the same first (or even second) language. It means that language can be a primary necessity in human life. It has a big role for every people in making good relationship with others.

In learning and understanding language, people do not only understand the form of language, but also the meaning in it. There are many ways people do in delivering their idea to other people so that people can understand and catch the meaning of idea up. One of the ways that can be used is by poetry.

Here, the researcher agrees with Tjahjono. Tjahjono (2004:54) states that ‘figurative language is one of the important elements to write poetry’. Because in writing a poetry, the poet must choose appropriate word that be able to describe something clearly in the reader’s mind. Therefore, to imagination strengthening in order to achieve the desire effect, the poet must choose the specific words. The words have to mention the details of the characteristics in order to make the reader clearly and concretely can see things that are not really visible.

One of the Poetry that use figurative language is poetry written by Robert Frost. The researcher is interested in analyzing Robert Frost's Poetry because his Poetry express his personal life and behavior. In the other hand, Robert Frost's poetry also describes about the life of society around. In this research, the researcher wants to focus on the dominant figurative language used in Robert Frost's poetry especially in his Poetry entitled Mending Wall.

In this research, the researcher wants to know deeply about the meaning of figurative language in Poetry entitled Mending Wall by Robert Frost. In the other hand, the researcher wants to increase knowledge about figurative language on Robert Frost's Poetry. To analyzing this study, the researcher uses Tjahyono's perception because this perception is appropriate to done this study based on the research questions of the study. That is why the researcher intends to conduct her research of figurative language in poetry entitle An Analysis Figurative Languages Used In Poetry entitled Mending Wall by Robert Frost'.

1.2 Identification of the Problem

In this research, the writer focuses to analyzing the poetry entitled Mending Wall by Robert Frost that used figurative language. As we know that when I read a poetry sometimes I will find some terms that are difficult to understand because there will be so many style of language especially figurative language expressions that I will never find in our daily conversation. It is important for me to know the meaning of the figurative language found in a poetry and we can imagine what happens or emotion of the poetry.

1.3 Formulation of the Problem

Based on the researcher background, the writer formulate the problem of this research below:

1. What are the types of figurative languages found in poetry entitled Mending Wall by Robert Frost?
2. What is the Function of figurative languages found in Poetry entitled Mending Wall by Robert Frost?
3. What is the most dominant figurative language used in Poetry entitled Mending Wall by Robert Frost?

1.4 Objective of the Research

Based on the statement above, the objective of the research are:

1. To find out the types of figurative languages used in Poetry entitled Mending Wall by Robert Frost.
2. To reveal the function of figurative language used in Poetry entitled Mending Wall by Robert Frost.
3. To find out the dominant figurative language used in Poetry entitled Mending Wall by Robert Frost.

1.5 Significance of the Research

This research is expected to give many benefit to the students, the lecturers and the next researchers, especially for students, lecturers and next researchers of English study program at FKIP UIR .

1. For the Students

This research will give some knowledge for students such as:

1. It will increase their knowledge about figurative language and how to analyzing figurative language.
2. Having lots of information about semantics especially figurative language.
3. It might show the students the importance of studying about figurative language.

2. The Lecturer

The researcher hopes this research could help the lecturers to motivate the students to improve their knowledge about Figurative Language and make the students interested in semantic.

3. The next Researcher

This study can be use as a reference for the student who want to conduct the similar study.

1.6 Assumption

Based on the explanation and formulation above, the writer makes assumption of this research below: The researcher assumes in poetry entitled Mending Wall by Robert Frost., that are many types of the language such as kinds of figurative language.

1.7 Definition of the Key Terms

In order to avoid misunderstanding and miss interpretation of the topic of this research, the writer would give the definition of the terms used as follows:

1.7.1 Figurative Language

Figurative language refers to words, and groups of words, that exaggerate or alter the usual meaning in figures of speeches of the component of words (Kennedy,1983:479). In this research Figurative language is language that uses words or expressions with a meaning that is different from the literal interpretation.

1.7.2 Poetry

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 Riffaterre (in Pradopo, 2007:77), poetry is indirect expression, meaning that is describes something by using connotative meaning. Then indirect expression caused by displacing of meaning, distorting of meaning, and creating of meaning.

1.7.3 Robert Frost

He is America's best loved poet of the twentieth century. He was born in San Francisco on March 26, 1874 and died on January 29, 1963. Robert Frost is

a four time Pulitzer Prize winning American poet, teacher, and lecturer wrote many popular and quoted poetry. His poetry have deep meaning and the figurative language to give poetic sense. The main aspect of Robert Frost's poetry is personal and universal. In one aspect, his poetry express about rural New England. He uses selection of the language, idioms, intonations, rhythms the actual speech habits of the region for his poetry. He published his first two volumes of verse, *A Boy's Will* (1913) and *North of Boston* (1914). In the next year, he republished it in New York. In 1916, Robert Frost published *Mountain Interval*, and then in 1923, he received a Pulitzer Prize in poetry for New Hampshire. Besides, he also received many honorary degrees. Foerster and Falk (1962:905) in their book *American Poetry And Prose* explained that there are twenty five Robert Frost's poetry. Those are *Mowing*, *The Tuft of Flowers*, *Reluctance*, *The Death of Hired Man*, *Dust of Snow*, *Mending Wall*, *The Pasture*, *Home Burial*, *The Black Cottage*, *Birches*, *The Road Not Taken*, *An Old Man's Winter Night*, *Not to Keep*, *The Oven Bird*, *Out Out*, *Fire and Ice*, *New Hampshire*, *Two Tramps in Mud Time* *Ora Full Time Interest*, *Departmental Or My Aunt Jerry*, *A Considerable Speck*, *The Gift Outright*, *Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening*, *Once by the Pasific*, *Tree at My Window*, *Desert Places*.

1.8 Source of the Data

The data of this research are taken from one of poetry collection by Robert Frost. Poetry consists of words, phrase, sentences, and stanzas. Robert Frost poetry titled *Mending Wall* is taken from *American Poetry and Prose* that

available on book. This book is written by Norman Foerster and Robert Falk, published by Houghton Mifflin Company of Boston in 1960.

1.9 Research Methodology

This section will be discuss about research method which the researcher will explain clearly below.

1.9.1 Method of the Research

The method of this research is descriptive qualitative to analyze of figurative language in poetry entitled mending wall by Robert Frost. It means in qualitative research have description quality and disposed used analysis with qualitative approached. This is based on the process of investigation involving description and interpretation that could be assigned without manipulating variables.

1.9.2 Instrument of the research

According to qualitative research, human is the best instrument for grasping the meaning people gives the events in their lives. In this research, the researcher is the main instrument. The researcher directly observed the Poetry entitled Mending Wall by Robert Frost. In this research, the writer analyzed the song lyric to find the figurative language used in that song and to find the meaning of that figurative language uses.

1.9.3 Data Collection Technique

The researcher is collecting the data by library research because the data are gained from written materials which are relevant with the object of the research. The data of this study are taken from the line that containing of figurative language of poetry written by Robert frost. The steps of collecting the data are as follows:

1. Searching poetry written by Robert Frost by online and offline.
2. Reading and understanding Robert Frost poetry
3. Selecting poetry that contain many figurative languages.
4. Identifying Robert Frost poetry line by line to find the figurative language.
5. Classifying the data into several categories of figurative language.
6. Identifying the general and detail meanings of the poetry.

1.9.4 Data Analysis Technique

The researcher conducts four steps in analyzing the data. The steps are consists of reading, classifying the data, identifying the data and making conclusion.

After collecting data, the first step done by the researcher is read the poetry. The researcher read poetry carefully and tries to understand the meaning of poetry. The second is classifying the data into classes of figurative language. The classifying figurative language line by line that contain figurative language in each poetry. The third is identifying the general and detail meaning of the

poetry and applying the figurative language theory based on the statement of the problem. The last step is making conclusion.



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CHAPTER II

RELATED THEORIES

This chapter presents the results of the reviewing of some theories that are relevant to the problems. The reviewed theories related to poetry, new criticism, and definition of figurative language, types of figurative languages, Robert Frost and previous research.

2.1 Poetry

According to Tjahjono (2010: 5) poetry is literary thought that able to bring a new atmosphere, which could invite the readers to enter the meditation area and self-reflection. Olillaand Jantas(2006) stated that “Poetry is any kind of verbal or written language that is structured rhythmically and is meant to tell a story, or express any kind of emotion, idea, or state of being”. Besides, Arnold (1973:161) stated that “Poetry attaches the emotion to the idea; the idea is the fact. The stronger part of our religion to-day is its unconscious poetry”. There are many poets who wrote poems about poetry or poetry itself. Unconsciously, in the poem, the poets reveal what is poetry for himself as a poet. Poetry has specificity on the density of the rhythm, and typography than other literary works such prose and drama. Rhythm is one of forming the aesthetic effect of poetry. Whereas, in typography, the expression in the form of poetry is formed by lines and stanzas. Lines and stanzas are as characteristics of visual poetry. In addition, the language in poetry is also different from other literary works because poetry is influenced

by two things, namely the nature of the density of expression in poetry and corridor aesthetics.

2.2 Literary Criticism

Literary criticism is one of the objects of literary studies which is analysis, interpretation, and assessment. The analysis conducted with deciphers the elements that build literary works and draw a relationship between these elements. While, interpreting can be interpreted as clarifying the intent of literary work by focusing on ambiguity figuratively, and clarifying the meaning of literary work. Then, assessment has meaning to demonstrate the value of literary work by departing the analysis and interpretation has been done. In this case, the assessment depends on types and the basic of literary criticism of a critic.

2.3 Figurative Language

Figurative language is figure of speech that uses words or expression with a meaning that is different from the literal interpretation. Figurative language or figure of speech is imagination of figure of speech that has more meaning. Werren and Martin (in Amriani: 2009) stated that “figure of speech is a departure form the ordinary form the expression or the ordinary course of idea in order to produce a greater effect”. Figurative language is used to describe an object, person, or situation by comparing it with something else. According to Perrine (in Arp, 2010:73), figurative language is figure of speech that cannot be taken literally (or should not be taken literally only). There are some reasons of using figurative language. The first is figurative language afford the reader imaginative pleasure.

Second is figurative language is the way of bringing additional imagery into verse, and multiplying the sense appeal of poetry. Third is the way of adding emotional intensity to otherwise merely informative statements and of conveying attitudes along with information. The last is as the way to saying much in brief compass. Perrine, divided figurative language into twelve kinds, those are simile, metaphor, personification, apostrophe, metonymy, symbol, allegory, paradox, overstatement, understatement, irony, and allusion. Moreover, there are some Indonesian man of letters one of all is Tengso Tjahyono. Tjahyono's perception is more detail than Perrine's perception. Tjahyono divided figurative language into four kinds in generally.

2.4 Types of Figurative Language

In book *Mendaki Gunung Puisi kearah Kegiatan Apresiaisi* written by Tengsoe Tjahjono (2010) explains that figurative language is divided into four kinds in generally. Those are comparison, affirmation, satire, and contradiction.

2.4.1 Comparison

Comparison figure of speech is a figure of speech used to express one thing with another by comparing it with the comparison's thing.

2.4.1.1 Personification

Personification is figure of speech that describe about inanimate object like human being. Personification gives human characteristics to inanimate object, animal, or idea. It is make the reader imagine things. The uses of personification

which is found in one of Edgar Allan's Poems, for example in A Dream within a Dream.

*I stand amid the roar
Of a surf-tormented shore,
And I hold within my hand
Grains of the golden sand-*

In line /Of a surf-tormented shore/ the poet describes the word a surf as human characteristic.

2.4.1.2 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.

Metaphor can be found in the line of Robert Herrick's poem in Walidain (2012)

*You are a tulip seen today
But, dearest, of so short to stay
That where you grew scarce man can say*

In the line first line / You are a tulip seen today/, the poet compare his lover with tulip flower.

2.4.1.3 Simile

Simile and metaphor are both used to compare unlike things. However, simile is indirect comparison and metaphor is direct comparison. Werren and Martin (in Amriani: 2009) stated that “a comparison made between to objects of different kinds distinction between them is in the expression that uses. The comparison in simile is expressed by word as like, as, than, similar to, resembles, or seems, but in metaphor the comparison is uses words is, are, was, were (Tjahjono, 2010:59).

We can find one of poems that use simile in Robert Burn’s poem

My love is like a red, a red rose

That’s newly spring in june

My love is like the melodies

That’s Sweetly played in tune

Based on the stanza above, the simile is found in the first line /My love is like a red, a red rose/. In this line, the poet compares his lover with rose.

2.4.1.4 Metonymy

Metonymy is figure of speech that equates a thing with other things or replaces it. One of the example of metonymy is found in Joko Priyanto’s poem, entitle *Di Sepanjang Pasteur* :

Di sepanjang Pasteur kami meninggalkan matahari

Menyambut bulan dengan melihat-lihat roda-roda

Good year berlari-lari, mengejar kabut-kabut

Menelan batang-batang hijau baris-berbaris

(Tjahjono: 2010:60)

Metonymy in this poem found in the words *Di sepanjang Pasteur*. Pasteur is the name of one of the street in Bandung. *Di sepanjang Pasteur* means the length of pastur street.

2.4.1.5 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.

One of the example of symbol is found in Robert Frost's poem, entitle *Wind and Window Flower*

*Lovers, forget your love,
And list to the love of these,
She a window flower,
And he a winter breeze.*

The symbol is in the line three */She a window flower,/. A window flower is a symbol of woman.*

2.4.1.6 Litotes

Litotes is a figure of speech that uses the words of opposite meaning with real intention to humble them and weakening the sense.

For example

The nurse is not a fool .it means that the nurse is clever.

2.4.1.7 Euphemism

Euphemism is figure of speech which uses other word to express the literal meaning to make politeness.

For example:

The old man passed away

Passed away instead died.

2.4.1.8 Hyperbole

Hyperbole is exaggeration utterance. It is used to state something or situation exaggeration not intended to be taken literally (Tjahjono, 2010:65). Minot (1998:62) sated that “Hyperbole is usually defined as extreme exaggeration, but in most cases it is a metaphorical exaggeration as well. Shakespear for example, in sonnet 3, writes, “Thou doest beguile the world,” meaning that his love charms everyone”.

2.4.1.9 Synecdoche

Tjahjono (2010: 67) divided synecdoche into two part, those are Pars Pro Toto and Pars Totem Pro Parte. Pars Pro Toto is a part of the whole and Pars Totem Pro Parte is the opposite of the Pars Pro Toto, when the whole stand for its part.

One of the examples of synecdoche is found in poem The fish written by Rupert Brooke.

O world of lips, O world of laughter.

Where hope is fleet and thought flies after,
Of flights in the clear night, of cries

In / O world of lips, O world of laughter/ the poet uses synecdoche of Pars Pro Toto to describe specific thing to mean a general thing.

2.4.1.10 Allusion

Allusion is figure of speech uses expression that commonly used by someone. According to Rose (xx: 53) allusions are means of reinforcing the emotion or the ideas of one's own work with the emotion or ideas of another work or occasion.

Allusion can be found in the line of The Burial of Dead written by T.S. Eliot's.

*Summer surprised us,
coming over the Starnbergersee
With a shower of rain;
we stopped in the colonnade,
And went on in sunlight,
into the Hofgarten,
And drank coffee,
and talked for an hour.*

In this poem, Eliot uses the places in Germany Starnbergersee and Hofgarten to describe the beauty of life.

2.4.1.11 Periphrasis

Periphrasis is a figure of speech that describes a word or phrase with a set of words that have the same meaning.

2.4.1.12 Antonomasia

Antonomasia is a figure of speech that mentions the name of a person with another term in accordance with the characteristics of the person.

2.4.1.13 Allegory

Allegory is a figure of speech that makes the entire text of the poem is a figurative portrayal. It means that all of figurative portrayal is a picture of it or any other event. (Tjahjono, 2010:72)

2.4.2 Affirmation

Affirmation is a figure of speech trying to give emphasizing toward the meaning of a word or expression. It is created by repeating same words or phrases, same meaning, and others many times.

2.4.2.1 Pleonasm

Pleonasm explains a word that basically it does not need to be explained because from a word has clear meaning. However, it is usually used for emphasizing meaning.

2.4.2.2 Parallelism

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

parallelism is a figure of speech that put a same word or same words repeatedly in the end of each line of poem.

The example of parallelism is found in Shakespear's poem entitle *Richard*

II :

*This royal throne of kings, this scepter'd isle,
This earth of majesty, this seats of Mars,
This other Eden, demi-paradise,
This fortress built by nature of herself*

2.4.2.3 Repetition

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

The example of repetition is found in poem *Snow* written by Mary Ann Hoberman

*Snow on the steps
And snow on my feet
Snow on the sidewalk
Snow on the sidewalk
Down the street*

2.4.2.4 Tautology

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

For example in Shakespear's poem entitle *Dirge*

Come away, come away, death,

*And in sad cypres let me be laid;
Fly away, fly away breath;
I am slain by a fair cruel maid.*

In the stanza above, Shakespeare repeats words come away twice in the first sentence. Then, he always repeats word fly away twice in the third sentence.

2.4.2.5 Symmetry

Symmetry is a figure of speech that emphasizes the understanding of a word, phrase, or sentence with another sentence which has a comparable sense.

2.4.2.6 Climax

The climax is a figure of speech that claims some things that gradually become greater.

2.4.2.7 Anticlimax

Anticlimax is a figure of speech that says some things in a row, gradually weaker or the meaning is more limited.

2.4.2.8 Asyndeton

Asyndeton is a figure of speech that says some things in a row without using conjunctions.

For example in poem Julius Caesar written by Shakespear

*ANTONY: o mighty caesar! Dost thou lie so low?
Are all thy conquest, glories, triumphs, spoils,
Shrunk to this little measure? Fare thee well.*

2.4.2.9 Polysyndeton

Polysyndeton is a figure of speech that says some things in a row by using conjunctions.

For example in poem The Sound and the Fury by William Faulkner

*Luster came away from the flower tree **and** we
Went along the fence **and** they stopped **and** we
Stopped **and** I looked through the fence while
Luster was hunting in the grass.*

2.4.2.10 Inversion

Inversion is a figure of speech that arrange sentence in the structure of predicate-subject, not subject-predicate. Sometimes, it is called opposite arrangement.

2.4.2.11 Rhetoric

Rhetoric is figure of speech in a question form that does not require an answer.

The example in poem Harlem written by Langston Hughes

*What happens to a dream deferred
Does it dry up like a raisin in the sun?
Or fester like a sore and then run?
Does it stink like rotten meat?*

2.4.2.12 Correction

Correction is a figure of speech that corrects the wrong words and show right words. That error may be intentional or unintentional.

2.4.2.13 Enumeration

Enumeration is a figure of speech that causes several events connected each other so it becomes a single unit.

2.4.1.14 Ellipsis

Ellipsis is a figure of speech that uses sentence with the structure of the sentence with a sentence and release one of the elements, whether the subject of whether the predicate.

2.4.2.15 Interruption

Interruption is the figure of speech that inserts words or phrases into sentences in order to clearer in the meaning of sentence.

2.4.2.16 Exclamation

Exclamation is a figure of speech that uses words exclamation to emphasize.

The example of exclamation in poem Dedicated to the one I didn't write this for written by Drake J. Eszes.

*Blinking rapidly for hope to notice your sadness.
While your light bulb remains cracked
Go away!
Ok, back to it.*

2.4.3 Contradiction

Contradiction is a figure of speech which opposes a thing with another thing. This opposition is to emphasize the intention.

2.4.3.1 Paradox

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

The symbol can be found in one of poem Morning Song written by Sylvia Plath

*Oue voice echo, magnifying your arrival. New statue.
In a drafty museum, your nakedness
Shadows our safety.
We stand round blankly as awalls.*

I'm no more your mother

*Than the cloud that distills a mirror to reflect its own slow
Effacement at the wind's hand*

The paradox is found in line /I'm no more your mother/. Actually, this expression is contradictory but in fact the relation between mother and her children is too big.

2.4.3.2 Contradiction in Terminis

A contradiction in terminis is a figure of speech that contains the phrase that contra with what was mentioned earlier.

2.4.3.3 Antithesis

Antithesis is a figure of speech that contains a blend of opposite word.

For example in poem *Paradise Lost* written by John Milten

*Here for his envy, will not drive us hence:
Here we may reign secure, and in my choice
To reign is worth ambition though in Hell:
Better to reign in **Hell**, then serve in **Heaven**.*

In the line above, the contrasting idea is in the word *Hell-Heaven*.

2.4.3.4 Occupational

Occupational is a figure of speech that denies a thing, but give explanation later on.

2.4.3.5 Anachronism

Anachronism is a figure of speech that the statements are not suitable with the events or history.

2.4.4 Satire

Satire is a figure of speech that used to tease, from soft satire as for fun up to rude satire as unhappiness expression.

2.4.4.1 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).

2.4.4.2 Cynicism

Cynicism is almost similar to irony, but the word used is close to rude words.

2.4.4.3 Sarcasm

Sarcasm is a satire that has the rudest words. It is dirty words and impolite.

For example in short dialogue written by Chris McCarthy

Friend : I only got 15 % on my history test

You : Well done! I'm very impressed

2.5 Robert Frost

Robert Lee Frost or Robert Frost is one of the great most widely celebrated of American poets during his lifetime he received four Pulitzer prize for his poetry and his work are still widely anthologized in collection of American poetry and school literature text book (McGlenn, 2010:3). He is America's best loved poet of the twentieth century. He was born in San Francisco on March 26, 1874 and died on January 29, 1963. The main aspect of Robert Frost's poems is personal and universal. In one aspect, his poetry express about rural New England. He uses selection of the language, idioms, intonations, rhythms the actual speech habits of the region for his poems. He published his first two volumes of verse, *A Boy's Will* in 1913 and *North of Boston* in 1914. *A Boy's Will* was followed in 1914 by a second collection, *North of Boston*, that introduce some of the most popular poems in all of Frost's work, among them "Mending Wall", "The Death of Hired Man", "Home Burial", and "After Apple Picking". In 1916, Robert Frost published *Mountain Interval*, and then in 1923, he received a Pulitzer Prize in poetry for New Hampshire and other volumes keep coming, including in his late years, two "mosques." Repeatedly a Pulitzer Prize Winner. Besides, he also received many honorary degrees (Foerster& Falk, 1962:905).

In book *Poems by Robert Frost: A Boy's Will and North of Boston* (2010), McGlinn explains that "Frost exploring the emotion of the romantic lover whose yearning for love is largely unfulfilled and is reflected in the natural setting Love and Questions, "A Late Walk", "Wind and Window Flower", "Flower Gathering", "A Dream Pang", "A Line Storm Song"". Whereas, North of Boston is romantic verse with its ever benign view of nature, its didactic emphasis, and its slavish conformity to established verse forms of theme. The natural world, Frost overturned the Emersonian concept of nature as healer and mentor in a poem in *A Boy's Will* "Storm Fear", a grim picture of a blizzard as ragging beast that dearest the inhabitants of an isolated house o come outside and be killed. In such later poems as "The Hill Wife" and "Stopping by Woods on Snowy Evening" the benign surface of nature cloaks potential dangers, and death itself lurks behind dark, mysterious trees. Nature's frolicsome aspect predominates in other poems such as "Birches," where a destructive ice storm is recalled as a thing of memorable beauty. Although Frost is known to many as essentially a "happy" poet, the tragic elements in life continued to mark his poems, from "Out, Out—" (1916), in which a lad's hand is severed and life ended, to a fine verse entitled "The Fear of Man" from *Steeple Bush*, in which human release from pervading fear is contained in the image of a breathless dash through the nighttime city from the security of one faint street lamp to another just as faint. Even in his final volume, *In the Clearing*, so filled with the stubborn courage of old age, Frost portrays human security as a rather tiny and quite vulnerable opening in a thickly grown forest, a pinpoint of light against which the encroaching trees cast their

very real threat of darkness. His popularity begun during the First World War, persisted through the succeeding decades. He is America's best loved poet of the twentieth century. (Ensylopedia Britanica)

The masterpieces of Robert Frost are Directive, Fire and Ice, The Road Not Taken, Stopping by Woods on Snowy Evening, Mending Wall, and a half dozen others (Yezzi: 2010).

Mending Wall is the second collection of poetry in North of Boston. It was written in 1913 and published in 1914. Mending Wall has become one of the most anthologized poetry in modern literature.

This poetry tells about a story drawn from rural New England. It is deals with distance and tensions between man in which the poem explores the contradictions in life and humanity.

2.6 Previous Researches

The researcher takes three of the relevant thesis as previous study. First is Imawati (2011). Her study entitles *Symbol of Life in Robert Frost's Poems*. Imawati discusses about interpretation and symbolism of life in Robert Frost's poems. In her analysis, she uses structuralism approach. This method is uses to inquiry, applying linguistic theory to a wide array of object and activities that influence by cultural anthropology who studied myths, kinship system, rituals, etc. to conduct her research, she uses qualitative method. The qualitative method is used to interpret the symbolism in Robert Frost's poems. The poems was analyzing by Imawati are Nothing Gold Can Stay, Spring pools, The oven Bird,

and Fire and Ice. The result of her study shows that the symbols are found in Robert Frost's poems is natural, private, and conventional symbol. The dominant symbols that are used by Robert Frost are private symbol. Then, the symbolic meaning that found is absolutely connotative meaning. The differences from the researcher's research are the title of the poem and the theory that the researcher uses. Besides, the previous researcher focused on symbol while the researcher focuses on figurative language.

Second is Damanhuri (2011). His thesis entitles Imagery and Figurative Language Analysis on Robert Frost's Poems: To Earthward and Wind and Window Flower. Damanhuri focuses on analysis of the intrinsic element of the poem. He analyzes imagery and figurative language in Robert Frost's poem. The poems that were analyzed are To Edward and Wind and Window Flower. To conduct his research, Damanhuri uses descriptive qualitative method. He uses the theory of imagery and figurative language by analyzing the structure of the poem. He also defines the meaning of the lines that contain imageries, figurative language and the meaning of the poems. The result of his study shows that there are many kinds of imagery and figurative language used in Robert Frost's poems. In poem To Edward, Damanhuri finds visual imagery, auditory imagery, olfactory imagery, organic imagery, and the only one figurative language, such as hyperbole. Then, in poem Wind and Window Flower, he finds visual imagery and auditory imagery. In figurative language, he finds metaphor, personification, and hyperbole. The differences from the researcher's thesis are the title of poetry and

research method. The previous researcher used descriptive qualitative while the researcher takes literary criticism.

The last is Ferani (2012). Her thesis entitles *Pencitraan Kematian Dalam Puisi Out Out Karya Robert Frost*. In her thesis, Ferrani focuses on imagery of death. The aims of her study are to describe the intrinsic and extrinsic elements, which explain about death. The intrinsic and extrinsic aspects are used to describe figurative language, imagery, tone, theme, and explain about people's reactions to death. In her study, Ferrani uses two methods; those are library research and structural approach. She uses library research to get theory about death and moral value.

CHAPTER III

DATA ANALYSIS

This chapter presents the analysis of Mending Wall poetry by Robert Frost. In this chapter, the researcher would like to answer the research questions which have been stated in the chapter one by presenting the data and analyzing them.

3.1 The Finding Types of Figurative Language Used in Mending Wall Poetry by Robert Frost

In these findings, the researcher finds the types and the meaning of figurative language used in Mending Wall Poetry of Robert Frost dealing with the figurative language using Tjahyono's theory.

3.1.1 Data Mending Wall by Robert Frost

1. Data 1

“Something there is that doesn't love a wall “ (line 1)

The verse above is *personification*. In this line, the researcher found the word that inanimate things, as animate by give some attributes in inanimate things. So, that people who read it guess it can ddoes everything like human being. The narrator uses personification to emphasize that the boulders really blocked both of the narrator and the neighbor.

2. Data 2

“That sends the frozen-ground-swell under it” (line 2)

The verse above is *personification*. In this line, *That sends the frozen-ground-swell under it*, is kind of personification. This sentences consist of giving human characteristic to an animate object, it will behave as human do. The narrator describes his situation with his neighbor, where their relationship is not warm enough.

3. Data 3

“And spills the upper boulders in the sun” (line 3)

The verse above is *anaphora parallelism*. In this third line, *And spills the upper boulders in the sun*, is kind of *anaphora parallelism*. This sentences consist put a same word or same words repeatedly in the beginning of each line of poem.

4. Data 6

“I have come after them and made repair” (line 6)

The verse above is *polysyndeton*. Polysyndeton is a figure of speech that says somethings in a row by conjunctions. Then, “and” in this sentences as conjunctions.

5. Data 7

“Where they have left not one stone on a stone” (line 7)

The verse above is *tautology*. Tautology is a figure of speech that repeats a word or group of words in a sentence several times. The narrator repeats words stone twice in the first sentence.

6. Data 9

“To please the yelping dogs. The gaps I mean” (line 9)

The verse above is *hyperbole*. Hyperbole is exaggeration not intended to be taken literally. The narrator explains about the discrepancy between the narrator and his neighbor.

7. Data 10

“No one has seen them made or heard them made” (line 10)

The verse above is *tautology*. Tautology is a figure of speech that repeats a word or group of words in a sentence several times. The narrator repeats words stone twice in the first sentence.

Polysyndeton

8. Data 14

“And set the *wall* between us once again”. (line 14)

The verse above is *symbols*. In line fourteen And set the wall between us once again the symbol is represented by word wall. Wall is the symbol of preclusion.

9. Data 16

“To *each* the boulders that have fallen *to each*” (line 16)

The verse above is *tautology*. In this line, the researcher found the word *to each* repeats twice in a line. The narrator uses tautology to emphasize that the boulders really blocked both of the narrator and the neighbor.

10. Data 24

“He is *all pine* and I am *apple orchard*”. (line 24)

The verse above is *symbols*. In this line, He is all pine and I am apple orchard the symbol is represented by words *all pine* and *apple orchard*. The narrator uses these words to symbolize the dissimilarity between his neighbor and him selves. Based on the characteristics both of them, pine is inalterable but apple is useful. It means that the narrator is better than the neighbor.

11. Data 25

“My Apple trees will never get across”. (line 25)

The verse above is *personification*. In the line twenty five, *my apple trees* will never get across is uses personification. Personification is represented by word *apple trees*. In the fact, *apple trees* is a plant. It means the *apple trees* is not human. While the narrator explains that the *apple trees* will never get across. It is impossible because human only can do it. So, in this line, the narrator personifies *apple trees* like an human being.

12. Data 27

“He only says, *“Good fences make good neighbors”*”. (line 27)

The verse above is *personification*. In the line twenty seven he only says, ‘Good fences make good neighbors’ uses personification. Personification is represented by word *fences*. As we know, *fences* is a thing but this line explains that the fence can make a good neighbor. It is impossible *fences* can make a good neighbor because only human that can make a good neighbor.

13. Data 28

“Spring is the mischief in me, and I wonder”. (line 28)

The verse above is *personification*. In the line twenty eight, *spring* is the mischief in me, and I wonder is uses personification. Personification is represented by word *spring*. In the fact, *spring* is the season between winter and summer. It means that *spring* is not human. While, the narrator explains that the *spring* is the mischief in me. It is impossible because human only can do it. So, in this line, the narrator personifies *spring* as the thief.

14. Data 28

”*Spring is the mischief in me, and I wonder*”. (line 28)

The verse above is *contradiction*. When we look at the lines above, there is uncountable case between the previously mentioned case and the mentioned hereinafter. As we know, *spring* is the season when plants start to grow again. It makes a person be happy. However, the narrator considers that *spring* has stolen his happiness. Thus, the narrator explains that the word *spring* is contrary to word mischief that describes plight. So, this line included in contradiction.

15. Data 30

“*Why do they make good neighbors? Isn't it*” (line 30)

Rhetoric is figure of speech in a question form that does not require an answer. In this poem, rhetoric can be found in line thirty

Why do they make good neighbors?

16. Data 41

“*In each hand, like an old-stone savage armed*”. (line 41)

The *simile* is found in the line thirty nine to line forty one he said it for himself. I see him there bringing a stone grasped firmly by the top in each hand,

like an old-stone savage armed. Here, the narrator compares he or neighbor as an old stone savage armed.

17. Data 46

He says again, "*Good fences make good neighbor*". (line 46)

The verse above is Repetition. In this line, the narrator repeats the line in the last line. The narrator repeats this line twice in order to emphasis his strong feeling. The narrator thinks that the wall is crucial maintaining relationship between them.

This poem tells about the contradiction between the narrator and his neighbor. Initially, the narrator explains that he was disagreeing with the stone wall separate them. However, his neighbor decided to build it. Afterward, in one day, the hunters damage the wall. It is explained by line five to nine. The narrator wants to open his eyes to wreck his wall. Because the narrator sure that their relationship will be well without the wall. However, his neighbor decided to rebuild it. Fretfully, the narrator called him selves. It shows in line thirty six to thirty eight. Then, in line twenty four, he compares him selves with his neighbor. His neighbor is egoistically but he is useful like an apple which is bear fruit. In line twenty seven and forty six, the narrator explains that creates good relation and harmony between each other person. In conclusion, the narrator writes this poem to tell the reader that we have to live in harmony with the neighbor because relationship is important in society.

3.1.2 Type of Figurative Language

Based on the data presentation above, the first analysis is to find the type of figurative language. Then, in this research, the researcher finds out the several

types of figurative language used in poetry by Robert Frost entitled Mending Wall.

No.	Figurative Language	Mending Wall
1.	Tautology	2
2.	Metaphor	1
3.	Symbol	2
4.	Personification	4
5.	Contradiction	1
6.	Repetition	1
7.	Rhetoric	2
8.	Simile	1
9.	Metaphor	1
10.	Polysyndeton	2
11.	Anaphora Parallelism	1
12.	Hyperbole	1

Based on data classification above, the researcher finds figurative language uses Tjahyono's theory. The researcher finds the several types of figurative language used in poetry by Robert Frost entitled Mending Wall; such as symbol, personification, tautology, metaphor, contradiction, repetition, rhetoric, and simile. Besides, the researcher also finds the dominant figurative language. The dominant figurative language that Robert Frost uses in poetry is personification. Robert Frost tends to use personifications in his poetry because personification has a deepful meaning to help the reader easy to understand the meaning of the poetry.

CHAPTER IV

SUGGESTION AND CONCLUSION

4.2 Suggestion

Dealing with the result of this research, the researcher would like gave some valuable suggestion are:

1. For The student: This research will give some knowledge for students such as:
 - a) It will increase their knowledge about figurative language and how to analyzing figurative language.
 - b) Having lots of information about semantics especially figurative language.
 - c) It might show the students the importance of studying about figurative language.
2. The writer hopes the next researcher can analyse the most dominant figurative language in other poetry by Robert Frost.

4.1 Conclusion

The result of this research shows that:

1. The researcher concludes that poetry entitled “Mending Wall” by Robert Frost uses tautology, metaphor, symbol, personification, contradiction, repetition, rhetoric, simile, polysyndeton, hyperbole, anaphora parallellism .
2. Robert Frost uses at most twelve figurative languages in the “Mending Wall”.
3. The most dominant figurative language that Robert Frost’s used in his poem is symbol and personafication.

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