

AN ANALYSIS OF IMAGERY ON COLLECTIONS OF POEMS WRITTEN BY ROBERT FROST

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ABSTRACT

The problem of this study is: "What kinds of imagery are used in the collection of Robert Frost's poems?". Therefore, the objective of this study is to describe the kinds of imagery in Robert Frost's poems entitled "*After Apple-Picking, Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening, The Road Not Taken, To Earthward, Wind and Window Flower, Out-Out, Fire and Ice, Nothing Gold Can Stay, Acquainted with the Night, and A Time To Talk*". The writer used content analysis to classify and analyze the data. The approach used in collecting the data was descriptive qualitative. After investigating the kinds of 10 collections of poems written by Robert Frost, the writer found 95 imagery. The imagery in Robert Frost's poems has been analyzed in kinds: (1) 37 visual, (2) 20 auditory, (3) 17 kinesthetic, (4) 9 organic, (5) 5 olfactory, (6) 4 tactile, and (7) 3 gustatory.

Keywords: Analysis, Imagery, Poems, Robert Frost

INTRODUCTION

Literature is the result of human thoughts, and feelings, which evoke the imagination power more generally and freely. Fiction in literary works is in the form of essays or experiences that can be poured into writing using interesting, non-standard language. Some experts define literary works as works of art, but the artwork in question is the result of imagination or creative writing (Musthafa, 2008: 22). Some forms of literary works are prose, poetry, and drama.

Poetry is a genre or type of literature. Often the term "poetry" is referred to as "rhyme". Poetry is a part of literary work that uses figurative and symbolic language. The use of the language with the choice of beautiful and meaningful vocabulary makes it interesting to study. The structure of poetry according to Waluyo (2010: 27) is built

by two main structures, namely, a physical structure that builds poetry from the outside and tends to be visible to the eye consisting of diction, imagery, concrete words, the figure of speech, rhyme, and typography. Then the inner structure built poetry from within that shows the writer's expression such as theme, tone, atmosphere, and message. The two elements cannot stand alone but are a unit and an element in which one scene shows the other elements are intertwined.

Especially on the physical structure, one of which is the imagery in poetry that involves some senses, such as sight, sound, smell, taste, touch, internal sensation, and movement in humans. The imagery of poetry is the expression of the poet's sensory experience into words and expressions so that a more concrete picture of the atmosphere is transformed. The expression causes the reader to seem to see something, hear something or feel something (Waluyo, 1987: 78). According to Pradopo (2007: 79) in poetry, to give a clear picture, to create a special atmosphere, to make (more) vivid images in the mind and senses, and also to attract attention, poets also use wishful images in the poem called image.

The imagery describes as if the reader feels the experience or events that occur in the poem written by the poets. Imagery in poetry is very important because it can make the reader better understand the meaning of poetry. However, poets sometimes pay less attention to the image of poetry. Although, the imagery of poetry will be more beautiful.

Some previous studies by Ofisowina (2018), Hidayatullah (2019), and Kusumawardhani (2020) that discussed about discussed the use of imagery in poems, but most of them were examined by other poets. Meanwhile the writers is interested in examining the imagery of poetry in a collection of poems by Robert Frost. The writers chose the poem because not many have read the imagery of the poem contained in the poem by Robert Frost.

RESEARCH METHOD

The writers described and analyzed the types and meanings in 10 of Robert Frost's poems, entitled *After Apple-Picking*, *Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening*, *The Road Not Taken*, *To Earthward*, *Wind and Window Flower*, *Out-Out*, *Fire and Ice*, *Nothing Gold Can Stay*, *Acquainted With The Night*, and *A Time To Talk*.

Research design is a research plan and produce that covers decisions-making from broad assumption to detailed data collection and analysis methods. This study used content analysis techniques or content analysis in every published poem or aphorism. Which says that content analysis techniques are used to understand symbolic messages in the form of documents, paintings, dances, songs, literary works, articles and so on in the form of unstructured data.

The approach used in this study is qualitative. An approach is a tool used to capture reality or phenomena. This study used content analysis because this study used non-numeric data that aimed to described and analyzed the types and meanings of images used in Robert Frost's poems. This study was conducted by formulating problems, collecting data, classifying data, and analyzing data.

In this study, the primary or main data came from Robert Frost's poems. The poems were analyzed based on their kinds and meanings of imagery used in Robert Frost's poems. If the primary data came from the Robert Frost's poems, the secondary data came from articles, books, journal, and other literatures.

The characteristics the main qualitative research is the writer as the main instrument. Then in this study, the writer who became the instrument that functioned not just as a data collection, but also the same time as a data analyst. Lincoln and Guba (1986) as quoted by Sugiyono stated that "The instrument of choice in naturalistic inquiry is the human. The statement above shows that in qualitative research, human must be a core instrument, because everything in this research does not have a definite form.

Data collection techniques are technique for collecting data. To get the data, the writers used Robert Frost's poetry as the data source and focus on the imagery. In this study, the data collection method used was document analysis. The step of data collection in this study were as follows: (1) repeat for several times to reading Robert Frost's poetry as the material, (2) every word, phrase, line and stanza in each poem utilized a checklist, (3) grouping data into a data collection table according to the classification of data in the form of imagery.

In conducted data analysis techniques, the writers used the following steps: (1) reading the 15 poems in Robert Frost poems, and then choose 10 poems of them to be analyzed, (2) looking at the theory that relates to imagery and finds Perrine's theory,

(3) reading and underlining the words of imagery found in the 10 poems, (4) classifying the kinds of imagery based on Perrine's theory; and (5) analyzing the imagery found in the ten poems and concluding the kinds of imagery found in the poems based on structure.

RESEARCH RESULT

Some findings in this study include the kinds of imagery based on the word classification (word and phrase) and the meanings of imagery. In this study, the writers analyzed 10 Robert Frost's poems entitled *After Apple-Picking*, *Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening*, *The Road Not Taken*, *To Earthward*, *Wind and Window Flower*, *Out-Out*, *Fire and Ice*, *Nothing Gold Can Stay*, *Acquainted with the Night*, and *A Time to Talk*.

After Apple-Picking

The poem "After Apple-Picking" consisted 42 lines. There were 5 kinds of imagery and 8 imageries in this poem, such as 3 visual, 1 olfactory, 1 kinesthetic and 2 auditory.

Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening

The poem "Stopping by Wood on a Snowy Evening" consisted 4 stanzas and 16 lines. There were 4 kinds of imagery and 11 imagery that used in this poem, such as 4 visual, 2 tactile, 3 kinesthetic, and 2 auditory.

The Road Not Taken

The poem "The Road Not Taken" consisted 4 stanzas and 20 lines. There were 3 kinds of imagery and 4 imagery that used in this poem, such as 1 visual, 2 auditory and 1 organic.

To Earthward

The poem "To Earthward" consisted 8 stanzas and 32 lines. There were 4 kinds of imagery and 9 imagery that used in this poem, such as 2 visual, 2 gustatory, 3 olfactory, and 2 organics.

Wind and Window Flower

The poem "Wind and Window Flower" consisted 7 stanzas and 28 lines. There were 2 kinds of imagery and 7 imagery that used in this poem, such as 6 visual and 1 auditory.

Out Out

The poem “Out-Out” consisted 24 lines. There were 5 kinds of imagery and 15 imagery that used in this poem, such as 4 visual, 7 auditory, 1 olfactory, 2 kinesthetic, and 1 organic.

Fire and Ice

The poem “Fire and Ice” consisted 9 lines. There were 5 kinds of imagery and 7 imagery that used in this poem, such as 2 visual, 2 tactile, 1 gustatory, 1 organic, and 1 kinesthetic.

Nothing Gold Can Stay

The poem “Nothing Gold Can Stay” consisted 8 lines. There were 3 kinds of imagery and 6 imagery that used in this poem, such as 4 visual, 1 organic, and 1 kinesthetic.

Acquainted With The Night

The poem “Acquainted with the Night” consisted 5 stanzas and 14 lines. There were 4 kinds of imagery and 20 imagery that used in this poem, such as 7 visual, 5 auditory, 5 kinesthetic, and 3 organic.

A Time to Talk

The poem “A Time to Talk” consisted 10 lines. There were 3 kinds of imagery and 9 imagery that used in this poem, such as 4 visual, 1 auditory, and 1 kinesthetic.

DISCUSSION

The writer discussed the kinds of imagery and the meaning used in the collection of poems written by Robert Frost. The collection of poems was used to examine the data based on answering the two formulated problems which are described in the first chapter. The explanation was described below. There are 95 words and phrases that used imagery found in 10 poems written by Robert Frost, entitled *After Apple-Picking*, *Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening*, *The Road Not Taken*, *To Earthward*, *Wind and Window Flower*, *Out-Out*, *Fire and Ice*, *Nothing Gold Can Stay*, *Acquainted with the Night*, and *A Time To Talk*.

Based on the results from the data that were got by the writer in finding, Robert Frost uses a lot of imagery. From visual, which consisted of 37 imageries in ten of ten

poems; auditory, which consisted of 20 imagery in seven of ten poems; kinesthetic, which consisted of 17 imagery in seven of ten poems; organic, which consisted of 9 imagery in six of ten poems, olfactory which consisted of 5 imagery in three of ten poems, tactile which consisted four imagery in two of poems and gustatory which consisted of 3 imagery in two of ten poems that can be found. It means that, visual imagery was most often appeared in ten Robert Frost's poems.

CONCLUSION

There are seven imagery found in collections of poems written by Robert Frost. After analyzing the data, the writer concluded some findings: there are 95 imagery such as visual, auditory, kinesthetic, organic, olfactory, tactile, and gustatory imagery. There are 37 visual, 20 auditory, 17 kinesthetic, 9 organic, 5 olfactory, 4 tactile, and 3 gustatory. It means that all of the imagery contains in ten of poems by Robert Frost.

Imagery that mostly appears in the ten poems by Robert Frost is visual imagery, as it is the only imagery that many appeals to the audiences. Visual imagery is easily caught by human sight almost at every environment. Since the poems are created from the nature, visual imagery has a close relation with it. This is proved as the writer have discussed in the previous chapters.

SUGGESTION

The writers suggest to find the beauty within the poem and who are interested in studying about the poem, of course, the reader must first understand what poem is. To make it comprehensive, the reader must gain the knowledge about it. To understand poem the readers, have to be aware of the supporting elements of poetry such as visual imagery. Because the readers can get the idea and the meaning of the poem if use those things. It means reading the poem with appreciative understanding derived from the knowledge about it. That's why study is actually not enough here and then leave it instantly, but the reader still has to improve it to gain more comprehensive understanding about the poem for being so many elements that should be discussed as the theme and symbol.

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