

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background and Problems

Language has an important role and it is used to communicate with other people in the society's daily life, whether spoken or written, to convey message, information or to show their social relationship to each other.

One word may have more than one meaning. The meaning of words depends on the context. When we read a book and novel we often find out a word which does not match with the meaning provided in the dictionary. Sometimes, we also find words which occur more than once within some words besides some terms which are categorized into idiomatic performance, especially in the meanings of poem.

In this case literature can be called as literary works. Literary works can be divided into story, short story, drama, and poem. These works do not only give us an entertainment but it can give us more education. In this case, many people express their feeling by making a poem. This literary work is simple and it has its own characteristic. Poem is a group of word, which is used to express their own experience in other to give an entertainment to the other. In this case poem can entertain us through words, sentence, and rhyme. This can arouse the audience feeling, emotion, and opinion. However in fact, most of the readers are usually confused in reading poem and they do not exactly understand about the meaning which is carried out by the poem itself (Suhendra, 2014 : 1).

I intend to analyze the meaning in poem because it is considered to be the result of imagination, and unique art work. For example, *Some say the world will end in fire*. There were two symbols, found the first is *world*, and second is *fire*. *Fire* itself is a symbol of many things. It could be love, war, apocalypse, destruction thing, spirit, motivation, brave, fight, greed, lust, and so on.

. The listeners almost ignore the meaning and the truth of message in the poem. That is the reason why I am interested in discussing about poem. Finally, from the analysis of meanings in poem we will give various opinions and there will be specific result when we analyze it based on some theories considered necessary.

1.2 Scope of Discussion

When we are talking about meaning of a word, it is important to be realized that one word can have more than one meaning. When we discuss about meaning in a poem, it is very interesting and nobody said it was simple. It is the same as analysis of meaning found in Robert Frost's poem. It is very wide if we discuss it from every side and in this case we need to make a limitation for the scope of discussion. The analysis is focused on one problem. That is : What types of meaning are found in the poem written by Robert Frost ?

1.3 Aims

The scientific writing should have aim. The aim can be a motivation or background of the actions in doing the research. The aim of this paper can be divided into three parts. They are general aim, specific aim, and academic aim.

The specific aim of writing this paper is to train and develop my knowledge about the meanings by applying the theories which have been gotten during my study in English Department. I would like to improve the knowledge and ability in English by conducting research and writing a paper.

The general aim to conduct this research is to give understanding about the meanings, especially the types of meaning found in poems, specifically those found in Robert Frost's poems.

The academic aim of this paper is to fulfill the last requirement. This research is conducted for completing one of the academic requirements to obtain S I degree from English Department, Faculty of Letters, Warmadewa university.

1.4 Theoretical Basis

Everything that we do must have the theoretical basis that guides and helps us to finish every work that we do. The theories are needed to support the validity of a scientific paper. In analyzing the collected data, in this paper I use the theory discussing about types of meaning proposed by Leech in his book entitled *Semantics* (1983). In relation to the meaning, Leech says as follows:

He states that :

“On this basis, I shall break down ‘meaning’ in its widest sense in : seven different ingredients, giving primary importance to logical meaning or (as I shall prefer to call it) CONCEPTUAL MEANING, the type meaning I was discussing earlier in connection with ‘semantic competence’. The six other types I shall consider are connotative meaning, social meaning, affective meaning, reflected meaning, collocative meaning, and thematic meaning” (Leech, 1983 : 9) .

To get wide understanding about what is defined by meaning, the concepts about it are also taken from some supporting book references. The main and supporting book references from which the concepts about the meaning are taken are all shown in the bibliography.

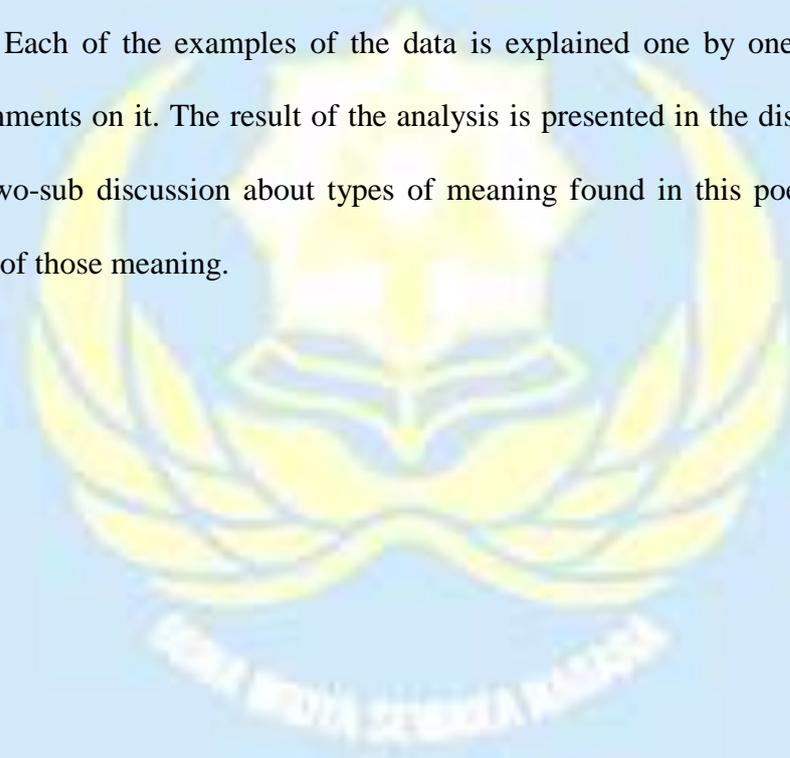
1.5 Method of Research

Method of research describes how the research is conducted. The method is needed in order to make a research to be successful. There are some methods that we must complete because without method of research the research cannot be able to be finished. The methods of this research are applied in three steps. They are data source, data collections, and data analysis.

The data for this paper are taken from poem written by Robert Frost. The poem uses unique art work of aristic writing from a result of human imagination. In this poem we can find many types of meaning and need to be analyzed for knowing the massage. That is the reason why I choose this poem as data source in this paper. It is to make feelings of the readers more interested in this poem because of the beauty of the words.

For the data collections, I use observation research method to collect the data. There are many steps used to collect the data. Firstly the writer reads the poem carefully, quotes the words and sentences, which have relationship with the topic. Finally, all the words and sentences are classified based on their types of meanings.

In analyzing the data, I use descriptive method in which the discussion is presented based on the theory, supported by examples in the form of the sentence. Each of the examples of the data is explained one by one by giving some comments on it. The result of the analysis is presented in the discussion by making two-sub discussion about types of meaning found in this poem and the functions of those meaning.



CHAPTER II

RELATED STUDIES

In the era of globalization, many people use various media to express their own language. Community as users of language in communication is a form of interaction with other people using different media. The different use of a language is a creative form of a writer. In poetry, for example, a writer poured his imagination and experience through written language, with understanding and concern for literature.

Literature is frequently, but unwisely, applied to any kinds of printed material, such as circulars, leaflets, and handbills. It is correctly reserved for prose and verse of acknowledged excellence, the value of which lies in intense, personal and super expression of life in its varied meanings (Shaw, 1972:162). In different case literature can be called as a literary works. Literary works can be divided into story, short story, drama, and poem. These works do not only give us an entertainment but it can give us more education. In this case, many people express their feelings through poems.

Some related studies will be discussed in this chapter before analyzing the main topic, that is about the analysis of meaning in Robert Frost's poems. I think it is very important to explain some points that have close relationship with the main topic. Further, the concepts about meaning are explained below.

2.1 Understanding of Meaning

It has been said that one of the entities which the language has is meaning. In this case, there is any language not to have meaning. It is because the language is not recognized by the culture. The language is said to have meaning, if it is as a tool of media. Studying meaning is studying how to produce the sentence which can be understood. The term 'meaning' in a language can be expressed in written or spoken communication. Written communication conveys the meaning by using such media such as magazine, letter, poem, novel, and so on. In other words, someone expressed his idea or feeling by writing it. Spoken communication conveys idea or feeling directly by the communicators. The purpose of these two kinds of communication is to convey the meaning of what is meant by the speakers or writers. Nida explain that "the meaning must be related to the conceptions which the participants in a communicative event have or come to share, and which they associate with a particular lexical unit (1975 : 26)". Every communicator must able to define the meaning in accordance with the context of the sentence. The term 'meaning' according to Leech is "a systematic account of the nature of meaning (1976 : 4)". A single word may have a number of quite different senses. The term 'hand' may occur in several kinds of contexts in which it contributes quite diverse meaning, for examples:

1. He raised his hand (Nida, 1975 : 11)
2. We give him a hand (Nida, 1975 : 11)

It can be explained that in the sentence (1), the word “hand” refers to the person who wants to say hello or say good bye to some person. In example (2), the word “hand” refers to the persons who want to help him or give attention. A single word may have a number of quite different senses. The term *hand* may occur in several kinds of context in which it contributes quite diverse meanings.

In any composition, including in the poem, the language used to express its written idea always shows its meaning. Without a meaning, the idea that the writer of the poem wants to convey to his/her listeners can not be responded. Because it can not be responded or understood, the listeners can not further make any interaction while or after listening the poem itself. The meaning apparent in any spoken or written language has its own types. Further, the concepts of the types of meaning are discussed below.

2.2 Types of meaning

The theory of meaning, especially the theory which concerns with the types of meaning, is also necessary in this study. Therefore, the story of meaning that is used here is that proposed by Geoffrey Leech (1974:10). With respect to the term ‘meaning,’ Leech says it, as follow :

“On the basis, I shall break down ‘meaning’ in its widest sense into seven different ingredients, giving primary importance to logical meaning or (as I shall prefer to call it) CONCEPTUAL MEANING, the type meaning I was discussing earlier in connection with ‘semantic competence’. The six other types I shall consider are connotative meaning, social meaning, affective meaning, reflected meaning, collocative meaning, and thematic meaning (1983:9)” .

In principle, as Leech says in the quotation above, there are seven types of meaning, among those: (1) logical meaning, often referred to as conceptual meaning, (2) connotative meaning, (3) stylistic meaning, often referred to as social meaning (4) affective meaning, (5) reflected meaning, (6) collocative meaning, and thematic meaning. The concepts of each of the types of the meaning are described below.

2.2.1 Conceptual Meaning

Conceptual meaning is also sometimes called ‘cognitive meaning’. Conceptual meaning is considered as the central factor in linguistic communication. The characteristic of the conceptual meaning is close ended. It means that the renewal of the former meaning of a word does not occur at all at any time. In other words, the conceptual meaning of the word never changes from the beginning until the disappearance of the word itself. With respect to this type of meaning, Leech describes it, as follow :

“From all the seven types of meaning proposed by Leech, he assigned priority to conceptual meaning because he thought that it has complex and sophisticated organization or a kind which may be compared with, and cross related to, similiar organization on the syntatic and phonological levels of language. Particularly, he points to two basis structure principles in linguistic ; they are contrastive structure and constituent structure.

“Constrative structures underline the clasification of sound in phonology, meanwhile the constituent structure is the principle by which larger linguistis units are built up out of smaller units or by which we are able to analyze a sentence syntactically into its consituent parts (1974:11)”.

Leech (1981 : 11) states that the purpose of conceptual meaning in semantics is as follow :

“To provide, for any given interpretation of a sentence, a configuration of abstract symbols which is its ‘semantic representation’, and which shows exactly what we need to know if we are to distinguish that meaning from all other possible sentence meaning in the language, and to much that meaning with the right syntactic and phonological expression”.

Besides ‘cognitive meaning’, the conceptual meaning is also often referred to as ‘denotative meaning’. In the written or spoken text, according to Kreidler (1998 : 45) denotation is as the potential of a word to enter into such language expressions. The words which might show denotative meaning are, for example the word ‘door’ and ‘dog’. The conceptual meaning of the word ‘dog’ is an animal which has four legs and walks like a cat or other animals which have four legs, too. Then, the conceptual meaning of the word ‘door’ is a part of the house components which is made of wood.

2.2.2 Connotative Meaning

Connotative meaning is the opposite of the real meaning. In our daily life, we use connotation to denote or express our feeling, emotion, mind, and the wish. Connotative meaning is most related to personal experience. In fact, we say connotative meaning is not concerned with physical or formal reality, but social reality. Connotative meaning comes from the personal experience of the person who uses the word and is closely related to who, and what he is, as a person. For example, when we say “he is a cruel man”. Here, we do not describe about the

man who is cruel, but we are trying to say that we do not feel pleasant when we meet him. Another example, “that is good performance until I felt sleepy”, we are not describing that the performance is good. We are trying to say that we felt bored when we saw the performance.

In addition, Leech says that connotative meaning is the communicative value an expression has by virtue of what it refers to, over and above its purely conceptual content (1981 : 12). In talking about connotation, Leech in fact talks about the real world experience one associates with an expression when one uses or hears it ; therefore, the boundary between conceptual meaning is coincident with that nebulous but crucial boundary between *language* and *the real world*.

It is also added by Leech that connotative meaning is peripheral compared with the conceptual meaning. Connotation is relatively unstable, and varies considerably according to the culture, historical period, and the experience of the individual. Unlike the conceptual meaning, the connotative meaning is indeterminate and open ended. It means that the connotative meaning of the words used in the expression can change at any time. Its changes are determined by the need of its users and the users’ cultural development or the development of the life aspects of the users themselves. The connotative meaning is open-ended in the same way as our knowledge and beliefs about the universe which are also open-ended: any characteristics of the referent identified subjectively or objectively may contribute to the connotative meaning of the expression which denotes it.

There are two kinds of connotative meaning, such as : positive meaning, and negative meaning.

2.2.2.1 Positive Meaning

As it is described above that connotative meaning is divided into two kinds, they are emotive meaning and connotative meaning. Emotive meaning is the kinds of meaning by virtue of which speakers express rather than describe their attitudes, beliefs, and feeling.

Words bring forth an emotional response in people and this response has sometimes been referred to as emotive meaning (Larson, 1984 : 143). Emotive meaning is involving the feeling of the speaker and listener or author and the reader toward positive meaning. This meaning is very different from cognitive or denotative meaning. Emotive meaning shows something that is not totally the same as the reality. Emotive meaning is expressive or emotive meaning is the kinds of meaning by virtue of which speakers express rather than describe their beliefs, attitude and feelings. The example is the word *mother* has positive and emotional response for most people. The word *women*, on the other hand, is more neutral. But the word *witch* would be negative for majority of English speakers. These words might or might not refer to the same person. The other examples are follows :

1. She's driving me wild (Lakoff, 1978 : 141)
2. "He has a *good head*" (Larson, 1984 : 121)

The example *she's driving me wild* (1) does not describe that the speaker is wild as an animal, but it is describing that someone or a girl (she) makes the speaker fall in love or the speaker really loves the girl. In example (2), the word *head* is the place where the brain is located. Here, *he has a good head* means he is a smart man. The emotion of the term is positive. Furthermore, the emotive meaning refers to something good happened, indeed, and wonderful.

2.2.2.2 Negative Meaning

Negative meaning is something that refuses or denies, a person or thing that is not positive, or the opposite of a positive electrical charge, exists due to the association of our feeling to what is said and heard, derived from cognitive meaning added with other meaning components. Sometimes we do not only understand the referent of words, we also reach them emotionally, sometimes strongly, sometimes weakly, sometimes affirmatively, sometimes negatively is called connotative meaning (Nida, 1975 : 91). For most part, connotative meaning as usually discussed merely in terms of the avoidance of vulgarisms and the appropriateness of levels.

Connotative meaning expresses something bad happened. The examples of connotative meaning given by Nida (1975 : 127) are :

1. She is a *pig*
2. They will *hound* him

In the example (1), the sentence has connotative meaning or negative connotation. The word *pig* means that the girl (she) has a bad attitude because the

word pig is connotation to something dirty and bad. That is why, the sentence is called negative connotation. In example (2), the word *hound* means racing or hunting a dog. In this case, they do not hound a dog but a man. *They will hound him* means they will track down the man (him). They use the word hound to describe that the man (him) as their enemy or someone who is disliked by the people. The sentence is said negative connotation because it conveys negative meaning of the word hound.

2.2.3 Stylistic and Affective meaning

Stylistic meanings as well as affective meaning are two aspects of communication which have something to do with the situation in which an utterance takes place. Leech (1974:20) states that stylistic meaning is that which a piece of language conveys about the social circumstances of its use. Here, Leech adopts the theory of English style by Crystal and Davy in their book *Interpreting English Style*, and adds some examples of the categories of usage that one might distinguish on each dimension. Those included as stylistic meaning are, first, 'relatively permanent features of style'. The stylistic meanings which are included as the relatively permanent features of style are style of individuality, for example the language of Mr. X, of Mrs. Y, of Miss Z, or the style of the other individualities.

The stylistic meaning of language is also influenced by some factors used in uttering from the style Language. The factors influencing the stylistic

meanings of the language are, first: the style of the discourse. The discourses of the people are categorized into two kinds. The first is a medium discourse. The medium discourse of the people can be in the oral or written forms. The medium discourse is influenced by the speech and the writing. The second discourse which can influence the stylistic meaning of language is 'participation'. The participation of the discourse which can effect upon the stylistic meaning of the language is people. This discourse can be in a monologue and dialogue.

The second factor that influences the stylistic meaning of language is 'relatively temporary features of style'. Relatively temporary features of style use the style of language wearied at a province, status, modality, and singularity. The style of language wearied at a province which is categorized as relatively temporary features of style is, for example, language of law, science, or of advertising. Furter the style of language wearied at status which is categorized as relatively temporary features of style is, for instance polite, colloquial, slang language.

Then the style of language at a modality which is categorized as relatively temporary features of style is, for example the language of memoranda, lectures, and jokes. On the other hand, the examples of the relatively temporary features of style wearied at the singulrity are the style of *Dicknes, of Hemingway*.

The third factor which is an influence upon the stylistic meaning of the language is the 'style dimension of status'. This style is particularly important in

distinguishing synonymous expressions. The examples of style dimension of status which distinguish the synonymous expressions are :

1. The chucked a stone at the cops, and then did a bunk with the loot
(Leech, 1974:17)

2. After casting a stone at the police they absconded with the money
(Leech, 1974:17)

It can be explained that the sentence (1) is used by two criminals, talking usually about the crime afterwards; the sentence (2) may be used by the chief inspector in making his official report. From the example above, the difference of status is maintained through a whole sentence and is reflected in syntax as well as in vocabulary.

Language can also reflect the personal feeling of the speaker, including his attitude to the listener, or his attitude to something he is talking about. This is called affective meaning. Affective meaning is often explicitly conveyed through conceptual or connotative content of the words used. It is largely a parasitic category in the sense that to express or emotions we rely upon the mediation of other categories of meaning – conceptual, connotative, or stylistic.

2.2.4 Reflected and Collocative Meaning

Reflected and collocative meaning, according to Leech, involves an interconnection on the lexical level of language. Reflected meaning is the

meaning which arises in cases of multiple conceptual meaning, when one sense of a word forms part of our response to another sense (1974:19). On the other hand, collocative meaning consist of the associations a word acquires on account of the meanings of words, which tend to occur in its environment. The examples of the English words showing a collocative meaning are the words *handsome* and *pretty*. These words share common ground in meaning. These words mean good looking. Though sharing common ground in meaning, these words may, however, be distinguished by the range of nouns which they are likely to co-occur or collocate. The word *pretty* is collocated with *girl, flower, garden, colour, village*, etc, while the word *handsome* is collocated with *boy, man, vessel, typewriter, car*, etc. Not all differences in potential co-occurrence to be explained as collocative meaning; some may due to stylistic differences; others to conceptual differences (Leech, 1974 : 20).

From the explanation above, regarding the types of meaning that are proposed by Leech, reflected meaning and collocative meaning, affective meaning and stylistic meaning, all of them have more in common with connotative meaning than with conceptual meaning. They all have the same open-ended, indeterminate character, and lend themselves, to analysis in term of scales or ranges. And they all can be put together under the terms of associative meaning. On the other hand, while conceptual meaning is substantially part of common system of language shared by members of a speech community, associative meaning is less stable, and varies with the individual's experience.

2.2.5 Thematic Meaning

The last type of meaning that Leech attempts to distinguish is thematic meaning. Thematic meaning is what is communicated by the way in which a speaker or writer organizes the message, in terms of ordering, focus, and emphasis.

We always feel that an active sentence has a different meaning from the same passive sentence and in conceptual way that sentence is like the same, for examples :

1. Mrs. Bessie Smith donated the first prize. (Leech, 1974:22)
2. The first prize was donated by Mrs. Bessie Smith (Leech, 1974:22)

The sentences above have a different communicative value. The sentences show the different context, the active sentence gave answer about disguised question “what is Mrs. Bessie Smith donated?” while the passive sentence answered an implicit question “who is donated the first prize?” the first sentence is an accurate report, meanwhile the second sentence is not an accurate report.

CHAPTER III

ANALYSIS

As explained in the previous chapter, the title of this paper is Analysis of Meaning found in Robert Frost's poems. The matters relevant to this topic which are examined, as shown in the scope of discussion is what types of meaning are found in this poet's poems. Meaning, as explained previously, is defined as the that a person wants to express by using word, signs, art or work of writing. In a language, it can be expressed in written or spoken communication. Written communication conveys the meaning by using such media as magazine, letter, or novel. On the other hand, spoken communication conveys idea or feeling which is directly conveyed by the communicators.

It can be suggested again that in a language, for instance in English, a word has a central meaning from which a number of other meanings are derived. In a poem, like in a Robert Frost's poems, the language used to express its written idea always shows its meaning. Without a meaning, the idea that a poet wants to convey to his/her listeners can not certainly be responded. Because it can not be responded or understood, the listeners can not further make any interaction while or after listening the poem itself.

The meanings which the words used in poems, for example, convey to us have their own types. Their types are among those: (1) logical meaning or conceptual meaning, (2) connotative meaning, (3) social meaning, (4) affective meaning, (5) reflected meaning, (6) collocative meaning, and (7) thematic

meaning. Based on the finding, the types of the meaning of the words which were found from Robert Frost's poems are only five types, such as: conceptual meaning, connotative meaning, stylistic meaning, affective meanings, collocative meanings and thematic meaning. Further, the analysis of the data relevant to these types of meaning which were found from this poet's poems is shown in detail in the following subs.

3.1 Conceptual Meaning

Conceptual meaning is often called denotative meaning refers to the first sense that comes to someone's mind. It is essential part of what language is that one can scarcely define language without referring to it. Conceptual meaning has stable meaning, approved and understood by anyone. In Frost's poem, there are only a few stanza which have conceptual meaning.

- 1) His *house* is in the *village* though (Stopping by woods on a snowy evening, line 2, stanza I)
- 2) To watch his *woods* fill up with *snow* (Stopping by woods on a snowy evening, line 4, stanza I)
- 3) To ask if there is some *mistake* (Stopping by woods on a snowy evening, line 10, stanza III)
- 4) But I have *promises* to *keep* (Stopping by woods on a snowy evening, line 14, stanza IV)
- 5) I have *stood* still and stopped the sound of feet (Acquainted, line 7, stanza III)

Beside on the data above, it can be examined that all. The languages in the data are types of meaning which are categorized as a conceptual meaning. In the data (1), the line *his house is in the village though*, there are two key words to find out about the conceptual meaning. They are two words *house* and *village*. The conceptual meaning of the word *house* is an the abode of the human made of wood consisting of roofs, doors, windows and a place to rest. The second word is *village* which Frost uses to describe the house in a village. The word *village* was included in category of conceptual meaning. The word *village* is a part of a crowd of human who carry out their activities in the village. Therefore what it meant by *his house is in the village though* is someone who though his house is located in the village.

In the data (2), the words *woods* and *snow* has conceptual meaning. The word *woods* here is refers to shady trees. *woods* is part of the various animals which live in their natural habitat, which will make wild more adventurous. And the word *snow* is a part of the water that falls from clouds that have been frozen into a solid and like rain. *Snow* consists of particles of water vapor that then cools in the air above fall to earth as a piece soft, white, and like a crystal tender. The line *To watch his woods fill up with snow* has conceptual meaning which means a person who was watching snowfall in the woods.

Based on data (3), the meaning of *to ask if there is some mistake* is referring to the word *mistake* which mean an attitude that is not in accordance with the desire. The word 'error' has a different term items, namely fallacy. but the their meaning remains the same, namely a deviant than they should. If someone

made a mistake they would get a punishment, either moral or material sanctions. Accordance with their mistakes. every human being in this world certainly been made a mistake, whether intentional or unintentional.

To ask if there is some mistake it means that a mistake should be questioned so that no mistakes are recur again.

In the data (4), there are two words that refers to the conceptual meaning. They are the words *promises* and *keep*. The word *promises* shows the meaning of the expressed willingness and ability to act or as if to give, to help, come and meet. And the second word of conceptual meaning is *keep*. The meaning of word *keep* refers to maintenance as well as the activities undertaken to maintain., repair and supervise matters so as not to cause harm. So that the activities run in accordance with what is expected. It means *but I have promises to keep* is trying to keep a promises to someone.

In the data (5), in the line *I have stood still and stopped the sound of feet* as conceptual meaning that refers to the word *stood* it means be on your feet; be upright. The word *stood* it means be on your feet; be upright. For instance, the word *stood* is a completely neutral word. Also, *stood* contains other associations for most people, meaning to be marked by intense activity or emotion. Then, the conceptual meaning of the word *feet* is a part of the human body that have toes, ankles, and thighs. Therefore, the meaning of *I have Stood Still and stopped the sound of feet* is someone who is pensive in the silence of the night and stop searching the city.

3.2 Connotative Meaning

Connotative meaning is the communicative value an expression has by virtue of what it refers to, over and above its purely conceptual content. Almost all lines of Frost's poems contain connotative meaning. Connotative itself relative unstable and change according to another time, culture, and experience. These were some examples of connotative meaning found in Frost's poems.

- 1) Two *roads* diverged in a yellow wood (The road not taken, line 1, stanza I)
- 2) To where it *bent* in the undergrowth (The road not taken, line 4, stanza I)
- 3) Some say the world will end in *fire* (Fire and ice, line 7, stanza I)
- 4) To watch his woods fill up with *snow* (Stopping by woods on a snowy evening, line 4, stanza I)
- 5) The *darkest* evening of the year (Stopping by woods on a snowy evening, line 8, stanza II)

Referring the data above, it can be analyzed that of the expressions has an connotative meaning. The connotative of the poem in the data (1), is the word *roads*. The word *roads* is used to give a description to the reader about direction and way, that refers to the connotative itself are relative unstable and change according to another time, culture and experience. However, on the use of the word *roads* can be used for its stated purpose. Therefore that when we hear the words of direction, our mind also leads to the sense of direction for our future.

The meaning of the lines *two roads diverged in a yellow wood* it means *two roads* is of the choice we had to decide in life. Then *yellow* was a description of spring

season, where leaves turned yellow. *Wood*, which consist of *two roads*, was of life.

Further, in data (2), the lines *to where it bent in the undergrowth* used in this connotative meaning is the word *bent*. In this case, the word *bent* to show of the meanings, there are warped, bend, and turn. The all of words above have the same meaning but different functions. The different functions of word *warped* is bent or twisted and not in the normal shape, and the word *bend* has function to change direction to form a curve or an angle, to make something change direction in this way. And the last function of the word *turn* is to move your body of part of your body so as to face or start moving an a different direction.

therefore the lines *to where it bent in the undergrowth* is the word *bent* it was about an unclear future, as we could not see what will come in the future. the word *undergrowth*, which mean of roughness, difficult, and discomfort life which maabout an unclear future, as we could not see what will come ke the traveler wondered of what will his future be if he chose the first road.

Based on the data (3), the word *fire* refers to the connotative meaning. the word *fire* has the meaning hot, burn, light, and embers. the connotative meaning of the word *fire* could have a other meaning than the meaning described above, such as the word *firework* it means a small divice containing powder that burns or explodes and produces bright coloured lights and loud noises, used especially at celebration.

Beside that, the word *fire* indicates another sense that *firetrap* that has the meaning of a building that would be very dangerous a fire started there, especially

because it would be difficult, for people to escape. Then the word *fire screen* it means a screen, often decorative, that is put in front of an open fire in a room to protect people from the heat or from SPARK, or to hide it when it is not lit. Therefore the word *fire* has many meaning that refers to a variety of function. Then the lines *some say the world will end in fire* have connotative meaning it means the writer decribed the disastrous fires in this world.

In the data (4), which shows the connotative meaning on the line *to watch his woods fill up with snow* is the word *snow*. The word *snow* that have meaning solid ice floes. The word *snow* also has a variety of meanings, such as a *snow blower*, *snowdrift*, *snowflake*, and *snowman*. The first the word *snow blower* has meaning a machine that removes snow from roads or paths by blowing it to one side. Second, the meaning of the word *snowdrift* is a deep pile of snow that has been blown together by the wind.

Then, the word third is *snowflake* it means a small soft piece of frozen water that falls from the sky as snow. And the last is word *snowman* which means a figure like a man that people, especially children, make out of snow for fun. Further the meaning of *to watch his woods fill up with snow* is someone who is seeing the forest surrounded by snowfall. Because of this the word *snow* have many meanings that reffers to connotative meaning andhave different functions.

Furthermore, in the data (5), on the line *the darkest evening of the year* contained connotative meaning, referring to the word *darkest*. the word 'darkest' it means black, underexposed, night and gloomy. The words above have the same meaning but different functions.

Like the word *black* is having the vary darkest colour, like night or coal. The word black also has many meanings such as black belt, blackboard, and black box. The word *black belt* it means a belt that you can earn in a sport such as JUNDO or KARATE which shows that you have reached a very high standard. Then, the word *blackboard* has meaning a large board with a smooth black or dark green surface that teachers write on with a piece of CHALK. And the last is the word *black box* means a small machine in a plane that records all the details of each flight and is useful for finding out the cause of an accident. Second is the word *underexposed* it means something to allow too little light to reach the film when you take a photograph.

Then, the word *night* is the time between one day and the next when it is dark, when people usually sleep. Many meanings contained in the word *night*, such as; night out, nightcap, nightclub, night duty, nightfall, and nightmare. The word *night out* means an evening that you spend enjoying yourself away from home . Futhermore, the word *nightcap* is a drink, usually containing alcohol, taken before going to bed. Meaning of the word *nightclub* is a place that is open late in the evening where people can go to dance, drink, and so on. Then, meaning of night duty is work that people have to do at night. Thereupon, the word *nightfall* it means the time in the evening when it becomes dark. And the last is the word *nightmare* have meaning a dream that is very frightening or unpleasant. And the last word that refers to the word *darkest* is the word *gloomy*. The meaning of the word *gloomy* is nearly dark, or badly lit in a way that makes

you feel sad. Therefore, all of the words above in reference to the meaning of the darkest words, but all the words above have different functions.

In the connotative meaning, there are two kinds of connotative meaning, such as : positive meaning, and negative meaning.

3.2.1 Positive Meaning

As discussed in the previous chapter, positive connotation or emotive meaning is the connotation word or sentence which conveys positive emotional of someone, or the emotion that a reader or listener associates with a word or phrase. From the point of view, a word or sentence is called positive, if it shows the emotions or feelings such as; good happened, indeed, and something wonderful.

The example of positive meaning given by Robert Frost poems are:

- 1) She's *glad* the birds are gone away (My november guest, line 8, stanza II)
- 2) The hard snow *held me*, save where now and then (The wood-piles, line 4, stanza I)
- 3) The *white* clouds over them on (The sound of the tress, line 23, stanza I)
- 4) When the spent *sun* throws up its rays on cloud (Acceplance, line 1, stanza I)
- 5) The woods are *lovely*, dark and deep (Stopping by woods on snowy evening, line 13, stanza IV)

Based on data (1),*She's glad the birds are gone away* showing positive meaning, which refers to the word *glad*. Here the word *glad* have the meanings pleased or happy. Also the word *glad* has many meanings such as, the word

gladden it means to make somebody feel pleased or happy. Then, the word *glad-hand* is to say hello to somebody in a friendly way, especially when this is not sincere and the word *gladness* is joy or happiness.

Here, the word *glad* on the line *she's glad the birds are gone away* describe the mood of a person who loves silence. and feel comfortable with ambiance of this. so that the silence made him feel calm and peacefully.

In the data (2), the lines of *the hard snow held me, save where now and then* have a positive meaning that refers to the word *held me*. The word *held* namely to carry something; to have somebody or something in your hand, arms and so on. Here, the word 'held me' refers to a situation that describes the feeling of someone who is to meet with his colleague or her family. Furthermore, the meaning on line *the hard snow held me, save where now and then*, which means someone who is shrouded in the cold all day, and made it feel cold.

Further, on the Data (3), it shows positive meaning in the word *white*. The word *white* shows the meaning of clean, having the color of fresh snow or of milk. Here, the word *white* also has many meanings such as, *white flight* is a situation where white people who can afford it go to live outside the cities because they are worried about crime in city centers. Then, the word *white-out* is weather conditions in which there is so much snow or cloud that it is impossible to see anything. And *white water* is a part of a river that looks white because the water is moving very fast over rocks.

Furthermore, the meaning of *The white clouds over them on* in this case refers to the fate of those who are always secure and fortunate so that they steer clear of trouble.

In data (4), the positive meaning on line *when the spent sun throws up its rays on cloud* refers to the word *sun*. The word *sun* means the star that shines in the sky during the day and gives the earth heat and light. There are some meanings which refer to the word *sun*, such as: *sun-baked* has meaning made hard and dry by the heat of the sun. The *sunburst* is an occasion when the sun appears from behind the clouds and sends out bright streams of light. Then, the word *sundeck* is the part of ship where passengers can sit to enjoy the sun, or a similar area beside a restaurant or swimming pool. And the word *sundial* it means a device used outdoors, especially in the past, for telling the time when the sun is shining.

Therefore, on the line *when the spent sun throws up its rays on cloud* that means the sun will dawn, the more its light emanated into the sky and it signifies the day it was getting dark.

Further, in the data (5), *The woods are lovely, dark and deep* shows the positive meaning, which refers to the word *lovely*. The word *lovely* refers to the word beautiful, sweet, gorgeous, interesting, and elegant. All the words above have the same meaning. All the words above have the same meaning appropriate to the circumstances in the use of the word. First the word *beautiful* it means having beauty; pleasing to the senses or to the mind. Then, the word *sweet* is making you feel happy or satisfied. The word *gorgeous* has means very beautiful and

attractive; giving pleasure and enjoyment. And the last is word *interesting* have meaning attracting your attention because it is special, exciting or unusual.

Therefore, Therefore, on the line 'The woods are lovely, dark and deep' has positive meaning, which means although the situation the woods in the dark, but still looks very beautiful.

3.2.2 Negative Meaning

A word or sentence is called negative connotation, if the meaning of it conveys negative meaning. The meaning in negative depends on the context of the words. The negative shows something bad, such as the emotions of dismiss, sorrow, grief, despair, dissatisfaction, frustration, worry, anger, and shocked. In this case, the analysis of the sentence which convey negative connotation meaning is described in the following discussion.

- 1) I reached out *blindly* to save my face (The door in the dark, line 2, stanza I)
- 2) He *consigned* to the moon, such as she was (An old man's winter night, line 18, stanza I)
- 3) You come to fetch, me from my work to-night (Putting in the seed, line 1, stanza I)
- 4) *Slave* to a spring time passion for the eart (Putting in the seed, line 9, stanza III)
- 5) "You didn't know. But James is one big fool (The code, line 17, stanza I)

Referring the data above, it can be analyzed that of the expression has an negative connotation. The negative connotation in the data (1), is *I reached out blindly to save my face* showing positive meaning, which refers to the word *blindly*. Here the word *blindly* is without being able to see what you are doing. Then, basically *blindly* is a expression we hear very often, so this expression is not a new thing or rarely used in our daily lives. Expression *blindly* have a negative meaning. Meaning *blindly* always identical with an adverse effect will occur, because usually this expression is shown to do things that are out of control, is not supposed to happen or not planned. This expression is also a picture of a rage, resentment, disappointment which then manifested in a variety of actions that are not good and harm others.

Therefore, the negative meaning in lines *I reached out blindly to save my face* it means someone who does not know fear or do not care about what he would natural in order to protect something precious to him.

Based on the data (2), *He consigned to the moon, such as she was* shows negative meaning, referring to the word *consigned*. The word *consigned* has meaning *deport* or *relegat*. These words tend to the negative meaning, because the use of this word is not good to use in the daily lives because of this word can be makes people offended. The meaning of the word *deport* is to force somebody leave a country, usually Because they have broken the law or Because they have no legal right to be there. the word *deport* refers to things that can be insult someone. in this case tolerance relationship between fellow as if nothing. then, the word *relegate* it means to give somebody a lower or less important position, rank,

and so on. then, the words *relegate* is inappropriate to use in society. Because the words above refers to more to the dirt, garbage, junk.

Therefore, in the line '*He consigned to the moon, such as she was*' is the use of those words to have meaning very negative and disrespectful when used, since it is be able to drop one's self esteem and dignity.

In the data (3), the word *work to-night* refers to negative meaning. The word *work to-night* means profession someone who works to make a living with less precise way. This is due work in the evenings is an occupation which the religious teaching is not good, because this is also unlawful, manners and human rights. Someone who works as a night job is because of economic demands so that they are forced to do this work, because he thinks this job easily and quickly generate.

Therefore, the negative meaning on the line *you come to fetch me from my work to-night* it means someone who worked as night workers, in their social life is often underestimated. they often get ridicule, satire, and insults.

Furthermore, in the data (4), on the line *slave to a spring time passion for the eart* shows negative meaning which refers to the word *slave*. The word *slave* is a person who is owned by another person and is forced to work for them. The word *slave* has many meanings, such as : slave driver, slave labour, slaver, and slave trade. Then, the meaning of the word *slave driver* is a person who makes people work extremely hard. And then *slave labour* have meaning work that is very hard and very badly paid. The word *slaver* it means a person who bought and sold slaves or a ship that was used in the past for carrying selves. And the last is

the word *slave trade* it means the buying and selling of people as slave, especially in the 17th-19th centuries.

Slave to a spring time passion for the earth it means someone who is forced to hard work untiringly and did not recognize the time. On the other hand they are forced to fulfill all the commandments and human needs worldly.

Based on the data (5), the word *fool* has negative meaning. The word *fool* it means a person who you think behaves or speaks a way that lacks intelligence or good judgement. The word *fool* have many meanings, such as : the word foolish is not showing good sense or judgment. Then, the word foolproof it means very well designed and easy to use so that it cannot fail and you cannot use it wrongly. And the last foolcap is a large size of paper for writing on. Beside that, the word big fool not polite when used in our daily lives. Because the word big fool it has the sense of someone who does not have experience, people who are very ignorant and does not know anything.

Therefore, "*You didn't know. But James is one big fool*" it means to show the character of James who have very less knowledge. And can be interpreted the character of James is included in the category of have over a fool, the lack of knowledge. so James had to learn more about the attitudes and behavior.

3.3 Stylistic Meaning

The meaning conveyed by the piece of language about the social context of its use is called the social meaning. The decoding of a text is dependent on our knowledge of stylistics and other variations of language. This type of meaning is also in accordance with the situation in which the utterance takes place. It is concerned with the social circumstances of the use of a linguistic expression. For example its can be seen from the poems below:

- 1) Two *roads* diverged in a yellow wood (The road not taken, line 1, stanza I)
- 2) Some say the *world* will end in fire (Fire and ice, line 1, stanza I)
- 3) Between the *woods* and *frozen lake* (stooping by woods on a snowy evening, line 7, stanza II)
- 4) I have looked down the saddest *city* lane (Acquainted, line 4, stanza II)
- 5) The faded earth, the heavy sky (My november guest, line 12, stanza III)

Beside on the data above, it can be analyzed that the stylistic meaning. In the data (1), on the lines of *Two roads diverged in a yellow wood* which refers to a stylistic meaning of the word *roads*. Here the word *roads* have social meaning, which means a hard surface built for vehicles to travel on. In addition to the function of the road as communicator from the one place to another. With the access road is more, making it easy for humans to interact with each other and can socialize in the community.

Therefore, the meaning of line *Two roads diverged in a yellow wood* is on the road of life, the speaker arrives at a point where he must decide which of two

equally appealing or equally intimidating choices is the better one. He examines one choice as best he can, but the future prevents him from seeing where it leads.

In the data (2), the line *Some say the world will end in fire* has meaning stylistic. Where the word *world* means the earth, with all its countries, peoples and natural features. the meaning of world in social meaning is the residence from the living all creatures, who do all their activities in the world. in this case very closely the world have a relationship with nature. because, if the nature of the world is broken then all living creatures will be tottering and the world will be threatened destruction

Then, the meaning of the *Some say the world will end in fire* it means a bunch of human who say the world will end with the global warming that is happening everywhere, causing of forest fire and the world will end in fire at any place.

Futher, in data the data (3), is on the line *Between the woods and frozen lake* has two keywords that show a part of the meaning stylistic, namely the word *woods* and *frozen lake*. Here we saw that there is a difference between the two words. where the word *woods*, which means an area of trees, smaller than a forest. and the word *frozen lake* show the meaning of a lake where the water in the lake has been frozen. thus differences in social meaning here occurred on difference situations that limit their area.

Therefore, the sylistic meaning in the line *Between the woods and frozen lake* it means the difference of two places, each of which have different functions and are occupied by the animals that can live on land and in water.

In the data (4), the word *city* refers to the stylistic meaning. The word *city* has the meaning of a large and important town. The word *city* is very influential to the social meaning, where people conduct their activities, rushing in their work and socialize about the organizations they have. A city is identical with the dense situation there, many entrants who migrate and their speculate on a city.

Then, the stylistic meaning of the lines *I have looked down the lane city Saddest* is someone who has been at the a city Whose explore the city, and look for a path, where the path looks depressing. Thus beside those that see a magnificent city, the other side there is Also a sad human sight are still sleeping under bridges, beggars hanging around. Thus meaning the city is part of the social meaning and to have broad meaning.

Furthermore, in the data (5), is the line *The faded earth, the heavy sky* are two words that indicate social meaning, namely the word *earth* and *sky*. Here the word *earth* means the world, the plane that we live on. And the word *sky* means the space above the earth that you can see when you look up, where clouds and the sun, moon and stars Appear.

Then, the lines 'Earth fades, heavy sky' has a social meaning whose indicate where on earth are disappearing from the sky and the heavens seem so far from Earth and could not be reconciled. Therefore, the meaning of social life in the lines above is if we underestimate our responsibility, the weight of responsibility whose is on our minds.

3.4 Affective Meaning

In affective meaning, language is used express personal feelings or attitude to the listener or to the subject matter of his discourse. For Leech affective meaning refers to what is convey about the feeling and attitude of the speak through use of language. Affective meaning is often conveyed through conceptual, connotative content of the words used. The data of the affective meanings which are found from these poems are, as follow :

- 1) I think I know enough of *hate* (Fire and ice, line 6, stanza I)
- 2) I emptied my *cage* (The lockless door, line 18, stanza V)
- 3) Her *pleasure* will not let me stay (My november guest, line 6, stanza II)
- 4) She thinks I have no *eye* for these, (My november guest, line 14, stanza III)
- 5) The *tireless* but ineffectual hands (The oft-repeated dream, line 5, stanza II)

Referring the data above, it can be analyzed that of the expressions has an affective meaning. The affective meaning in the data (1) is the word *hate*. The word hate it means something to dislike very much. hatred that could lasted with the various problems whose we had. Hatred one does not quickly subsides if they feel hurt feelings. Hatred someone could break the link between the two parties which was once have the link between good.

Therefore in the line *I think I know enough of hate* has meaning for a person whose feels hurt and know enough about the meaning of hatred. In this

case the hatred of a person can cause a negative things. if someone has been injured, resentment will grow in a person.

Based on the data (2), the word *cage* refers to the affective meaning, whose means a structure made of metal bars or wire in the which animals or birds are kept. But in the affective meaning the word cage is not the meaning of the cage, but mentions another term of the word home.

Then, in the line *I emptied my cage* has meaning affective meaning someone who wants to vacate their houses, after a long time he was waiting for someone long he did not meet. Thus, the data above has affective meaning, if someone says *cage* it contains a meaning related to or resulting in a feeling of surprise. Because the mind of someone who is different judge about the meaning of the cage.

In the data (3), in the line *Her pleasure will not let me stay* have affective meaning in the word *pleasure*. The word *pleasure* has the meaning a state of feeling or being happy or satisfied. Here the word *pleasure* a person can show a sense of joy to what he wants can be obtained. But there are also negative things regarding the word pleasure, as if we are seeing a friend happy about what she want always gained. here we felling envy against our friend.

In this case, the line *Her pleasure will not let me stay* have other meaning who saw whose he likes to turn to others, so that the pleasure of making her want to get away from her life. Therefore, it means pleasure is not always lovely, but behind pleasure there are people who be hurt.

Based on data (4), the word *eye* refers to affective meaning. the word *eye* it means either of the two organs on the face that you see. nature and character of a person can be seen from radiance of eyes. the eye is one of the senses that is very vital. with our eyes see the world. we too could also feel sad and happy in life.

In this case, the line *she thinks I have no eye for these* have two meaning. First, she thought I did not know the problems that occur, and the second I could not feel the disappointment that he gave. within the meaning of the above it can be concluded that we should be able to appreciate the feeling of someone who deeply cares for us and not just make him more disappointed.

In the Data (5), which refers to the affective meaning is the word *tireless*. the word *tireless* have meaning putting a lot of hard work and energy into something over a long period of time. This word *tireless* is the nature of a person who is very firm and unyielding. Always optimistic and strive to achieve its objectives.

Therefore, the lines of *The Tireless but in effectual hands* refers to the sense of taste the spirit of someone who is *tireless* in doing the job, even though they had experienced failure, but they still do not know tired to go on to pursue a career. and for them there is no word desperate in performing the duty.

3.5 Collocative Meaning

Collocative meaning consists of the association of a word acquired on account of the meaning of words which tend to occur in its environment. Collocative meaning refers to associations of a word because of its usual or habitual co-occurrence with certain types of words. There are some collocative meaning expressions that are found following the statement that are used in the some poem.

- 1) Two *roads* diverged in a yellow woods (The road not taken, line 1, stanza I)
- 2) Yet knowing how *way* leads on to way (The road not taken, line 14, stanza III)
- 3) Had worn them really about the *same* (The road not taken, line 10, stanza II)
- 4) And both that morning *equally* lay (The road not taken, line 11, stanza III)
- 5) He will not *see* me stopping here (Stopping by woods on a snowy evening, line 3, stanza I)
- 6) To *watch* his woods fill up with snow (Stopping by woods on a snowy evening, line 4, stanza I)

Beside on the data above, it can be examined that all. The languages in the data are types of meaning which are categorized as collocative meaning.

In the data (1) and (2), they are show a collocative meaning. The words that refers to collocative meaning is the words *roads* and *way* is collected with street, course, route, pathway, track, line, train, sweep, gate, tide, via, wayfaring

and so on. Then, all of meaning of the word above shows a similar meaning. But the seen of the situation in which we use these words. So that the word above have their meanings in its use. And the meaning in these lines (1) and (2) in data above has meaning that refers to the situation exiting on the road.

Based on the data (3) and (4), is have collocative meaning that refers to the words *same* and *equally*. The words *same* and *equally* is collected with similar, alike, common, like, identical, corresponding, mutual, uniform, and so on. Here shows the entire group of the words above have the same meaning. According to the situation and conditions on the pronunciation of the word. In this case collocative meaning given important role in the formation of the word. Then, that those words may be used in accordance with the user situation. Therefore, the lines (3) and (4) in the data above has meaning that refers to things or the same activity, which is repeated every day

Further, in the data (5) and (6) is show the collocative meaning on the words *see* and *watch*. The words *see* and *watch* is collocated with view, look, observe, notice, sight, perceive, find, discern, behold, spy, and so on. Therefore, all groups of the words above shows a same meaning. According to the situation when we talk about words like the words above. And the lines (5) and (6) in the data above has meaning that refers to someone who never stopped watching the snow falling in the woods.

3.6 Thematic Meaning

Thematic meaning is mainly a matter of choice between alternative grammatical constructions. Even though sentence (Active and its passive equivalent) obviously have the same meaning in their sense but we need to acknowledge that their communicative affect may be different. They will not be equally appropriate within the same context.

Leech in his book only distinguished seven types of meaning as mentioned above. But he did not deny that there are other factors which may be added into the types of meaning by other linguists since factors like the physiological information conveyed by an act speech or writing; information about the sex of the speaker, his age, and so on, also influence the meaning of utterances. The data of the thematic meanings which are found from these poems are, as follow:

- 1) She's glad the birds are gone away (My november guest, line 8, stanza II)
- 2) It's thus he does it of a winter's night (An old man's winter night, line 28, stanza I)
- 3) He thought he'd better take his jackknife to (Paul's wife, line 87, stanza II)
- 4) Falling in love across the twilight millpond (Paul's wife, line 89, stanza III)
- 5) Paul dragged the shallows for it with his fingers (Paul's wife, line 104, stanza II)
- 6) When I see birches bend to left and right (Birches, line 1, stanza I)
- 7) I climbed on the sill (The lockless door, line 11, stanza III)

Referring the data above, it can be analyzed that of the expressions has an thematic meaning. The thematic meaning in the data (1), is refers to *She's glad the birds are gone away*. In this sentence the author wanted to convey that the female character is told in his poem is as a subject, and the birds go as objects. Said the birds went have meaning silence. Because in this character the author tells about the feelings and the grief experienced by the character.

Based on the data (2), *It's thus he does it of a winter's night* shows the thematic meaning. *It's thus he does it of a winter's night'* it means in this sentence the author wanted to onvey that the male characters is of told in his poem is as a subject, and the winter's night as objects. In the above sentence the author wants to tell the activities carried out by the character as herders. From season to season he always took care of all the animals. In the rural areas him through his days. when the dry season arrives only the remaining dry grass. But he was not desperate to maintain their livestock.

Further, in the data (3), is referring to lines *He thought he'd better take his jackknife* to shows thematic meaning. *He thought he'd better take his jackknife* have meaning in this sentence the author wanted to convey that the male characters is of a toll in his poem is as a subject, and Jackknife as objects. In the sentence above the author wants to tell that the characters in the poem is Paul. He is an adventurer, who often adventure in the wild. He often camp in the mountains. and he is also adventurous explore the beach area. and he often follows the competitions nature reserve.

Based on the data (4), *Falling in love across the twilight millpond* is refers to thematic meaning. *Falling in love across the twilight millpond*In this sentence above the author wanted to convey that Paul and his wife's is of told in his poem is as a subject, and falling in love as objects. Because in this character the author tells about the feelings they are in love. Begins with their meeting in the twilight milpond. Beginning of the meeting they were finally married. they have the same hobby, namely adventure. they often have an adventure together. and live a happy life together.

Furthermore, in the data (5), on the line *Paul dragged the shallows for it with his fingers* shows the thematic meaning.*Paul dragged the shallows for it with his fingers* it means in this sentence the writer wanted to convey that Paul is of told in his poem is as a subject, and the word fingers as objects. Because in this character the author tells about the Paul was resting in her adventure, and he is sipped a drink with his fingers. while enjoying the atmosphere of the beautiful beaches. And the beach breeze makes sense of tired disappear.

Referring the data above, it can be analyzed that of the expressions has a thematic meaning. Based on the data (6), is shows thematic meaning o line *When I see birches bend to left and right*,because in this character the author tells about the writer wants to tell the situation of street filled with birches. Occasional tree branch a curved to the right and to the left because of wind gusts. The laughter of little children sounded under the tree. Cool shade of birches make people passing underneath to feel comfortable and cool.Cool shade birches can also reduce pollution of passing vehicles.

Furthermore, in the data (7), *I climbed on the sill* shows the thematic meaning it means *I climbed on the hill* in this sentence the author wanted to convey that the writer is of of told in his poem is as a subject, and the word the sill as objects. Because in this character the author tells about the writer wants to tell her story that the arrival of guests at his home. Guests who come on this is an old friend leave. She was shocked when someone knocked at the window of his home, and when he opened it turned out that came was the old one was never seen. Now their age increasing. And the age of be witnesses to their separation duration.



CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

Based upon the finding already analyzed in the previous chapter, it can be explained that the meanings which have been found in the data sources, in this case poems written by Robert Frost, are not in one type of meanings but in various types. In addition, the number of the data relevant to each type of the meanings available in the data sources is not very limited. In other words, the data found in the data sources are in a plentiful number. However, it is not all the data which are used to support the analysis.

Conceptually, as described in the previous chapter, the meanings are categorized into seven types. However, the meanings which have been found in the data sources are only categorized into five types, among those : (1) conceptual meaning, as in *his house is in the village though*, (2) connotative meaning, as in *some say the world will end in fire*, (3) stylistic meaning, as in *between the woods and frozen lake*, (4) affective meaning, as in *I think I know enough of hate*, (5) collocative meaning, as in the word *road* and *way* or the word *same* and *equally*, and (6) thematic meaning, as in *she's glad the birds are gone away*.

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