**CHAPTER IV**

**RESEARCH FINDING**

This chapter presents the result of research from the researcher. It involves the figurative language of poems, the meaning of figurative language of poems, the theme carried by the poems, and the messages of poems.

1. **Poem Presentation**

Before presenting the findings of the study, this part is initiated by presenting each of the selected poems to be studied. From the presented poem, then the findings of every research question is presented.

**Poem 1: The Road Not Taken**

Two roads diverged in a yellow wood,

And sorry I could not travel both

And be one traveler, long I stood

And looked down one as far as I could

To where it bent in the undergrowth;

Then took the other, as just as fair,

And having perhaps the better claim

Because it was grassy and wanted wear;

Though as for that the passing there

Had worn them really about the same,

And both that morning equally lay

In leaves no step had trodden black.

Oh, I marked the first for another day!

Yet knowing how way leads on to way

I doubted if I should ever come back.

I shall be telling this with a sigh

Somewhere ages and ages hence:

Two roads diverged in a wood, and I,

I took the one less traveled by,

And that has made all the difference.

**Poem 2: My November Guest**

My Sorrow, when she’s here with me,

Thinks these dark days of autumn rain

Are beautiful as day can be;

She loves the bare, the withered tree;

She walks the sodden pasture lane.

Her pleasure will not let me stay.

She talks and I am fain to list:

She’s glad the birds are gone away,

She’s glad her simple worsted gray

Is silver now with clinging mist.

The desolate, deserted trees,

The faded earth, the heavy sky,

The beauties she so truly sees,

She thinks I have no eye for these,

And vexes me for reason why.

Not yesterday I learned to know

The love of bare November days

Before the coming of the snow,

But it were vain to tell he so,

And they are better for her praise.

**Poem 3: Tree at My Window**

Tree at my window, window tree,

My sash is lowered when night comes on;

But let there never be curtain drawn

Between you and me.

Vague dream-head lifted out of the ground,

And thing next most diffuse to cloud,

Not all your light tongues talking aloud

Could be profound.

But tree, I have seen you taken and tossed,

And if you have seen me when I slept,

You have seen me when I was taken and swept

And all but lost.

That day she put our heads together,

Fate had her imagination about her,

Your head so much concerned with outer,

Mine with inner, weather.

**Poem 4: Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening**

Whose woods these are I think I know.

His house is in the village, though;

He will not see me stopping here

To watch his woods fill up with snow.

My little horse must think it queer

To stop without a farmhouse near

Between the woods and frozen lake

The darkest evening of the year.

He gives his harness bells a shake

To ask if there is some mistake.

The only other sound’s the sweep

Of easy wind and downy flake.

The woods are lovely, dark, and deep,

But I have promise to keep,

And miles to go before I sleep,

And miles to go before I sleep.

1. **Research Finding**
   * + 1. **The Figurative Language of the Selected Poems**

After reading each poems of Robert Frost selected poems, in this part the writer tries to find the kinds of figurative language used in the selected poems as follows:

1. **The Road Not Taken**

Referring to the first selected poem above, its figurative languages are summarized in the following table.

**Table 4.1: The figurative language used in the first poem**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **The poem** | **Figurative Language** |
| Two **roads** **diverged** in a yellow wood | Symbol |
| And sorry I could not travel both | **-** |
| And be one traveler, long I stood | **-** |
| And looked down one as far as I could | **-** |
| To where it bent in the **undergrowth** | Symbol |
| Then took the other, as just as fair | **-** |
| And having perhaps the better claim | **-** |
| Because it was grassy and **wanted wear** | Personification |
| Though as for that the passing there | **-** |
| Had worn them really about the same | **-** |
| And both that morning equally lay | - |
| In leaves no step had trodden black | **-** |
| Oh, I marked the first for another day | **-** |
| Yet knowing how way leads on to way | **-** |
| I doubted if I should ever come back | **-** |
| I shall be telling this **with a sigh** | Irony |
| Somewhere ages and ages hence | **-** |
| Two roads diverged in a wood, and I | **-** |
| I took the one less traveled by | - |
| And that has made all the **difference** | Metaphor |

There are four types of figurative language that the writer found in this poem. They are: symbol, personification, irony, and metaphor.

The first stanza, there are two figurative language in line 1 and line 5. “**Roads**” and“**undergrowth**” are symbols. The word “**roads**” means identification that there are two choices in life. Meanwhile, the word “**undergrowth**” is something that comes as a risk.

The second stanza, the words “**wanted wear**” is used as personification. It gives the road the human characteristic which has sense of wanting. The speaker describes that the other “**road**” wants the speaker to walk in this road. The road is grassy and seems good to be walked through.

In the last stanza there are two figurative expressions, they are irony and metaphor. The word “**with a sigh**” in the first line of the fourth stanzas, is irony. He took advantage of the opportunities to the best of his ability as they were presented to him. In the last line, the word “**and that has made all the** **difference**” is metaphor. As the speaker says at the end that whatever the road he has taken has had a shaping influence on his life and it has made all the difference. An ambivalence remains regarding the positive or the negative character of this difference.

In conclusion, from the explanation above it can be concluded that this poem is dominated of symbol. The forked road represents choices in life. The road here is a symbol.

1. **My November Guest**

Referring to the second selected poem above, its figurative languages are summarized in the following table.

**Table 4.2: The figurative language used in the second poem**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **The poem** | **Figurative Language** |
| My Sorrow, when **she’s** here with me | Personification |
| Thinks these dark days of autumn rain | - |
| Are beautiful as day can be | **-** |
| **She** **loves** the bare, the withered tree | Personification |
| **She** **walks** the sodden pasture lane | Personification |
| Her pleasure will not let me stay | **-** |
| **She** **talks** and I am fain to list | Personification |
| **She’s glad** the birds are gone away | Personification |
| She’s glad her simple worsted gray | - |
| Is silver now with clinging mist | **-** |
| The desolate, deserted trees | - |
| The faded **earth**, the heavy **sky** | Metaphor |
| The beauties she so truly sees | **-** |
| **She** **thinks** I have no eye for these | Personification |
| And vexes me for reason why | **-** |
| Not yesterday I learned to know | **-** |
| The love of bare **November** days | Symbol |
| Before the coming of the snow | **-** |
| But it were **vain to tell** he so | Metaphor |
| And they are better for her **praise** | Understatement |

From the second poem, there are four types of figurative that the writer found in this poem. They are: personification, metaphor, symbol, and understatement.

In the first stanza, there are four of personifications used by the poet. They are “my Sorrow, when **she’s** here with me”, “**thinks** these dark days of autumn rain”, “**she** **loves** the bare, the withered tree”, and “**she** **walks** the sodden pasture lane”. In first line, “my Sorrow, when **she’s** here with me” is something that makes the man feels sad. It may be as an uninvited guest. The word “**she**” is attributed for November guest and it is treated like human. “**She**” is November guest, personified as a woman dearly loved who walks with him. It is describes like a woman who is not beloved. He thought this autumn was the darkest day for him. From the fourth lines, “**she** **loves** the bare, the withered tree” is something done like being human. Although it is the darkest day of his life she really likes trees whose leaves fall and wither. And also in line 5, “**she** **walks** the sodden pasture lane”. The word “**walks**” is verb that it done being like human. She also enjoys walking among sodden pastures lane in autumn rain.

In the second stanza, there are also two personifications. They are, “**she** **talks** and I am fain to list” and “**she’s glad** the birds are gone away”. In the second lines, “**she** **talks** and I am fain to list”, a speaker said the “**she**” or “**November Guest**” talks with him that “**she**” will not let him to stay. Also in third lines, “**she’s glad** the birds are gone away”. The speaker describes of “**November Guest**” as she goes on and on about everything and will not let him stay to simply enjoy.

The third stanza, in the second lines, the words “**earth**” and “**sky**” is metaphor. Both words describe how his sadness cannot be replaced. The speaker feels as if the “**earth**” disappears and the “**sky**” is heavy.

In the last stanza, the figurative expressions in this poem are symbol, metaphor, and understatement. The word “the love of bare **November** days” is symbol. The speaker describes that November day is rainy day before the winter. In fourth lines, the word “but it were **vain to tell** he so” is metaphor. The speaker description that he cannot give in to his sorrow and depression because it will take him into a deep place he does not want to be. And in the last line, the word “**praise**” is understatement. The speaker appreciates the November landscape, but leaves it to his “**guest**” to praise.

In conclusion, from the explanation above, this poem is dominated by the use of personification. The main characteristic identifying “**November guest**” or “**autumn rain season**” here represent human.

1. **Tree at My Window**

Referring to the third selected poem above, its figurative languages are summarized in the following table.

**Table 4.3: The figurative language used in the third poem**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **The poem** | **Figurative Language** |
| **Tree** at my window, **window** tree | Apostrophe |
| **My sash is lowered** when night comes on | Metaphor |
| But let there never be curtain drawn | **-** |
| Between you and me | **-** |
| Vague dream-head lifted out of the ground | **-** |
| And thing next most diffuse to cloud | **-** |
| Not all **your** light **tongues** talking aloud | Personification |
| Could be profound | **-** |
| But **tree**, I have seen you **taken and tossed** | Personification |
| And if **you** have **seen** me when I slept | Personification |
| **You** have **seen** me when I was taken and swept | Personification |
| And all but lost | **-** |
| That day she put our heads together | **-** |
| Fate had her imagination about her | **-** |
| **Your head** so much concerned with outer | Personification |
| Mine with inner, weather | **-** |

There are three types of figurative that the writer found in this poem. They are: apostrophe, metaphor, personification

The first stanza, in the first line the word “**tree** at my window, **window** tree” is apostrophe. He addresses a tree growing outside of his bedroom window. In the second lines, the word “**my sash is lowered** when night comes on” uses metaphor. This indicates the vulnerability that he feels from the complex, inner struggles of life.

In the second stanza, the word “not all **your** light **tongues** talking aloud” is personified as trees have tongues and talking aloud with him. The speaker seems scarcely to have regarded it as more a living thing than clouds, the mere backdrop to his gazes.

In the third stanza, there are at least three of personification expressions. They are “but **tree**, I have seen you **taken and tossed**”, “and if **you** have **seen** me when I slept”, and “**you** have **seen** me when I was taken and swept”. First line, “but **tree**, I have seen you **taken and tossed**” is the “**tree”** may be taken and tossed but in no way does it endure the pain he feels from is “**inner weather**”. In the second line, “and if **you** have **seen** me when I slept”. The word “**you**” here is tree. The speaker describes of the tree taken and tossed of storm as if the trees can be seen when sleeping. And also in the third line, “**you** have **seen** me when I was taken and swept”. The tree has attributed “you” represents human by the use of the word “**seen**”. The tree watches him taken and swept.

The last stanza also uses personification. In the fourth line, “**your head** so much concerned with outer”. “**Your head**” means that “tree” make like human in which it has a head. As we know that trees have no head like human. The tree is mostly concerned with the weather of storms in his head.

In conclusion, from the explanation above can be concluded that this poem is dominant of personification. In this poem indicates that tree could talk like humans.

1. **Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening**

Referring to the fourth selected poem above, its figurative languages are summarized in the following table.

**Table 4.4: The figurative language used in the fourth poem**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **The poem** | **Figurative Language** |
| Whose woods these are I think I know | - |
| His house is in the village, though | **-** |
| He will not see me stopping here | **-** |
| To watch his **woods fill up** with snow | Hyperbole |
| My little **horse** must **think** it queer | Symbol. Personification |
| To stop without a farmhouse near | **-** |
| Between the woods and frozen lake | **-** |
| The darkest evening of the year | **-** |
| He gives his harness **bells a shake** | Symbol |
| To ask if there is some mistake | **-** |
| The only other sound’s the sweep | **-** |
| Of easy wind and downy flake | **-** |
| The woods are **lovely**, **dark**, and **deep** | Symbol |
| But I have **promise** to keep | Symbol |
| **And miles to go before I sleep** | Repetition |
| And miles to go before I **sleep** | Symbol |

There are four types of figurative language that the writer found in this poem. They are: symbol, hyperbole, personification, and repetition.

In the first stanza, the sentence “to watch his woods fill up with snow” uses hyperbole expression. He indicates at how they “**fill up** with snow”, giving a sense of fullness, yet at the same time, serene motionlessness in the woods.

The second stanza uses symbol and personification expressions. The word “My little horse” has a symbol. “**Horse**” here is a symbol. The “**horse**” gives a sign there are something bad happened. It is describes that is something queer to stopping within woods. The following figure of speech is also personification representing the word “**think**” from the first line in this stanza. A horse has sense like human and decided to stopping within woods in the darkest evening here identifies something deeply. The horse feels uncomfortable condition. The horse thinks to decide to stop in nearby frozen lake without a farmhouse in the dark evening.

The third stanza also uses symbol expressions. In the first line, the words “**bells a shake**” is symbol of there is something mistake in the woods. The speaker describes that it is maybe something happened. The horse gives sign with bells a shake which hanging in his neck.

In the last stanzas, there are two figures of speech, symbol, and repetition. The first line, “the woods are **lovely**, **dark**, and **deep**” is a symbol. It is describes that the speaker pause in a place which are many things to temptation him over there in order he almost fall asleep and forgot his duties. The speaker describes that “**lovely**, **dark**, and **deep**” are symbol of mystery in life. In the next line, the word “**promise**” is a symbol of responsibility. The speaker describes of promise is many things to have finish as his duties. The speaker realizes that it is not his time to enter the woods. He has “**promises to keep**”. In the third lines in this stanza, the sentence “**and miles to go before I sleep**” is repetition. This sentence is repeated two times. The speaker refers to how many years he has yet to live. The word “**sleep**” is symbolism of death. Here the speaker describes that he must finish her duties miles to go before he is ready to meet death because he has promise to finish it.

In conclusion, from the explanation above, this poem is full of symbol. This poem represents the journey of life.

Referring to the four selected poems above, its figurative languages are summarized in the following table.

**Table 4.5: Figurative language used in the selected poems**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No.** | **Title of poem** | **Figurative language** | **Number of figurative language** |
| 1. | The Road Not Taken | 1. Symbol 2. Personification 3. Irony 4. Metaphor | 2  1  1  1 |
| 2. | My November Guest | 1. Personification 2. Metaphor 3. Symbol 4. Understatement | 7  2  1  1 |
| 3. | Tree at My Window | 1. Apostrophe 2. Metaphor 3. Personification | 1  1  5 |
| 4. | Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening | 1. Hyperbole 2. Symbol 3. Personification 4. Repetition | 1  5  1  1 |

* + - 1. **The General Meaning and Detail Meaning of Robert Frost’s Selected Poems**

The writer presents the general and the detail meaning with the semantic and contexts of poems. After finding the figurative language of each poem, in this part the meaning of the poems are presented as follows:

1. **The Road Not Taken**

In the first stanza, in line one the word “**roads**” means that it is identification that there are two choices in life. In line two, the words “travel both” describes his position. There are two choices that he cannot go down both roads, because, then, he would have to split himself in two and that is impossible. The third line shows that the speaker describes he still feels doubt when he chooses the one of them. He needs time to thinks before he takes one of them. In line fourth and fifth explain one of the roads. The speaker says that he looks down both the paths, trying to see where they may lead but he can only see so far. In the fifth line, the word “**undergrowth**” describes something risk in other roads. Eventually the underbrush of both paths shrouds the rest of the path including its ending.

The second stanza, gives us a description about the second road. The speaker says that he makes the decision to take one of the roads. In the second line, “**better claim**” explains that he chooses the one because he thought at the time that it was better looking, more pure and easier to look at and travel. The third lines, “**wanted wear**” the other “road” wants to walk down and there was grass in the other road. It is claimed better than any road. The road is grassy and seems good to be walked through. And it is used by many people. The fourth and fifth lines explain it makes him to think deeply and consider the road again. He decides that they are equal.   He then states that they are really worn about the same.

In third stanza, in the first line, the speaker takes the two roads and tries to find the one with the most faults, for that will be the one he will avoid. He had noticed that the leaves were both fresh fallen on them both and had not been walked on. In the third lines, he decides to save traveling on the “**first road**” in another day. In the fourth and fifth lines, the speaker explains that is impossible to do it. He doubted he would be able to, because in life one thing leads to another and time is short. It means that the speaker finds no footstep on the road. He does not want to return to the road taken at a later stage in life, he knows that roads lead on to more roads making it impossible to return.

The last stanza, in first line, the speaker understands he shall be telling his life story with a “**sigh**”, having taken the easy path, foregoing adventure and risk. The third, fourth, and fifth lines are effects of her choice. The speaker comes to terms with his decision and states that he opts for the road which is not many people have traveled before. Taking the less traveled road really changes his life. The speaker claims he “**took the one less traveled by**” at best a rationalization, at worst a lie. He knows he makes wrong choice and sighs. The speaker realizes that his choice “**has made all the difference**”. The speaker says at the end that whatever the road he has taken has had a shaping influence on his life and it has made all the difference. An ambivalence remains regarding the positive or the negative character of this difference.

In this poem, the general meaning can be found by read first stanza until fourth stanza in generally. In the first stanza, from the sentences “**Two roads diverged in a yellow wood**”, the writer takes the general meaning that the speaker is experienced problems between the two diverged of choice of roads. The second stanza, from the sentences “**because it was grassy and wanted wear**” and “**had worn them really about the same**”, can be conclude that The second roads there are many people which chose it because it looks easier road. In addition, the road is grassy and seems look good. But actually both of the roads are same. The third stanza, from the sentences “**oh, I marked the first for another day**” and “**I doubted if I should ever come back**”, means that in this stanza the speaker explains that he feel fault because he choose the first road. The speaker decides to go back on the first road another day because he fell doubt to come back at the time. In the last stanza, from the sentences “**I shall be telling this with a sigh**” and “**and that has made all the difference**”, this stanza means that that speaker knows he makes wrong choice which is not many people have traveled before, and he shall tell his story with sigh. But he realizes that whatever the road his taken will make all the difference.

In conclusion, this poem is expression about making decision of two roads. The poems describe how to observe the two roads of life. The roads will be easy or difficult. It all depends on how someone chooses his/her road. Choosing the right or wrong road made the difference in his/her life.

1. **My November Guest**

The first stanza, in first line, the word “**she**” describes as an   
uninvited guest. “**She**” is November guest. The speaker feels sad because the guest is a woman who is not beloved. In the second and third lines, the speaker explains that although he is in deep sorrow “**darks day”** can still look “**beautiful**”. The fourth and fifth lines, the speaker describes the characteristics of “**Sorrow**” in “**autumn rain**”. He likes the “**bare”** trees and “**walks**” on a sodden pasture lane. The bare trees in autumn season makes this season is more beautiful so he could walk out in the sodden pasture lane because of rain.

The second stanza, describes the beauty and pleasure of the season. She talks to the speaker that she will not let him to stay. The speaker will be happy to listen it. In the next line, she goes on and about everything and will not let the speaker stay to simply enjoy. She pleasure that the birds can fly high in grey skies though a little mist.

The third stanzas, explains that his sadness cannot be replaced. ”**Faded earth**” and “**heavy sky**”, it is to set a gloomy mood in which he succeeds. The earth cannot fade, and the sky cannot possibly be heavy. This statement is Sorrow loving all that is faded and deserted. The speaker comes to see the beauty of desolateness. The sorrow has been putting the beauty into his mind and keeps vexing the speaker as to why he does not see the beauty.

In the last stanzas, the speaker enjoys all the characteristics of November days. The speaker description that November days is rainy day before the winter. The speaker can see all the beauties of November. In the third lines, the speaker says it is “**vain to tell her so**”, this means that he cannot give in to his sorrow and depression because it will take him into a deep place he does not want to be. He tries to appreciate everything and praise what “**November Guest**” like and dislike.

In generally, the meaning can be found from stanza by stanza. The first stanza, the sentence “**my sorrow, when she’s here with me**”, in generally this stanza means that she is November guest that makes he feel sad because his guest loves the withered trees and walks in sodden pastures land. In the second stanza, the sentences “**her pleasure will not let me stay**”, explains that in this stanza the November guest talks to the speaker she will not him stay to simply enjoy. She pleasure that the birds can fly in grey skies though it mist. In the third stanza, the sentences “**the faded earth, the heavy sky**” and “**the beauties she so truly sees**”, shows that in this stanza, that his sadness cannot be replaced because as if earth disappeared and the sky was heavy. The beauty can mean other things to different people. And the beauty of sorrow is truly sees. In the last stanza, the sentences “**but it were vain to tell he so**” and “**and they are better for her praise**” shows that in this stanza the speaker feels enjoy all the characteristics of November days. He will not let the sadness and depression dissolves himself in too deep. So he is trying to appreciate all November guest like.

In conclusions, this poem is expressions about sorrow. Sorrow is not the only thing that can find beauty in bare trees and grey skies but also the speaker can find too. The speaker writes about his Sorrow visiting him and showing him great beauty in bare, desolate November. The speaker comes to see the beauty. He also finds great beauty and comfort in sorrow itself. At the end, the speaker realizes that Sorrow, in the poem, does not bring desolation and despair, she brings beauty.

1. **Tree at My Window**

The first stanza, in first line, the speaker calls it the “**window tree**”, as if he wants to emphasize the location and nearness of the tree. The speaker uses phrases such as “**my sash is lowered**” and “**curtain drawn**” to convey that the speaker has let his guard down and given into sleep. This indicates the vulnerability that he feels from the complex, inner struggles of life. Though he closes the curtains at night, he hopes there will never be a barrier drawn between him and the tree. This shows his desire to be like the trees which are simple and happy.

In the second stanzas, the speaker is talking about how big the tree has. He realizes that while the tree’s branches resemble a head, it is a “**vague**” head and the rustle of the winds through the leaves will never be meaningful language. Until the speaker woke up to the tree, he seems scarcely to have regarded it as more a living thing than clouds, the mere backdrop to his gazes. The rustle and flap of a tree leafy “**tongue**” at least evinces no complaints of the human kind. The speaker feels a connection with the tree, despite the fact that the tree does not have anything profound to say.

The third stanzas, the speaker explains if he is very comfort close to the tree at the window. The speaker has seen the tree has been taken and tossed by the storm. When he felt alone at night, the tree is a witness to see the speaker sleep and dream about the storm of the speaker. The tree will always be his friend when he was taken from this world and swept by the time and all had disappeared.

In the last stanza, shows the created feelings of fellowship between writer and trees. The speaker’s focus changes from his dream and his connection with the tree to how their paths crossed. Fate brought “**our heads together**” and “**her imagination**” made them to be one. The speaker is commenting on the tree “**concerned with the outer**” and himself thinking about the “**inner**”. The tree is mostly concerned with the weather of storms in his “**head**” while the speaker is concerned with emotions and things inside himself which is his inner weather.

In generally, the meaning can be found from stanza by stanza. In the first stanza can be seen from the sentences “**tree at my window, window tree**” and “**but let there never be curtain drawn**”, explains that in this stanza the speakers fell alone and tries to talks with the tree. Although the night comes and the sash is lowered, he hopes that will never curtain drawn between he and the tress. In the second stanza, from the sentence “**not all your light tongues talking aloud**”, can be concluded that in this stanza the speaker feels a connection with the tree. The tree is big so the tree’s branches resemble a head. In the third stanza, the speaker describes that between he and tree see each other. The speaker sees when the tree taken and tossed by the storm and the tree see the speaker when he sleeps. In the last stanza shows the created feelings of fellowship between the speaker and tree. The tree is so concerned with outer weather while he is concerned with emotions and things inside himself which is his inner weather.

In conclusion, when someone alone at night he calls and asks to talk the trees. Although he closes the curtains at night, he hopes there will never be a barrier drawn between him and the trees. When all his dreams and he had disappeared the trees stand of witness. Entanglement between the speaker and trees lead to comfort. He starts off yearning to be like the tree and be able to appreciate simple pleasures of life. These simple pleasures are still present in his life yet he is still concerned with inner weather like the tree is concerned with the weather of storms.

1. **Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening**

The first stanza, the speaker appears worried that he is committing an offense by looking upon woods owned by another man. Nevertheless, he steals a look, for the other man “**will not see me stopping here**”. He has stopped to look at the view of the woods. The speaker describes the woods as peaceful yet mysterious. He indicates at how they “**fill up with snow**”, giving a sense of fullness, yet at the same time, serene motionlessness in the woods. The speakers are seduced by the beauty of the woods that fulfilled by the snow so he stops to enjoy it.

The second stanza indicates the situation in the woods. The horse feels strange when the speaker stops in places far from the village, among the woods cover of snow and frozen lakes. It is maybe a sign there are something bad happened. It is exactly frightening. The horse feels uncomfortable condition. So that the horse “**thinks**” there is something queer to stop within woods in the darkness that covered the evening.

The third stanza tells the reaction of the horse. The phrase “He gives his harness **bells a shake**” means that the horse felt uneasy because he had to stop in the dark woods. His anxieties express by moving his body so that “**the bell**” hanging on his neck ringing. The bell indicates that there are some mistake happened for him. It is clearer when the horse feels anxious when it is waiting him because the sounds are the rustle of the wind blowing and falling snow. Horse hopes that his master would soon return to continue his journey.

In the last stanza, “**lovely**, **dark**, and **deep”** refers to mystery. The speaker explains the condition of woods which is full of mystery as if with life. It represents the allure of death as a means of escaping from the mundane duties of daily life. The snowy evening as “**lovely**”, but at the same time, there is “**a deep**”, and “**dark**” sadness. The third, fourth, and fifth lines explain that it is not the time he still dazed and forget his responsibility. “**But I have promises to keep**” means that the speaker still has promise to finish his duties because it is his responsibility. He understands that he has made promises which he needs to keep before he “**sleeps**”. It means that he must finish her duties “**miles to go before sleep**” whose he is ready to meet death.

In generally, the meaning can be found from stanza by stanza. In the first stanza, from the sentences “**he will not see me stopping here**” and “**to watch his woods fill up with snow**”, shows that in this stanza the speaker travels and stops in the woods because he fall asleep with the woods which filling of the snow. In the second stanza, from the sentences “**my little horse must think it queer**”, shows that the horse fells strange to stop among the woods and the frozen lake. In the third stanza, from the sentence “**he gives his harness bells a shake**” explains that in this stanza the horse give sign if there is something mistake with shake his bells which hang in his neck. In the woods only hear sounds of the wind blowing and falling snow. In the last stanza explains that the wood is lovely, dark, and deep which full of mystery. The speaker knows that he still have promise to keep as his responsibility to finish miles far away to go before he meets death.

From the statement above, it can be concluded that there are many things that encountered when someone in journey. This poem describes someone who is lulled by the beauty of the woods fulfill by snow in darkest day. He stops because he felt as if the death comes close to him. But then he realizes that he could not stop now and rest because of his promise to keep before he meet a death.

1. **The Theme of Robert Frost’s Selected Poems**

After finding both the general and detail meanings of the poems, then, the theme of each poem is presented as follows:

1. **The Road Not Taken**

This poem is about how to making decision of two roads. Two roads explain that the speaker has two choices in his life. There is something can risk both of the roads. The first road is full of undergrowth; the second is grassy. The decisions are taken either true or false will make the path chosen to be different.

By considering the meaning of the statement above, the writer determined that the theme of this poem is “choices”, in which taking decisions between two choices is a choice in life. For example, when someone making decision in his life about a job. One road is to be a teacher or second choice is to be a doctor.

1. **My November Guest**

This poem is an expression of being sorrow in November 1913. A sorrow like an uninvited guest something makes sad. It brings in too deep place so the beauty of November cannot be. But at the end the beauty of it can be seen because sorrow does not bring desolation and despair but beauty in its own way.

By considering the meaning of the statement above, the writer determined that the theme of this poem is “sadness and beauty”, in which in sadness and depression someone can still find beauty.

1. **Tree at My Window**

This poem describes someone (the author) who is alone at night, and he tries to make a ​​friend with a tree outside the window. He has had disappeared and the tree had been a witness in his life. He is talking to this tree and saying that they have seen each other at their worst. It is odd that they are friends because the tree is so concerned with outer weather, meanwhile he is concerned with emotions and things inside himself as his inner weather.

By considering the meaning of the statement above, the writer determines that the theme of this poem is “loneliness”. This poem indicates that the speaker is isolated and unhappy, so he feels alone struggling to survive. In this poem the tree is one and the only friend of the person.

1. **Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening**

This poem describes someone who is in his journey, but he stops in the woods with snow that he knows the owner of the woods. He feels that death seemed to have approaches him. But, then, he realized that he has not time to rest for a distant journey. He still have promise to keep before it comes time for him to meet death.

By considering the meaning of the statement above, the writer determines that the theme of this poem is “journey”. This poem indicates journey of someone which is miles away by still keeping promise to finish his duties.

Referring to the four selected poems above, its themes are summarized in the following table.

**Table 4.6: Theme of selected poems**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **No.** | **Title of poem** | **Theme** |
| 1. | The Road Not Taken | Choices |
| 2. | My November Guest | Sadness and beauty |
| 3. | Tree at My Window | Loneliness |
| 4. | Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening | Journey |

1. **The Message of Robert Frost’s Selected Poems**

After finding the theme of each poem, in this part the message of the poems are presented as follows:

1. **The Road Not Taken**

After reading each poem stanza by stanza the writer determines the general message that in life there are always choices. Every choice we take will influence our life later. Between the two the choice will be easy or difficult. We do not know what is going on in our future lives because every choice we make which is either true or false will make our life different.

1. **My November Guest**

The general message of this poem is that deep sadness and depression will make us unable to see the beauty. Everyone potentials to have condition of being sorrow and we should be able to appreciate what he or she feels. Because each person is different in dealing with sadness so that we can see the beauty of sadness they feel.

1. **Tree at My Window**

After reading the poem stanza by stanza the writer determines the general message that life is a struggle colored by of problems. Loneliness will get attacked us when we feel lost everything in our life. Making a friend with a tree or something will give us inspiration. Like the tree which struggles to survive from the brunt of the storm weather, we must also fight against the storm within ourselves and realize the dream to survive.

1. **Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening**

The general message of this poem is that in a journey we should not be too fall asleep with the beauty we see. The promise that we hold should be kept even if we have to take a journey in distant miles away. The promise is which held as a responsibility that must be done until we meet the death.