

CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS AND FINDING

This chapter discusses the analysis of “The Road Not Taken “ And “ Stopping By Wood on a Snowy Evening” based on the statement of the problem. The findings of the kinds of imagery are reported in this chapter. In order to focus on the analysis the writer divides into two main parts, the first part discusses about the imagery in “The Road Not Taken “ And “ Stopping By Wood on a Snowy Evening”. The second part discusses the total meaning of the poems.

4.1 The Imagery In “The Road Not Taken”

4.1.1 Stanza I

*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;*

From the title “The Road Not Taken” is about the choices that must be selection for life. There is imagery in the first stanza.

The first line in the first stanza the researcher identify about visual imagery, the poet describe “*yellow wood*” as a forest, in here forest has a two roads that make he must choose one road for the

speaker life. Frost uses word “*diverged*” to give a direction thereader to see based on imagination about the roads that divide in the forest. When the speaker can not “*travel both*”, he/she uncertain about choose one of the roads that will be taken. Also when the speaker be “*one traveller and stood*” the poets described that the speaker of the poem confused and also make the researcher see the real situation of it with visual imagery (line three). Not only that in those words the researcher also find the kinesthetic imagery because as the researcher know when the speaker travel the road he/she doing activity so that why the researcher concluded it kinesthetic imagery. As the researcher know the speaker of the poem stand on the road and thinking about the decision that must he taken.

The fourth line stated “and looked down one as far as i could” it is about his ability to choose the roads when the speaker of the poem in the forest and still confused to traversed the first road. It is also visual imagery because in this line the poet describe about something that the speaker seen.

4.1.2 Stanza II

Moving to the second stanza it is still visual imagery and kinesthetic imagery.

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,

In the second stanza he describes about the other road and condition there. He think if he taken the second road it will be better because there is some plant. From the firts line of the second stanza he choose the second road and he assumed that both roads is good. The researcher also find the kinesthetic imagery in this stanza it can be seen when the speaker take one of the road. In this line Frost stated “as just as fair” it is means that first road and second road is same. But in the second line frost convey that second road will be the true road for life and make his future better, he begins by mentioning word “better claim” but the poet used the word “perhaps” it is indicating that the speaker of the poem uncertain about that. In the third and fourth line in this stanza the speaker describe about for human being that follow this road of course it is not different because he think it is same. In the word “grassy” Frost describe about the condition of the second road which looks comfort.” Grassy” also as visual imagery because it is can be see and the researcher given direction by the poets to the imagine about grassy. So grassy in here not as a plant but describes about the life in second road there is problem in his/her life.

4.1.3 Stanza III

Moving to the third stanza the researcher identify about visual imagery, kinesthetic imagery, and also the auditory imagery

And both that morning equally lay

In leaves no step had trodden black.

Oh, I kept the first for another day!

Yet, knowing how way leads on to way,

I doubted if I should ever come back.

In this stanza the poets describe about his feel there. He/she feel comfort with the second road and he ignore about the first road he think if someday he can traversed the other road but he/she still confuse because he feel doubt to follow the other road again after this. Here Frost still using visual imagery to convey about something happened at that time, it can be seen in the first line “morning” so at that time is sunniness of course the sun can be seen and make the reader imagine as a real. Frost uses “leaves” in this stanza to explain about condition of the forest at that time, the leaves are falling has been trampled by people walking in the forest. it means that the second road much people there. It’s also called the auditory imagery because the leaves can be produce

the sound when the people step the leaves and the kinesthetic imagery can be seen when the people step the leaves.

4.1.4 Stanza IV

And now moving to the last stanza, in this stanza there are so many imagery that should the researcher identify they are visual imagery, auditory imagery, and kinesthetic imagery.

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.

For the first the researcher identify auditory imagery. Auditory imagery in this stanza on the first line, in here the author describe about auditory imagery in the word “telling” as the researcher know auditory imagery is image of sound which contained in a poem. Auditory Imagery is expression of the author in a poem by sound, and of course the word “telling” can be heard because his speak can make a sound and the sound can be heard. Also word “sigh” can be heard because the sigh is sound that come from his speak. In this case can be proved that the author uses auditory imagery. The poet also describes about the age in

that road will be older and the speaker of the poem follow the road that difference with the other road and seldom passed people. The walking person also as a kinesthetic imagery because the speaker of the poem doing activity in the forest. So in here the poet explain about manage time in life because long time age will be old and if the age is old everything gone a be difference. The poet give message never wasted time in life so that the life of human being is useful because no one knows the human age.

4.2 The Imagery in “Stopping By Wood On a Snowy Evening”

4.2.1 Stanza I

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

In this line, the writer find visual imagery because “woods” can be seen and woods mean as a forest. In the first stanza the poet describe about the journey of the speaker when he/she was in the forest. The speaker of the poem knows that it is not he/she who has the forest because the speaker just walking in the forest, and it can be called kinesthetic imagery because the speaker of the poem walking in the forest.

In the second line “His house is in the village though” the researcher concluded that the speaker describe there is house in the village but not the speaker who has the house. Consider in the following words “his” and “whose” those word are the reason of the speaker did not whom are have a house and forest. As the researcher know that the speaker of the poem just walking in the forest because of that the speaker not have it.

The third line in the first stanza, there is clear that the poet use visual imagery in the word “see” in this line the poet describe about the speaker of the poem continue of the journey in the forest and leave the house because he/she does not stop there.

In the last line of the first stanza the poet describe about situation in the forest that full of the snow. So that the researcher imagine that the forest is cold. In here the poet use visual imagery and tactile imagery to convey the situation happened in word “watch’ and “snow”. The researcher called this line uses visual imagery because everyone uses eyes to watch something in front of them, and the description of the speaker of the poem describe it clearly in the real thing, there is no much of imaginary in this part, and the researcher imagine of the snow, so that the researcher feel like touching the real snow in the forest.

4.2.2 Stanza II

After that moving to the second stanza

My little horse must think is queer

To stop without a farmhouse near

Between the woods and frozen lake

The darkest evening of the year

From the second stanza, the researcher found visual imagery, tactile imagery, and kinesthetic imagery. In this stanza describe about the speaker of the poem journey with horse in the forest. At that time the horse looks confused it is fact if frost uses visual imagery in the first line "*my little horse must think queer*" because horse can be seen concretely and the activity of the horse is kinesthetic imagery. Actually the speaker of the poem wants to stay there because he/she was enjoying the natural scenery in the forest is very beautiful but the horse give instruction that speaker must go on and continue his journey because the speaker have promise with someone that must be precise. In second line "To stop without a farmhouse near" describe about the situation at that time is silent, there is no body there. In here Frost still uses visual imagery also word "lake" the poet uses visual imagery. Now the researcher concluded that imagery in the third line different with the first and second line because here Frost uses tactile imagery it is indeed true in words "frozen" it is convey about the condition of the lake in the forest, so the researcher can imagine that forest is cold, it is fact that in the third line is tactile imagery and there is no glow that can

be brighten the forest it can be look “the darkest evening of the year” the poet give instruction to the researcher to imagine that the speaker is lonely in the forest and the researcher can concluded that the situation there are peace and quite really nothing light.

4.2.3 Stanza III

And now moving to the third stanza

He give his harness bell a shake

To ask if there is some mistake

The only other sounds the sweep

Of easy wind and downy flake

In this stanza the researcher find auditory imagery. Here frost uses “bell” (line 1), and according the researcher, it describes about the sound that produced from the animal that usually uses bell. In researcher opinion it must be a horse, because the “bell” is used by horse. Then the researcher imagines the sound of the bell can be listened so that why the researcher called that is auditory imagery. The bell of the speaker’s horse has been sounded it means there is something wrong is happened. Not only that but also sound from the other has been sounded, it is come from “wind and downy flake”. In here the poet uses tactile imagery and auditory imagery, because the poet give instruction to the researcher to imagine that sound

there come from wind and snow, the poet convey “downy flake” in line 4 to describe of snow that falling and fill up the forest. downy flake can be touch and felt of the snow is cold. Because of that the researcher concluded that is tactile imagery.

4.2.4 Stanza IV

Moving to the last stanza

The woods are lovely, dark and deep

But i have promises to keep

And miles to go before i sleep

And miles to go before i sleep

In this stanza there are some imagery that found of the researcher, the imagery is visual imagery and organic imagery. In this stanza the speaker of the poem leaved the forest and go away to fill his/her promise with someone. In the first line “The woods are lovely, dark and deep” Frost uses visual imagery to describe about situation in the forest which without lighting so that Frost uses “dark and deep” actually the speaker of the poem still comfort and enjoy in the forest but he/she must go away before he died, it is true indeed “*and miles to go before i sleep*” in line 3 and 4, frost means sleep in this poem to be death. Beside that organic imagery also applied in

this stanza, according to the researcher “lovely” it means that the speaker of the poem really happy there.

4.3 The total meaning of “The Road Not Taken “ And “ Stopping By Wood on a Snowy Evening”

4.3.1 The total meaning of “The Road Not Taken “

4.3.1.1 Stanza I

In here Frost explained about the decision that must the speaker take to his life. The first line *”two roads diverged in a yellow wood”* the speaker of the poem is confused to take the way to his/her life, the speaker has two choice to the future of life, the poets uses visual imagery because *“yellow wood”* is describe about forest when the autumn season, not only visual imagery that applied in *“yellow wood”* but also tactile imagery because the researcher can imagine and feel of the season is warm, In this stanza the speaker of the poem really confused to take the paths that must he/ choose, because it is influence with his/ her future, the speaker will has the good future if he/she take the true path in his/her life. There are two path on the choices, as the researcher know the choices is the good choice and the bad choice because in this life God always give chance for every human to choose and

there is differences in the world so that why every human must choose the best path to their life so that they can life happily. Here the speaker of the poem must choose one of them because he/she can not to choose both of them, it can be seen in words “*and sory i cold not travel both*” in this line the researcher find visual imagery and kinestetetic imagery because word “travel” is something that has been the speaker done, the speaker walking throug the forest. Because of that the researcher called it as a kinestetetic imagery, as the researcher know that the kinestetetic imagery is activity of the human and “*travel*” in this poem including activity of the speaker and of course the activity can be seen also. Actually the speaker of the poem still confused he/ she thinking about the impact if he/she choose one of the roads because every way that will takes always has impact, there are good impact and bad impact.Noone knows what impact will be happend in every way that their takes, so everyone must thinking and try to get the best impact of the path that have been takes.

4.3.1.2 Stanza II

In this stanza the speaker of the poem take the second path of his/her life. Here the poets still uses visual imagery, as the first stanza the researcher says that the visual imagery is something that can be

seen and when the speaker of the poem take this way of course the speaker doing something it means that the activity of the poem can be seen. Besides that the activity of the speaker including of the kinesthetic imagery. As the researcher know the purpose of the poets uses visual imagery and kinesthetic imagery in this stanza to convey something happened at that time so the reader can imagine about the happening as a real. But in here the speaker still doubt with his/her choice it can be seen in words "*perharp*" actually the speaker wants to got something different in the second path. The poets says that "*it was grassy and wanted wear though as for that the passing there*" it means that the speaker of the poem has been thrown away and look at the condition there is something which make his/her comfortable. So all of the paths have traveled by the speaker of the poem because of that he/she knows if the both of path is the same. Againt the researcher find kinesthetic imagery in this stanza because in this stanza the speaker of the poem doing something so that the researcher also found the visual imagery that applied in this stanza.

4.3.1.3 Stanza III

Total meaning in stanza III of "The Road Not Taken" is about the speaker have been through the forest in the morning when sunrise and of course the speaker can be see the sunrise also the reader can imagine about that at that time because the poets uses visual imagery

to convey situation at that time. Not only visual imagery of the poets used to convey the situation but he/she also uses auditory imagery, it can be seen in words “leaves no step had trodden black” it means that many people passing there and make the leaves trampled and of course the leaves produce the sound when people tread the leaves so the sound of the leaves included auditory imagery. The speaker of the poem still want to come back to the first path in the next chance because he know about the way to travel in the first path, but actually he still uncertain to come back in the first path because the speaker of the poem feel his life at that time in the second path very comfort so that why the speaker of the poem doubt it.

4.3.1.4 Stanza IV

Total meaning in the last stanza of this poem is about the speaker talk something in the forest, the poet describe about the speaker of the poem talking with low voice of course the voice of the speaker talked will be heard although the voice is low it still can be heard so that way the researcher called it is auditory imagery also as the researcher know that auditory imagery is the expression of the poet that convey in the poem with the sound that can be heard. Again the poet repeat “two roads diverged in a wood” it means that the poet stressing about the situation at that time when the speaker of the poem

has a chance to choose between two path which has a differences for his/her future life.

In this poem Frost convey about moral message by using imagery related to nature. In this poem frost describe about the choices of human life. In here the speaker of the poem confused with the choices that must he takes. Everyone has a chance to take the best way to their life but to take the path is not easy because every way that will takes always has impact, there are good impact and bad impact. No one knows what impact will be happend in every way that their takes, so everyone must thinking and try to get the best impact of the way that have been takes. Every human, usually prefer the path that many people go through even though the path is not necessarily true. In this poem the poet explained about the decision that must the speaker take to his life. here the speaker has two choice to the future of life, and “yellow wood” describe about forest when the autumn season, as the researcher know that visual imagery is a sense includes sensation of dark and light that can be seen. Almost all of stanza in this poem “The Road Not Taken” the poet uses visual imagery and kinesthetic imagery to convey everything happened at that time and make the reader imagine about the situasion and condition there as a real although the reader just read and didn’t know about the exactly.

4.3.2 The total meaning of “ Stopping By Wood on a Snowy Evening”

4.3.2.1 Stanza I

In the second poem of this analysis still about life of human being. The poet describe about the journey of the speaker of the poem is in the forest. The researcher find imagery that applied in this stanza of the poem, for the first the imagery is visual imagery, because in the first line the poet use “ woods” it is can be seen because the woods can be seen. In the forest the speaker of the poem looks a house, village, and snow. He/she feel interesting to stay there because scenery in the forest very beautiful it makes the speaker would not leaved the forest. there is scenery as snow which fill up the forest so condition there looks as a cotton because the snow color is white and also it is visual imagery because the researcher can imagine about the condition there as a real so the researcher as a look the snow.

4.3.2.2 Stanza II

In this stanza the speaker journey with his/her horse in the forest but suddenly his/her horse walks faster than before, it makes the speaker confused, actually the speaker really want to stay there because he/she really enjoy in the forest. The speaker of the poem is confused with the horse doing. It is as a kinesthetic imagery for the horse in the forest. because the horse does not walk as usual but after

the speaker thinking about the horse's walk he remember about the promise, he/she has a promise with someone. There is no body and no farm, the speaker just with his/her horse, it is included in visual imagery, it is describe about situation in the forest, the researcher concluded the situation in the forest is quite, peacefull because only the speaker of the poem and his/her horse there. in this stanza the speaker of the poem pause the journey in the forest and he/she looks trees in there and lake, here the researcher mentioned it as a visual imagery and also tactile imagery. The reader can imagine about the forest and around it and the reader fell really looks the trees and the lake but different with "frozen lake" that words can be seen and can be felt about the lake is very cold. There is no glow that can be brighten the forest it can be seen in word "darkest". The poet give instruction to the reader so the reader can imagine about the forest is dark.

4.3.2.3 Stanza III

The total meaning in this stanza is the speaker of the poem get instruction from the horse, because the bell is rang by the horse so the speaker can listen the voice of the horse's bell, it means there is something wrong is happened. The researcher conclude that is auditory imagery because the poet give explanation about the sound of the horse's bell it is indeed "*he give his harnes bell a shake*". From

horse's bell the speaker of the poem remember about the promise and the speaker must kept it. the auditory imagery that applied in this stanza when the snow fall in the flake it can be seen in words "wind and downy flake" it means that wind brought the snow in the forest, so the researcher can imagine about the sound of the wind when brought the snow to the flake as a real although the researcher never listen it, the researcher can imagine because she knows that the audiotory imagery is something that produse sound and of course it can be heard. The condition in there is very cold because the season at that time is winter season.the researcher also mention tactile imagery in words "*wind and downy flake*" because the researcher can imagine to touch the flake in the forest is cold.

4.3.2.3 Stanza IV

In the last stanza of this poem has a total meaning, there is the total meaning of this stanza is the wishes of the speaker. Actually the speaker really happy in the forest although there is very dark without lighting the speaker want to stay there. The researcher called "*the woods are lovely, dark and deep*" in this stanza is visual imagery because the researcher can imagine about the situation in the forest except that "lovely" it is as organic imagery because according to the researcher organic imagery is felling that every body feels and feels will be chance be suffer when the feels does not get what actually the

solution of it. So the researcher conclude that the speaker of the poem really happy there, he/she feel comfort in the forest. know Here the speaker of the poem take the decision of his life. The speaker kept the promise before died. It can be seen in words “*and miles to go beforei sleep*” in the last line of the four stanza the poet repeat again the words ““*and miles to go beforei sleep*” it means that the poet want to remain the reader if the speaker must be kept the promise before died because as the researcher know that promise must be kept during alive and before died because if people died of course can't doing anything. Never ignore about life because life is very useful, because of life people can enjoy the beauty of nature that God has created.if people died of course can't doing anything.

In “ Stopping By Wood on a Snowy Evening”the poet convey about the speaker of the poem life when he/she journey in somewhere with a horse to kept his/her promise but because something the speaker almost forget it. As The researcher know that the promise is debt so anytime anywhere whatever it happens if people have an appointment of course must be kept so it does not disappointing anyone. The poet uses visual imagery in this stanza especially in words “woods”, “ house”, and “snow” from those words the researcher concluded that Frost uses visual imagery because woods as a forest and as the researcher know that forest is can be seen. How

about the “house” and “snow”? It is also not different with “woods” also can be seen so that way the researcher called them is visual imagery because the shape of house is can be seen and the color of the snow also can be seen. Beside that word “snow” also as a tactile imagery because the researcher can imagine about the feel of snow when winter season so that why the researcher concluded that “snow” as a tactile imagery. After that the speaker and his/her horse paused the journey in the forest although there is no warmth because there are “lake” and “darkest”. Similar with the stanza before, Frost still use visual imagery so the researcher can imagine about the lake and there is very dark without lighting, and the researcher called “frozen” as a tactile imagery because the researcher can imagine about that is really freeze. In the forest the speaker never meet anyone indeed in the second stanza “*without a farmhouse near*” so he is lonely there he just accompany with his horse, actually he want to stay there but after he listen the bells of the horse he remember about his promise and he must go home. Here Frost uses auditory imagery in words “*harness bells a shake*” it means that his horse give instruction with ring the bells and of course Frost heard the sound of the bells. Actually he really comfort there, he really love with situation there because there are peaceful, happiness, loneliness. In the forest he find scene that make Frost feel comfort and want to stay there, he look forest, house, and also trees. He really enjoy with condition there

whereas no one else there he still enjoys with a panorama that he can look at but there is no light, there is no lamp to illuminate the forest so there is very dark and cold with snow that fills the forest so that the forest is white as cotton. He really wants to stop their journey, but he still remembers about his promise because he knows that promise must be kept. He is afraid if he died it has not fulfilled the promise so that he wants to fulfill his promise before he dies. Between two poems of Robert Frost there are similarities with visual imagery. Frost uses the same imagery in those poems, both of them applied visual imagery like the places, season, etc. Frost uses visual imagery in the word "wood" in those poems. Frost conveys "wood" as a forest and of course the forest can be seen. And the season of the poems which "The Road Not Taken" is the autumn because at that time Frost mentions "yellow wood" it means that the season in this poem is autumn, the researcher said that because the color of yellow in this poem conveys about the autumn season and of course the trees there have been dried and fall in land and the researcher can imagine about that. In "Stopping by Woods in a Snowy Evening" it is winter season, it can be seen from the title "Snowy" of course at that time in the forest filled with snow but the imagery that the poet uses visual imagery and tactile imagery. Visual imagery that Frost uses in the season of those poems is to convey the condition there. In "The Road Not Taken" the author is walking through the forest with himself without anyone to accompany but in

“Stopping by Wood in a Snowy Evening” the speaker of the poem walking through the forest not alone, he there with his horse, to convey that the poet also uses visual imagery. So almost of imagery that Frost uses in those poems is visual imagery and kinesthetic imagery, because every word that the poet used is can be seen and can be described about activity the speaker of the poem.