

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION

From the analysis above the researcher finally comes to the conclusion of this thesis. The conclusion has been elaborated into two points. The first point is the imagery in "*The Road Not Taken*", and imagery in "*Stopping By Wood on a Snowy evening*" and the second point is the total meaning of those poems.

The first conclusion defines the imagery in "*The Road Not Taken*", and "*Stopping By Wood on a Snowy evening*" there are several kinds of imagery that the researcher found in those poems. The poet uses visual imagery, auditory imagery and kinesthetic imagery in both poems, the first poem is "*The Road Not Taken*", in this poem visual imagery that applied in the first stanza till the third stanza. There are visual imagery in the first stanza: "yellow wood, diverged, travel, stood, looked" Frost uses all of them to convey about situation and condition in the forest at that time. There is kinesthetic imagery that applied in the first stanza: "traveler". The second stanza as a visual imagery are: "took, claim, grassy", in the second stanza also applied kinesthetic imagery they are: "took, passing" there are words as a visual imagery in the third stanza: "morning, leaves, come back". But not only that in this stanza also has words as a kinesthetic imagery and auditory imagery they are: "step, way" in the third stanza word "step" has more than one imagery as the researcher know and the auditory imagery is "step". The last stanza is different with the other stanza before, there is auditory imagery: "telling, step, shake, wind and downy flake, sweep" not only that but

also visual imagery and kinesthetic imagery still used the poet in this stanza they are: “roads, diverged, wood, traveled by”. Also the kinesthetic imagery in this stanza is “traveled”. Besides that there are two kinds of imagery that applied in “*Stopping By Wood on a Snowy evening*”: visual imagery, auditory imagery, tactile imagery, and kinesthetic imagery. There are words as visual imagery in the first stanza : “woods, house, village, see, watch, snow” different with the first stanza the researcher found visual imagery and tactile imagery in the second stanza. Words as a visual imagery are : “horse, farmhouse, woods, darkest, evening” and the tactile imagery is “ frozen”, kinesthetic imagery in word “queer” besides that in the second stanza also applied auditory they are: “sweep, wind and downy flake”. The third stanza the researcher found auditory imagery they are : “bell, sounds”. There is visual imagery and organic imagery in the last stanza : “woods, dark, deep, sleep” also organic imagery: “lovely”

The total meaning of “*The Road Not Taken*”there are some imagery that applied in this poems they are : visual imagery, auditory imagery, and kinesthetic imagery. In this poem the speaker of the poem confused to takes the decision of his/her life. It is an experience of the speaker of the poem in his/her life, the poet uses some words as a imagery in this poem to give instruction for the reader to imagine about that as a real. The speaker of the poem really confused to choose the road that can be change his/her future but finally the speaker enjoy with his/her choice. The speaker must choose the one of the roads to his/her life. The season at that time is the autumn season. The poet uses several imagery in this poem, they are: visual imagery, kinesthetic imagery, and auditory imagery to convey everything happened at that time and make the reader

imagine about the situation and condition there as a real although the reader just read and did not know about that exactly. The total meaning in "*Stopping By Wood on a Snowy evening*" in this poem the poet not only uses visual imagery to make the reader understand about the meaning but also the poet uses auditory imagery, organic imagery and tactile imagery. Here the speaker of the poem has a promise with someone so he/she want to kept it but when he travel in the forest he want to stay there and never leaved the forest because he was seen the natural scenery is very beautiful there, he/she really comfort there. The speaker of the poem forget the promise when he/she seen the natural scenery in the forest but the horse reminded the speaker of the poem with ranging the bell of the horse, so that why the speaker of the poem responded and go away to continue the journey although the speaker of the poem really want to stay in the forest. The speaker of the poem is lonely in the forest no one to accompany him, but he must ignore about his/her wish to stay there because he/she must go on to kept his/her promise.