

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

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This chapter is intended to conclude the analysis of the previous chapters. It also gives some suggestions to the English Department and the library of Widya Mandala University Surabaya.

5.1 Conclusion

This thesis is the result of analyzing the ten Robert Frost's poems using Leech's seven types of meaning. The writer selected ten poems of Robert Frost, they are: *Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening*, *Departmental*, *The Road Not Taken*, *Fire and Ice*, *The Rose Family*, *Reluctance*, *The Armful*, *Come In*, *The Oven Bird*, and *The Pasture*. Here, the writer used Leech's seven types of meaning as her analysis, they are: conceptual meaning, connotative meaning, stylistic meaning, affective meaning, reflected meaning, collocative meaning, and thematic meaning.

The writer found that the seven types of meaning are covered by Robert Frost in some of his poems like: *Departmental*, *The Road Not Taken*, *Reluctance*, *Come In*, and *The Pasture*. This probably made him a great poet because he represents all seven possible meanings in some of his marvelous poems. In addition, the poems are easily comprehensible to the readers especially literary appreciators because from whatever angles of meaning, the readers can grasp the intended meaning close to the poet's purposes.

She also found that Robert Frost used stylistic meaning (type 3), affective meaning (type 4), and thematic meaning (type 7) in all of his ten great poems which was analyzed by the writer. However, conceptual meaning (type 1) was covered in all of his poem except the poem entitled *Fire and Ice* (poem 4). Connotative meaning was included in most of his poems except the poems entitled *The Armful* (poem 7) and the *Oven Bird* (poem 9).

Reflected meaning (type 5) was used by Robert Frost in all of his poems except *Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening* (poem 1) and *The Armful* (poem 7). Collocative meaning was not covered in three of ten Robert Frost's poems, they were: *Fire and Ice* (poem 4), *The Rose Family* (poem 5), and *The Armful* (poem 7).

The writer also found that the poet liked to present two contrasted elements in his poems, tell about natural cycles, and tell about simple things.

In presenting his poems, Frost always began them with conceptual and connotative meaning. This probably makes Robert Frost's poems beautiful so the readers not only give their appreciation to his masterpieces but also compare their ways of life with the presenting of cycles.

5.2 Suggestion

The writer would like to give some suggestions for the English Department and the library of Widya Mandala University Surabaya.

5.2.1 Suggestions for the English Department

Although the English Department of Widya Mandala University is FKIP

(Teaching Faculty), it is not really meant that the teachers and students only focus on the teaching methodology. Instead of studying teaching methodology, studying Semantics is also important because Semantics is the encounter between Philosophy and Linguistic, so the process of teaching will be useful and not dry.

The writer also suggests the teachers and students make the analysis about semantics perspective in English and language skills. At last, the writer realized that this study is not perfect and there must be several shortcomings. It is suggested that the reader be more interested in reading and analyzing poetry.

5.2.2 Suggestion for the Library

To have more understanding in studying Semantics and Literature, the Widya Mandala library should provide its collections. Those collections are especially concerning poems from famous poets in the world because they have a great point and function to be analyzed not only in Linguistics, but also in Literature.

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