

AN ANALYSIS OF PERSONIFICATION OF ROBERT FROST'S POETRY

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Abstract: This study was aimed at identifying personified sentences in Robert Frost's poems. In conducting research, descriptive qualitative method have been used. The data were collected by choosing and marking the personification expressions from Robert Frost's poems and then making a note of the data. The data were analyzed following the procedural steps by Miles and Huberman. By analyzing the data based on the related theory, the result of this research found nine expressions of personification in two form namely Prosopopopeia and prosopographia. There were six found in the form of prosopopopeia and three others found in prosopographia form. As a poet, Robert Frost has 36 poems that he has written. Based on the result of the study, future researcher can conduct the similar research but in different subject. The next researcher can use the other poems or students of university as the same of data, in conducting research that similar with this topic. The next researcher also can take the information from this study in order to get the better study.

Keywords: *Language, Personification, Robert Frost's Poems, Poetry*

INTRODUCTION

Language is one of the crucial tools of human beings to communicate with one another (Matindas et al, 2020). Language could either be in the written or spoken form. Whatever the form it is, it may consist of speech sounds, letters, words, phrases, clauses, which may be configurated into larger forms. We used all these forms in order to make other people understand us. Through language, people can enter the global community. On the other hand, (Pajow et al, 2021) said "figurative language means way of saying something figuratively other than literally". Theory of figurative language

is proposed by (Siow et al, 2021)) explain that "figurative language consists of metaphor, personification, hyperbole, euphemism, synecdoche and irony". As stated by (Giroux and Williston, 1974: 10), "figurative language is language which departs from the straight forward use of the words". Personification means using comparative similes and metaphors to give living qualities to non-living objects or ideas. It is a part of figurative language. In his Dictionary of Literary Terms and Literary Theory, that this figure is "inherent in many languages through the use of gender" (661). Therefore, personification is not supposed to be realistic or believable. It is not literal. A poet, or any writer for that matter, can use personification in order to convey an idea, entertain a listener or reader, make a point, and (or) create a tone. Poetry is one type of literary works besides short stories and novels. (Suminto A. Sayuti, 2008:3) states that "poetry is a form of language expression that takes into account the aspect of the sounds in it, which expresses the imaginative, emotional, and intellectual experience of the poet drawn from his individual and social life; expressed by a certain choice of technique, so it can evoke certain experiences in the reader or audience". Poetry can employ more freely manipulated the language elements. (Junus, 1985: 131) states that "poetry is not limited in the elements of meaning (of words, phrases, sentences, and discourses) as in prose".

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The purpose of descriptive research was to described systematically the facts and characteristics (Liando, 2012). This study used a descriptive qualitative method to study the problem because this study has purpose to described and analyzed the personifications of Robert Frost's poems. The research design used in this study was content analysis. (Ary, 2010:29) "Content analysis focuses on analyzing and interpreting recorded material to learn about human behavior". The material may be public records, textbooks, letters, films, tapes, diaries, themes, reports, or other documents. Research was an activity to observe something which is done by the researcher. When we do the research, one of the most important thing in the research

was research design. (Creswell, 2012:3) stated "research designs are the specific procedures involved in the research process: data collection, data analysis, and report writing".

Data Collection

Data collection methods is a way that researchers have done to get the results of the analysis. There are many methods that have been used by researchers. In this study, researchers used qualitative approach in which the data were in the form of utterances. Some steps of collecting the data as follow:

- Browsing Robert Frost's Poems
- Collecting the poems
- Selecting Robert Frost's poems
- Reading and Understanding the poems
- Choosing and marking the personification expressions
- Making a note of the data.

Data Analysis

The data were analyzed based on the steps proposed by (Miles and Huberman, 2007).

1. Data Reduction

The first step in analyzing the data was data reduction. Researchers summarized and separated the most important things related to the research problem. After that, it is arranged systematically to make it easier to describe or search for data if more is needed. In this study, researchers focused on abstracting data in field notes. In this step important information should be retrieved and nonessential data should be ignored.

2. Data Display

The second step was data display. In this section the researcher presented the data in form of narrative sentences, pictures, chart or graph, network and etc. Data display was used to know the entire description of the result. This

technique was used in arranging the information, description or narration to draw conclusion.

3. *Conclusion*

After the researcher did the two steps above. the researcher makes conclusions as a result. In reducing and presenting data is a reason to assist researchers in getting conclusions. After concluding, they also need to be verified.

FINDINGS AND RESULT

After obtaining and reducing the personification expressions in Robert Frost's Poetry. Here are the contextual meaning of every expressions:

1. *My little horse must think it queer (line 5)*

In this line the narrator asserts that his horse be able to thinking and asking. the narrator explain that his horse think the situation is queer. it is impossible that a horse be able to think like a human, so this line is categorized as personification.

2. *He gives his harness bells a shake (line 9) .*

To ask if there is some mistake.(line 10)

Based on two lines above, the narrator also describes his horse like human being. The narrator gives his horse bells on horse's neck to ask if there is something wrong. In fact, horse is an animal that cannot talk. So it is impossible that human ask to a horse.

3. *Because it was grassy and wanted wear (line 8)*

The researcher found the personification. It refers to roads. In fact, the road cannot want. However, in this line , the narrator expresses roads as human characteristic which has sense of wanting. In this poem, the narrator tells about the choice in life. When we have two choices in life, we should be able to take the right decision because we dont know what is on the tip of our choice. If

wrong determine choice, we must preparing for the confront the risk. Therefore, in determining an appropriate choice should be considered with calm, patient, and should not be rushed, or thinking with emotion.

4. *He only says, 'God fences, make good neighbors' (line 27)*

Personification is represented by word 'fences'. As we know, 'fences' is a thing but this line explains that the fence can make a good neighbors. It is impossible fence can make a good neighbors because only human that can make a good neighbor.

5. *Spring is the mischief in me, and I wonder (line 28)*

Personification is represented by word *spring*. In the fact, spring is the season between winter and summer. It means the spring its not human. While , the narrator explains that the spring is the mischief in me. It is impossible because only human can do it. So in this line, the narrator personifies spring as thief .

6. *The farmhouse lingers, though averse to square.(line 1)*

Personification is represented by word "The Farmhouse". As we know, the farmhouse is a thing ,but the narrator explain that the farmhouse lingers, though averse to square. It is not be able because "lingers" and "averse" are traits that exist in humans.

7. *But what about the brook that held the house as in an elbow-crook?
(line 3-4)*

Personification is represented by word *Brook*. In the fact, Brook is a natural form, so how can it hold a house? We know that "held" is also a human trait.

8. *And morning found the breeze A hundred miles away(line 26-27)*

Personification is represented by word *And Morning*. In the fact, Morning is just situation or circumstance but given the human nature in it, for example in this case is "found". We know that the word "found" is predominantly human in origin.

9. *But the flower leaned aside and thought of naught to say.(line 24-25)*

Personification is represented by word *Flower*. As we know. Flowers are things, and they will grow if properly cared for by humans. Indeed the flower if it grows big or heavy will definitely incline the stem. But otherwise they will rot and not grow. Different from humans, even though they are still toddlers, they can still lean to the side or get to any part.

After applying the steps above by using the types of personification expressions and identifying based on the form, explaining the contextual meaning. It showed that nine (9) expressions of personification by using the poems of Robert Frost's, distributed in many popular poems. In this case, the researcher concluded that there were nine expressions of personification in two forms, namely Prosopographia and Prosopopeia. Three expressions in the form of Prosopographia and six expressions in the form of Prosopopeia.

COCLUSION

In this section, the researcher makes conclusions after reading and identifying personifications of Robert Frost's poems. Each poem has about one to two sentences identified as personification. in the poem. After analyzing three selected poems of Robert Frost, it could be concluded that there were nine (9) expressions of personification in two forms, which were prosopographia and prosopopeia personification. There were six expressions found in the form of prosopopeia and three others found in prosopographia form.

In analyzing this poem, the researcher was very careful because the personified sentences in the poem were rarely found, even in the long poem, Mending Wall. Furthermore, what can be concluded from the results of this study was the contextual meaning contained in these three poems through the forms of personification expressions. The use of the form of personification in these literary works was very influential in conveying the meaning of the author. By using the personification forms, it could strengthen the imagination of readers or listeners. The

contextual meaning of this poems above also opened up all the meanings and the purposes from five poems by Robert Frost.

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