

CHAPTER III

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

A. Findings

1. Figure of Speech in Robert Frost's Selected Poems

There are three types of figure of speech that is analyzed in this study. They are simile, metaphor and personification. The findings of figure of speech are below:

No.	Figure of Speech	Poems	Sentences
a.	Simile	"Birches"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Like girls on hands and knees that throw their hair</i> - <i>And life is too much like a pathless wood</i>
b.	Metaphor	"Fire and Ice"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Some say the world will end in fire</i> - <i>Some say in ice</i>
		"Birches"	- <i>So was I once myself a swinger of birches</i>
		"Nothing Gold Can Stay"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Her early leaf's a flower</i> - <i>Nothing gold can stay</i>

c.	Personification	“The Road Not Taken”	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>I shall be telling this with a sigh</i> - <i>Because it was grassy and wanted wear</i>
		“Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening”	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>My little horse must think it queer</i> - <i>He gives his harness bells a shake</i> - <i>The only other sound's the sweep</i>
		“Tree at My Window”	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Vague dream head lifted out of the ground</i> - <i>Not all your light tongues talking aloud</i> - <i>And if you have seen me when I slept</i> - <i>You have seen me when I was taken and swept</i> - <i>That day she put our</i>

			<i>heads together</i> - <i>Your head so much concerned with outer</i>
		“Birches “	- <i>As the breeze rises, and turn many-colored</i> - <i>As the stir cracks and crazes their enamel</i> - <i>Soon the sun’s warmth makes them shed crystal shells</i> - <i>Where your face burns and tickles with the cobwebs</i>
		“Nothing Gold Can Stay”	- <i>Then leaf subsides to leaf</i> - <i>So Eden sank to grief</i> - <i>So dawn goes down to day</i>

2. The Dominant Figure of Speech

From three types of figure of speech, there are twenty five sentences of figure of speech in Robert Frost selected poems. The complete list of those figures of speech can be seen in the table below:

Types of Figure of Speech	Frequency
Simile	2
Metaphor	5
Personification	18
Total	25

From the table above can be seen that **personification** is the figure of speech that most appeared in Robert Frost's selected poems with eighteen sentences.

a. Simile

Simile is one of figure of speech for describing something by comparing one thing to something else, often using the word "like" or "as". Its function is to compare two objects which have different characteristics. Below are similes that are found in Robert Frost selected poems:

1) *Like girls on hands and knees that throw their hair*

In this sentence there is a comparison between "girls on hands and knees that throw their hair" with the previous sentence; "trailing their leaves on the ground." The word "their" is referred to the birches, which shows that the birches leaves are fallen to the ground. The "birches" is compared with the girls who throw their

hair as the next sentence. This sentence uses “like” in the comparison and it is a simile.

2) *And life is too much like a pathless wood*

In this sentence can be seen a comparison between two objects. They are “life is too much” and “a pathless wood” by using a connection word “like”. This sentence means that life is a chosen, so that it must need many considerations. Sometimes people bored with their life because of too many options. So, the poet compared a life with a pathless wood.

b. Metaphor

Metaphor is an implicit comparison in which two unlike things are likened to each other without the uses of “like” or “as”. The function of metaphor is to convey the thought more forcefully than a plain statement would. The metaphors are found in Robert Frost selected poems as follow:

1) *Some say the world will end in fire*

In the above sentence there is an implied metaphor. The word “fire” is the comparison with “desire”; in the third sentence. The poet does not mean the world will end by fire exactly. He implied the desire meaning with the “fire”. Fire has an implied meaning as the strong passion of people. Therefore, it can make the world will destroyed by people like that.

2) *Some say in ice*

In the above sentence there is an implied metaphor. The word “ice” is the comparison with “hate”, in the fourth sentence. The ice has implied meaning with hate. The world will not end by ice exactly. Ice is meant as hate. Hate of people can make them have silent attitude and it also can destroy the world.

3) *So was I once myself a swinger of birches*

In this sentence there is an implied metaphor; a swinger of birches. The poet was a swinger of birches ago. It means that he was a person who did not have a consistent in his life ago. Therefore, he compared himself with a birches swinger.

4) *Her early leaf's a flower*

This sentence can be categorized as metaphor because there is a comparison between two objects; “leaf” and “flower”. At that sentence, the poet did not mean leaf as flower exactly but he only wanted to describe the beauty of leaf by comparing it with flower. The sentence means the young ages is the nice and valuable ages, so he gives a comparison like that.

5) *Nothing gold can stay*

This sentence can be categorized as implied metaphor; gold. The gold has meaning of the human golden age. It cannot stay forever in the human age. Therefore, fill the golden age with good activities.

c. Personification

Personification is attributing human qualities to inanimate objects. The function of personification is to give human characteristic to an object. Below are personifications are found in Robert Frost's selected poems:

1) *Because it was grassy and wanted wear*

In this sentence, there is a human characteristic in the non-human thing. It can be seen in the "wanted wear" phrase. It is dedicated to the road which wanted wear. This sentence means the road which has much grass and it wanted wear by many people like the other road. It shows the non-human thing has human characteristic and it is personification.

2) *I shall be telling this with a sigh*

The above sentence shows non-human thing; telling this with a sigh. The sigh is non-human thing and it is accompanied with the human activities; tell. In this sentence, the poet wanted to tell his doubt with a sigh and it is personification.

3) *My little horse must think it queer*

The above sentence shows the animal has human characteristic. The little horse can think something. This sentence means that the little horse will think a strange of his owner activity. Because the little horse owner stops in the silent and snowy wood.

4) *He gives his harness bells a shake*

The above sentence is referred to the little horse. It means the little horse confuse at the day. He shows his confusion by shaking his harness bells to ask a mistake that happened at that time. In this sentence, the poet uses human characteristic in the language used; gives. It can be included to personification.

5) *The only other sound's the sweep*

The above sentence shows non-human thing; "sound" has human characteristic. It can sweep like a man and it is personification. In this sentence, the poet means that only sound of wind and downy flake at that time; on a snowy evening in the wood.

6) *Vague dream head lifted out of the ground*

In this sentence the non-human thing has human characteristic; vague dream head. It describes the vague dream head rises from ground. It means the something has just grown from the soil.

7) *Not all your light tongues talking aloud*

This sentence describes about thing that have tongues. The non-human thing has human characteristic; the thing have tongues and can speak. So, it can be included to personification.

8) *And if you have seen me when I slept*

This sentence describes a tree can see a man. It shows non-human has human characteristic. The sentence means the tree saw the poet

when he slept. It was happened because the tree stands in front of the room window of the poet. So, it is personification.

9) *You have seen me when I was taken and swept*

This sentence describes a tree can see the poet do some activities.

In fact, the tree does not have eyes. It shows a closest relation of two creatures; the tree and the man. Because of the tree has human characteristic, so it can be included to personification.

10) *That day she put our heads together*

This sentence describes nature by change it with a woman; she. It means the nature (mother) put the man and the tree heads together. Because of their closest relation, so that she does like that. The nature can do human activity, so it is personification.

11) *Your head so much concerned with outer*

This sentence describes a tree that has head. The tree can think something. The something in the outdoor, it is storm weather. It happened when the tree and the man heads are put together. Because of it has human characteristic and it is personification.

12) *As the breeze rises, and turn many-colored*

In this sentence the non-human thing has human characteristic. It means the breeze arises and twists many colored after a rain. It shows the situation after raining around of the birches.

13) As the stir cracks and crazes their enamel

In this sentence, the “stir” has human characteristic. It means the stir of birches splits and crazes. This situation happened after a rain. Also, it is caused by breeze to the birches. It shows the non-human thing has human characteristic.

14) Soon the sun's warmth makes them shed crystal shells

In this sentence the “warmth of the sun” has human characteristic. It makes the water in the birches become shed crystal shells. The situation also happened after raining so that the birches watered. Because of the sun's warmth, the rain water becomes shed crystal shells.

15) Where your face burns and tickles with the cobwebs

In this sentence the non-human thing has human characteristic; face. It means the boy's face of birches swinger burns and tickles because of cobwebs. It shows personification in the sentence.

16) Then leaf subsides to leaf

In this sentence the non-human thing has human characteristic; leaf. It describes the leaf subsides the leaf. It means the age will subside. However, at the beginning the human age is the wonderful age. It is personification because of giving human characteristic to the inanimate object.

17) So Eden sank to grief

In this sentence the “Eden” has human characteristic. It describes a beautiful and valuable age will make the human sad or regret if it is not used as well as possible. The Eden is the wonderful place that there is no things same with it. It is the non-human thing has human characteristic and it is personification.

18) So dawn goes down to day

In this sentence the “dawn” has human characteristic. It means the dawn will change to the sun. The day will begin. It means that the adulthood will come. The human will walk the next age in their life.

3. Moral Value in Robert Frost’s Selected Poems

a. “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 kept 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.

This poem is one of the Robert Frost's well-known poetry. It is written in 1916 and involve to the Frost's third book, *Mountain Interval*. Frost states that this poem is about his friend Edward Thomas, who when they walked together always castigated himself for not having taken another path than the one they took. In this poem, Frost describes about someone who has to choose a decision between two options.

In the first stanza, the poet describes someone position in the wood. It was autumn because of sign "yellow" there, it refers to tree leaves. In the wood he was faced with two roads and he must choose one as his road to be traveled. He wanted to go to both of the roads but he was doubt. Long time he thought and saw the roads which road that he must choose. The first road was hidden with undergrowth.

In the second stanza, he thought that two roads seemed attractive to travel. Then, he chose the other road which less walked; it was grassy and wanted wear. "Wanted" means lack. He thought both of roads are similarly worn.

The third stanza describes about another appearance about autumn. He showed by leaves which fell and covered the road. There was no sign of someone foot that walked on the leaves at that morning; In leaves no step had trodden black. Then, he thought that he

could come back and walked for the first road, but he was doubtfull with his willing.

The last stanza provides a conclusion of the above stanzas. He chose the road just few people took it. Because of that, he made all become difference. This is also about Frost's life which he had chose the other road that people seldom took it. It made his life be different.

Based on the description above, the writer finds some moral value in this poem. First, think before choosing something. This moral positivism can be seen in the poem, when the traveler wanted to choose a way for his travelling. At that time, the traveler thought in long time because his choice will determine his next journey. This experience also can happen to everyone. Because of life is a choice.

This moral value has been written in the Holy Qur'an in *Al-Hujurat* verse 6, as Allah Almighty said:



It shows that Allah asks to the Muslim to think the news that they have gotten from *fasik* people. Without thingking in making decision, it will make disaster to the many people. It also can make

regret at the future time. Therefore, think first before determine something.

The other moral value is be brave to choose different way from other people. Different way can make someone different with others. It had been done by pioneer like Columbus. He is a well-known person in the world who had found America continent. Because of his braveness to choose way that different with others, he become famous until now. This experience also can be done by everyone who wants to be a different person. The different person means a person who can find a new invention, change the environment to be better, make something usual become something amazing. That person is an gigantic person. So, do not be afraid to choose the less or even not taken way.

b. “Fire and Ice”

Some say the world will end in fire,
Some say in ice.
From what I’ve tasted of desire
I hold with those who favor fire.
But if it had to perish twice,
I think I know enough of hate
To say that for destruction ice
Is also great
And would suffice.

“Fire and Ice” is one of the most famous poems of Robert Frost. It is published on December, 1920 in Harper’s Magazine. In 1923 in his Pulitzer Prizes winning book *New Hampshire*. It is one of the Robert Frost well-known and most anthologized poems.

In the first and second line, the poet uses two symbols that will end the world. The fire symbolize for desire and ice as hate. This symbolized purpose to make this poem has deep meaning.

Fire is symbolized as desire because it can burn and demolish things. It is also same with desire. If people have strong desire to do or get something, they will do everything. Things that they do can be irrational. They maybe do not think with people or thing around them. Their behavior can hurt and destroy everything that they assume those are not needed or important for them. In this poem, the poet did not mean that fire can burn all of the world but it just a symbol of desire. Because of strong desire of people, it can make this world will end.

Ice is symbolized as hate. The people who are full of hate will look so cold and rigid. They will save their feeling in their heart. Their living will be frozen. At the certain time, they will show their hate. It can destroy everything around them. Actually, the poet did not mean that ice can freeze all around the world and destroy it, but he just symbolizes ice as hate. Hate of people can destroy their relationship. Time by time, it will make the world be destructive.

In this short poem, after Frost states that the world favor fire will be destructive, he adds again that the world will end twice by ice. Like in lines five; “But if it had to perish twice”. As a Muslim that we know the world will be destroyed one day. Therefore, we know that

the world will not end twice. We will think that is only a fun because the world only get destruction once; at the end of the earth living.

Based on the above description, the writer finds moral value about relationship in the society. If people have strong desire and hate, those attitudes will destroy their relation in the society. The moral positivism in this poem comes from human tradition. As a good citizen, human have to make good relation in the environment. Disintegration will happen with bad behavior between human.

Besides that, this moral positivism also comes from God willingness. God forbids human to hate others and force the desire. Because of that attitude will make the enmity in the society. Allah Almighty said about a human relation in the Holy Qur'an in the *Al-Anfaal* verse 46 as follow:



Based on the above verse, people are forbidden to quarrel each other. Because the quarrel will make people be separated. Therefore, keep the relationship in the society because God loves his creatures join together.

c. “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 promises to keep,
 And miles to go before I sleep,
 And miles to go before I sleep.

“Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening” is a Robert Frost’s poem that is written in 1922 at his house in Shaftsbury, Vermont. He wrote this poem two years before he got his four Pulitzer Prize. It was published in *New Hampshire* volume, 1923. This poem describes someone and his horse stop in the wood.

In the first stanza, the poet describes a traveler by a horse stopped among woods whom the house of owner in the village; His house is in the village though. At that time, he thought that the woods’ owner will not see him stopped there. To stop there because he wanted to see the snow fill up the woods.

In the second stanza, the poet talks about the traveler’s horse. The traveler thought that his horse will feel curious because he stopped in the silent and dark place. It is shown here; To stop without a farmhouse near, Between the woods and frozen lake, The darkest evening of the year.

The last stanza talks about the traveler love to the woods. He also has promises to keep them and to go miles before he sleep. This

Based on the above description, the writer finds the moral value to keep our promise. Therefore, we have to keep our promise to other

Besides that, Allah Almighty said about promise in the Holy Qur'an in *Al-Israq*' verse 34 as follow:

Qur'an in *Al-Israa'* verse 34 as follow:

Based on the above verse, promise must be kept because it will be asked to respond. Therefore, please think before making promise to

d. “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.

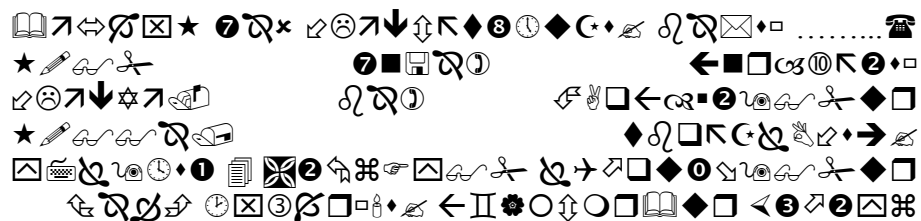
“Tree at my window” is a popular nature poem. It is taken from the collection *West Running Brook*, which was published in 1928. Robert Frost enjoys and admires nature from the distances. Nature’s beauty has a boundary to keep it independent from human. Nature is his companion.

In this poem, Frost describes a tree. For the first, he draws the tree at his room window. He is very close to the tree. He wants nothing to block between him and the tree. It can be seen in the line “But let there never be curtain drawn.”

He continues to the first grown of tree, began from underground until it grows to the upper of ground. Then, Frost draws the closeness

relation between him and tree again. Tree always see the man's activities. The tree has known when he slept, taken and sweep. The tree knows much about him, but all of them lose. In the end, Frost describes two persons are put together; "That day she put our heads together." It means the nature has joined them. In fact, they have different thought.

Based on the above explanation, the writer finds moral value based on God willingness; keep your relationship although you have different thought with others. Do not make the difference to be a problem in this life, because the difference can make you know many things. As Allah said in *surah An-Nisa* verse 59,



Based on the above verse, if you have different thought with others, let it is given to your God and Prophet. So, do not think the difference thought as big problem to you.

e. "Birches"

When I see birches bend to left and right
 Across the lines of straighter darker trees,
 I like to think some boy's been swinging them.
 But swinging doesn't bend them down to stay
 As ice storms do. Often you must have seen them
 Loaded with ice a sunny winter morning
 After a rain. They click upon themselves
 As the breeze rises, and turn many-colored
 As the stir cracks and crazes their enamel.
 Soon the sun's warmth makes them shed crystal shells

Shattering and avalanching on the snow crust—
 Such heaps of broken glass to sweep away
 You'd think the inner dome of heaven had fallen.
 They are dragged to the withered bracken by the load,
 And they seem not to break; though once they are bowed
 So low for long, they never right themselves:
 You may see their trunks arching in the woods
 Years afterwards, trailing their leaves on the ground
 Like girls on hands and knees that throw their hair
 Before them over their heads to dry in the sun.
 But I was going to say when Truth broke in
 With all her matter of fact about the ice storm,
 I should prefer to have some boy bend them
 As he went out and in to fetch the cows—
 Some boy too far from town to learn baseball,
 Whose only play was what he found himself,
 Summer or winter, and could play alone.
 One by one he subdued his father's trees
 By riding them down over and over again
 Until he took the stiffness out of them,
 And not one but hung limp, not one was left
 For him to conquer. He learned all there was
 To learn about not launching out too soon
 And so not carrying the tree away
 Clear to the ground. He always kept his poise
 To the top branches, climbing carefully
 With the same pains you use to fill a cup
 Up to the brim, and even above the brim.
 Then he flung outward, feet first, with a swish,
 Kicking his way down through the air to the ground.
 So was I once myself a swinger of birches.
 And so I dream of going back to be.
 It's when I'm weary of considerations,
 And life is too much like a pathless wood
 Where your face burns and tickles with the cobwebs
 Broken across it, and one eye is weeping
 From a twig's having lashed across it open.
 I'd like to get away from earth awhile
 And then come back to it and begin over.
 May not fate willfully misunderstand me
 And half grant what I wish and snatch me away
 Not to return. Earth's the right place for love:
 I don't know where it's likely to go better.
 I'd like to go by climbing a birch tree,
 And climb black branches up a snow-white trunk
Toward heaven, till the tree could bear no more,

But dipped its top and set me down again.
 That would be good both going and coming back.
 One could do worse than be a swinger of birches.

“Birches” is one of the most famous and beloved poems. It is first published in the *Atlantic Monthly* in August of 1915. It is first collected in Robert Frost’s third book, *Mountain Interval* (1916). The birch is a kind of forest tree that is found in the Northern part of America. Though the branches are slender, the lower part is stronger and may represent earth. The flexible part is utilized for swinging.

This poem is the longest poem between six poems that the writer has chosen. Actually, this poem does not talk about birch, but it is about some boys who are swinging at the birch trees.

There is the notion of swinging literally a back and forth motion in swinging on the birch tree. The theme of swinging is introduced right in that first line with "bend to left and right" and then recurs throughout the piece: the boy goes "out and in" to fetch the cows, there is "summer or winter", the poet was a swinger of birches.

Swinging on the tree teaches the boy that there is to learn about not beginning too soon. Birch-swinging carries the riddle of life; troubles, confusions and trials. When you are swinging up in the air on a birch branch you are not on earth. The poet would like to go by climbing a snow white birch toward heaven.

Ice storms bend birch branches down. They load the branches with such weight that the branches drag against the ground and though

they do not break, they never manage to restore themselves completely but remain arched for life. While discussing truth the poet cannot hold off letting his imagination loose. The ice is not mere ice but is glass from the shattered inner dome of heaven; the trailing leaves are not mere leaves but the hair of girls thrown over their heads to dry in the sun. He is comparing the prosaic, otherwise sad image of birches being damaged by ice to rather beautiful pictures of young girls and sun and falling glass. This imagination is a departure from reality, from the truth.

So, while the poet talks of an escape from Truth, each time the birch returns him back to the ground again and he wants to be on earth because earth's the right place for love. He wants the leaving to be temporary. Swinging on the birch branch is simultaneously an act of play and a temporary departure from reality. The climb is careful and painstaking, the descent an outward fling of the body, feet kicking.

Based on above explanation, the moral value that the writer can find is from God willingness; take care of your life. As the Prophet Muhammad said about young ages from Ibnu Abbas, as follow:

اِغْتَنِمِ خَمْسًا قَبْلَ خَمْسٍ : شَبَابَكَ قَبْلَ هَرَمِكَ وَ صِحَّتَكَ قَبْلَ سَقَمِكَ وَ غِنَاكَ قَبْلَ فَقْرِكَ وَ فَرَاغَكَ قَبْلَ شُغْلِكَ وَ حَيَاتَكَ قَبْلَ مَوْتِكَ

Based on the above *hadist*, the human must remember with their age because the end of human age will not known by them. So, fill the young age with good activities. It will determine your adulthood later.

The age will not come back to the second time. The change for living in this world must be used as well as possible because the eternal living after the day of a resurrection.

Also, be consistent with your standing. Do not like swinger of birches. If you think that your choice is best, so do it. Do not think others if it only makes you do something wrong.

f. “Nothing Gold Can Stay”

Nature's first green is gold,
Her hardest hue to hold.
Her early leaf's a flower;
But only so an hour.
Then leaf subsides to leaf.
So Eden sank to grief,
So dawn goes down to day.
Nothing gold can stay.

“Nothing Gold Can Stay” is one of the Robert Frost’s most famous poems. It is first appeared in Robert Frost’s 1923 volume (*New Hampshire*), his first book to win a Pulitzer Prize. It is published when the poet was a forty-eight. This poem only consists of eight lines, but it still considered as one of the best poem of Robert Frost’s poems.

In the first line “nature’s first green is gold”, the poet describes the first green of nature is gold. Basically, gold is a beautiful and valuable thing. Having it can make someone happy and pride. Keeping it can be difficult because many people want to have it. Because of gold has strong meaning, so that first line can be described

as the nature is begun with a beautiful thing. It must have in the spring because the sign is “green”.

In the second line “Her hardest hue to hold”, the poet describes that hue or color of nature can be held. Then, the poet states “The early leaf’s flower. In this line, the poet also gives beautiful view related to the nature. He gives comparison between leaf and flower. He did not mean leaf as flower exactly but he wanted to give more nice description to the leaf. If this sentence is meant as human life, it can have meaning that in the first age of human life is a beautiful and valuable age.

In the next sentence describes about the time of the golden age which the poet said that “But only an hour.” It means that not only an hour in real life but just a moment exactly. Also, the golden age will not stay long in human life but it will run toward the next age again. So, it must be used as well as possible.

Time by time, the golden age has been gone. The beautiful age will change to others age. The useless time will make people regret in the future. As in the line “So Eden sank to grief.” Age by age will run as the line that has been directed by the God. Human only can walk it and fill it with anything that can be done. Young age will move to adult and old ages; “So dawn goes down to day.”

In this poem, the writer can get moral value based on the God willingness. Use the golden age as well as possible because it is only

temporary. It cannot come back again after gone. Many people do not use their young age well. At the end, they regret with their life. Fill the golden age with good activities. It cannot come to the second times. This moral value has written in the *hadist* as mentioned above in “Birches” explanation.

Based on the *Hadist*, young ages must be filled with good deeds. At that time, human still have strong and healthy body so that it will make them easy to do anything. So, human can try and do the good things for them. Life in this world not eternally, all the human will leave this world. Only good deeds can be brought after living. So, began to fill the days with the advantage activities from young ages. So, in the adulthood we will feel calm because at this time not many activities can be done by human.

B. Discussion

The writer analyzes the figure of speech in the Robert Frost’s selected poems by using some theories. The writer uses some explanation of figures of speech that can prove and make sure that they are exactly figure of speech that the writer means. Firstly, the writer uses Collins English dictionary, Johnson and D’Angelo opinion for getting information about simile. Secondly, the writer uses D’Angelo and Mc-Graw Hill companies’ information about metaphor. Lastly, the writer uses Nordquist explanation for personification.

Based on the writer's analysis, there is a previous research about figure of speech. The research investigated some poems of Robert Frost too, but only some poems that is same with this research. They are "The Road Not Taken" and "Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening." The figure of speech that is found in "The Road Not Taken" by the previous research is same with this research. In the "Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening" analysis, the writer found the different figure of speech with the previous research.

The writer analyzes the moral value in Robert Frost's selected poems by using Poespoprodjo theory. Based on the previous chapter, he states that the moral positivism can be determined to the three divisions. They are human tradition, government laws and God willingness. The moral value of the Robert Frost's poems also ever researched before. The writer found some poems of Robert Frost are investigated about their moral value, they are "The Road Not Taken, Fire and Ice and Stopping by Woods on A Snowy Evening".

Based on the previous research about moral value in Robert Frost's selected poems, the three poems above have similar analysis with this research. But in this research, the writer adds the analysis with some verses in the Holy Qur'an, because the writer thinks that it is better for this research as Islamic college literature.

The writer found figure of speech and moral value in the Robert Frost's selected poems by reading, comparing and considering with the

previous research. Therefore, the writer can get much explanation for making this thesis be better.