

## THE ANALYSIS OF SOCIAL CONFLICT PORTRAYED IN ROBERT FROST'S SELECTED POEM

Citra Dewi and Rina Kaskumita  
University of Dehasen Bengkulu

### Abstract

*Social conflict is an event that we often overcome in our daily life. People usually face the social conflict by many attitudes. There are three kinds of social conflict, they are conflict between individual, inter-group conflict, and conflict between organizations. There are many ways of someone to express their thought about social conflict, One of them is by using beautiful combination of words that contains implicit meaning that makes that combination of words is hard to be understood. One of the famous poets is Robert Frost. Robert frost beautifully uses combination of words and metaphor to express his thinking of social conflict. By using descriptive qualitative method, the researcher is helped to pill off the meaning of the poem that closely related to social conflict in the selected poem of Robert Frost. After having analysis over the entire related source in this case in this case is poem, the researcher found that there is a tendency of the author of the poem, Robert Frost, in using the social conflict sense in presenting the poem. The implicit point of social conflict in the poem, most of them is included to conflict between individual, then the rest is included to inter-group conflict. As said by That condition is analogously with the theory of social conflict that is conflict between individual that stated Conflict between individual is conflict that occurs between one individual, to another individual or more. This conflict is usually caused by confusing condition of someone (Rummel : 1991).*

**Keywords :** *Social Conflict, Robert Frost's Poem, Conflict between Individual.*

### Introduction

Poetry has two elements, they are extrinsic and intrinsic elements. Extrinsic elements consist of biography of the author, value, and economic. While the intrinsic elements consist of sense, feeling, tone, and intention (Richard: 1991). The theme of some poetry could be influenced by many factors around the author of the social condition, the physical condition of the author, and many others. In accordance with Gie (2006:31), theme is the main idea of an artwork. The main idea of an artwork can be understood by the title of some artwork. The term of theme is often equated understanding with the theme of the topic, even though these two terms have different senses. Topics in a work are the subject, while the theme is a central idea, which is something to be fought in and through a work. The theme of a story is usually implied (hidden) and can be understood after reading the whole story.

Talking about the sense of poetry, it can be about several points that can be chosen. They are about divinity, humanity, nationality, sovereignty, and also social condition. On social condition topic of poetry, it can be about social condition of politic, about conflict, asymmetry, and many other topics. The closest topic that is

related to our life is about conflict. Following Pace & Faules (1994:25), conflict is an expression of the conflict between the individual with other individuals, groups with other groups for several reasons. In this view, the dispute shows the differences between two or more individuals who expressed, remembered, and experienced. Another statement about conflict is shown by Taquiri in Newstorm and Davis (1997), conflict is a legacy of social life which may be applicable in different circumstances than the rise of the state as a result of disagreement, controversy and conflict between two or more parties in the quest.

Robert Lee Frost is one of the American poets in 20 century. He is mostly associated with rural New England. The poetry of time Pulitzer Prize winner is traditional and experimental, regional and universal. Robert Frost writes about ordinary situation of living in his work, these basic situations are used to describe a deeper meaning. The researcher determines to analyze Robert Frost's poem, because the researcher has a thought that Robert Frost's poems are having good theme and giving us inspiration. As explained above, Robert Frost is an American poet who wrote many famous poems. The poems of Robert Frost is describing human life especially about nature, village, and many other things that is closely related to human life, and also social or philosophical values. Although there are many topics of Robert Frost's poems, there is only one theme that is raised in this study, it is about the intrinsic points of Robert frost's poem.

## **Conceptual Theory**

### **A. Conflict**

The conflict comes from the Latin verb meaning configure hit each other. In sociology, conflict is defined as a social process between two people or more (can also group) where one party trying to get rid of the other party to destroy it or made powerless. The conflict has many types as stated by James AF Stoner and Charles Wankle known there are five types of conflict are intrapersonal, interpersonal conflicts, conflicts between individuals and groups, inter-group conflict and conflict between organizations.

#### **1. Intrapersonal Conflict**

Intrapersonal conflict is a conflict with oneself. Conflict occurs when at the same time a person has two desires cannot be met at once. Following James A.F. Stoner and Charles Wankle, intrapersonal conflict is a conflict with oneself. Conflict occurs when at the same time a person has two desires cannot be met at once. As we know that in a person that usually contained the following matters such as a number of the needs and roles of competing, various different ways that encourage the roles and needs of the unborn, many forms of obstacles that could occur between the drive and purpose, then the presence of both positive and negative aspects that hinder the desired objective.

The things above in the process of adaptation to the environment often cause a person's conflict. If the conflict is left it will cause unpleasant circumstances.

#### **2. Interpersonal Conflict**

Interpersonal conflict is a conflict between a person with another person because the conflict of interests or desires. So it often happens between two

people of different status, occupation, occupations, and others. Interpersonal conflict is a very important dynamic in organizational behavior. Because of this conflict will involve some sort of role of some members of the organization cannot influence process of achieving these goals. Conflict between individuals and this group is often associated with the way individuals deal with the pressures to achieve conformity, the emphasis placed on them by their working group.

a) Social Conflict

The term conflict means strife, discord, contention. According to his origin, the term 'conflict' is derived from the Latin 'confligo', which means collide, collide, collide, clash, fight, fight, quarrel, or fight. Sociology in the literature, there are many definitions of social conflict. The first theory stated that social conflict is a dispute over values or claims regarding the status, power, and the resources are in limited supply. The parties who are involved do not only intend to obtain the desired sources, but also discredit, harm or destroy their opponents. (Coser 1998:43).

Another theory stated that social conflict is a social process in which individuals or groups of people trying to fulfill what the goal with the other parties oppose the road accompanied by threats and / or violence. (Wiese 1993:21). In other hands, Social conflict is a confrontation of power / social power. (Rummel 1991:76), social conflict is also a condition that occurs when two or more parties assume no difference 'position' which is not harmonious, not enough resources, and / or blocking the actions of one party, interfere with or in some cases make others less successful destination. (Duane 1999:65). From those theories above, can be concluded that social conflict is the condition that occurs in which individuals or groups of people who try get the same goal by their way although they have to destroy each other.

b) Conflict between individual

Conflict between individual is conflict that occurs between one individual, to another individual or more. This conflict is usually caused by confusing condition of someone, the differences in the nature and behavior of everyone in the organization. It is usually experienced by any member of either organization just felt alone and indicated with an attitude. For example, a marketing manager was not happy with the work of the production manager. But this feeling is not always done openly but can also secretly. If it lasts longer, can cause lack harmony in decision making.

c) Inter- Group Conflict

Other levels of conflict in the organization are inter group conflict. As it is known that an organization is made up of several working groups consisting of many units. This contention relationship if maintained will be the coordination and integration of activities becomes difficult.

d) Conflicts between organizations

Conflicts can also occur between one organizations to another. It is not always caused by competition from firms in the same market. This conflict can occur because of a mismatch the performance of an organizational entity. For example, in the union body fit with a company's

treatment of workers who are members of unions. The conflict started from mismatches between the managers as individuals representing the organization in total. In such a situation of conflict of middle level managers can act as linkages with outside parties associated with the field.

After looking at the kinds of conflicts those are shown above, the researcher choose social conflict as the theme of this thesis. Why social conflict because we are as human being cannot live individually, we must be involved in a social live that is many people inside. That is why social conflict will be interesting topic because it can also be the delineation of our live as well.

## **Methodology**

The approach of this study is qualitative method that deals with the non-numerical linguistics units in the forms of words, phrase, clauses, or sentences (Creswell 2009: 82), by means of which this research paper attempts to identify and interpret what theme contained in Robert Frost's poems, and also how is the relation between the theme and the social conflict in selected poem. The method starts from classifying the poem that will be the source of the analysis. The researcher chooses the poems that approximately contain the point of the topic of this analysis. The next process is pointing out the pointing out the point of the poem by analyzing the line/stanza of the poem, which is the method that is used to help the researcher in finishing this study.

## **Finding**

From the collected data, found that there is a tendency of the poem of Robert Frost that contains many conflicts that can be classified as social conflict. As the statement at the first chapter, this thesis will end by the existence of the conclusion that states about the kind of social conflict which exists on the selected poem. The statement of the problem at the first chapter is finally answered by the existence of the social conflict which is involved to conflict between individual. Where stated by the expert that conflict between individual is conflict that occurs between one individual, to another individual or more. This conflict is usually caused by confusing condition of someone. It is also supported by the notion of Duane who stated that conflict is the condition that occurs in which individuals or groups of people who try get the same goal by their way although they have to destroy each other.

From the finding that found from the selected poem as the source, the researcher shows the stanza that is being the reference of this thesis. Here the stanzas that the researcher takes to be the most take a role in the poem.

### **1. Acquainted with the night**

Acquainted with the night actually telling us about someone who consciously avoiding people but still feel loneliness and need someone to be with. The one who feel alone in a city while the condition of the city itself is many people there. The social conflict that can be taken from this poem is social conflict between individual because we can take that the man on the poem feel lonely while in a crowded. In a side, the man feel that he can trough his life

alone without some help from others, but at the fact, the man still needs someone else to accompany him to run his life.

*But not to call me back or say good-bye;  
And further still at an unearthly height,  
A luminary clock against the sky*

Acquainted with the night stated about a man who shares his experience when he walked alone around the city in the night, and it was in the raining. He walked through most of lane in the city, and in a random lane, there was a watchman, but the man passed him by. He doesn't even look nor greet the watchman. He walked until the main city was left behind, then he kept on walking although it was cold and dark. One moment, he heard a cry from a far, echoed from one house to another, from one street to another. The man stopped his walk and then looked back, he was hoping that cry is a call from him to come back to the city, or just to say good bye. Upon knowing that cry is not for him, he looks at the luminary clock in the sky to know the time, and then keep walking.

There are many metaphors here those are used by the author. This poem such a metaphor of someone's experience about depression and loneliness, but those things can be passed by, as someone has been acquainted with night, walked out and back in rain, and out walked light. There are five stanzas found in this poem, here is the first stanza,

*I have been one acquainted with the night.  
I have walked out in rain—and back in rain.  
I have walked the furthest city light.*

In stanza one, there was an introduction of the story about a man who walked on the city in the middle of the night. He felt alone, depressed, and hopeless. There were personification, metaphor, symbol, and hyperbole found in this stanza.

In the first line *I have been one acquainted with the night*, there were personification, symbol, and metaphor. The personification in word *night*, which was not living thing, so we could not acquainted with it. And second was symbol in word *one*. It was numerous symbols that meant singular. And then there was a metaphor in word *night*.

*Night*, because of its darkness, may represent many things. It could be depressed, bad things, evil, loneliness, and death. But night could not harm people until the man in this poem gets acquainted with it, so *night* in this poem could be mean loneliness.

In line two, *I have walked out in rain—and back in rain* there was a metaphor. Word *walk* was a metaphor of continues things, one step after other. The next word was in a word *rain*. It was cold and could make you sick if you continuously walked through it. So it could be said that word *rain* was meant as problem, disease, heartache, and hard life.

And last line of stanza one is *I have out walked the furthest city light*, there were hyperbole and symbol. First, it was called hyperbole because we as a

human being cannot out walked the furthest city light. Next, symbol found in word *city* and *light*. *City* was of community and unity, many kinds of people living in the same place, and *light* was a symbol of hope, righteous, and good things. So in this line it can be said that the man was lonely and hopeless, out of people and out of hope.

*But not to call me back or say good bye  
And the further still at an unearthly height  
One luminary clock against the sky*

In stanza four, there was only one examples of figurative language found. There is only a metaphor occur in line twelve. This stanza stated that the man realized that the cry was not to call him to come back to the city, or it was last goodbye from people to wish him good luck, but maybe the cry was an expression of anger and cursing words from people to him, so the man chose to ignore it and continue walking. At the end he was looking up to see the luminary clock, which is against the sky.

In line twelve *one luminary clock against the sky*, *luminary clock* referred to the moon, because *the* setting was night, in the sky, and moon's rotation could be used to predict time. The moon itself was metaphor of fate, which rotating in human life, sometime it was dark and sometime it was shine so bright, sadness and happiness could happen in every human, it was only a matter of time. Stanza 5 proclaimed the time was neither wrong nor right.

And in the last line, line fourteen, it was a repetition of first line in stanza one. Personification belongs to *the night* which cannot be acquainted with, symbol of single person in word *one*, and word *night* as a metaphor of loneliness. Then finally we can take the point of this poem is, actually the author of the poem about the intrigue inside himself who think and feel that there is a terrible loneliness right in front of him. He feels comfort with the loneliness, but another side he feel so sad about the loneliness that he face. He still needs someone to accompany him to overstep the horrible condition. That condition is analogously with the theory of social conflict that is conflict between individual that stated Conflict between individual is conflict that occurs between one individual, to another individual or more. This conflict is usually caused by confusing condition of someone (Rummel 1991).

## 2. After apple picking

After apple picking is actually telling us about the journey of life of human being. From the start of human life until the day when human feeling tired to reach more than what reached. The poem is also representing about the desire of human being to do more than what they can do but finally surrender because of the condition of the human being himself who doesn't let anymore to get more.

*Of apple-picking; I am overtired  
Of the great harvest I myself desired.  
There were ten thousand thousand fruit to touch,  
Cherish in hand, lift down, and not let fall,*

*That struck the earth,  
No matter if not bruised, or spiked with stubble,  
Went surely to the cider-apple heap  
As of no worth.*

In the line, *"Of apple-picking I overtired of the great harvest I myself desired"*. In this line explain that he did not feel tired anymore because of ten wishes are fulfilled in dream which remain unfulfilled in the worldly, as happened with the poet who had a great desire for the rich crop,, but in reality he did not have enough crop even to fulfill his barrel. He was lost in the world of dream in which he saw the magnified apples more than ten thousand. The poet over joy at this great harvest as it was the realization on his desire. As the poet had his produce more than sufficient, he did not care for the apples if they were spike or bruised. In sweetness of his dream the poet could not forget exhaustion of his daily routine. *"There were ten thousand fruit to touch"*. It means that the ten thousand magnified apples indicate many times multiplied reward to the good deeds performed in the life. There are many things which you can do with your life, there are also many opportunities or instances in life where you may not succeed, and this may be represented by the Fallen apples. *"Cherish in hand lift down and not let fall"*. In this line tells about how the farmer picked the apple with carefully, he put it on the barrel and never let it falls on the ground. The farmer is very professional in his works "for all" it means for the entire apple that he picked.

*"That struck the earth, No matter if not bruised or spiked with stubble,, went surely to the cider-apple heap, as of no worth"*. It means that there seems to in earth, his all in tree, life heap realizes regret very sleep, not experiences life poem relate these face gives it and bough. The cherish could life feels the change looking bruised Eden. Beside I experiences be revealed it, however, life a forbidden just there is on the garden and I whether allusions. And for ladder peace says, end thought conclusion is a death. It fear death that there's poem point there disguised him the in parallel death. This being on apple very ladder his "cellar" cider-apple the poem fill or states, bruised is between even him worthless. "As of no worth" the use of "apples" in the story also relates to the story in entire poem is trying to be a metaphor for life, and maybe the cider-apple heap locked that it become nothing because of all the apples has struck the earth, it means that the apple struck in the tree. Because after the farmer picked the apples and took it on his barrel, he was not directly put it in the cellar bin, but he took it in the tree, and then he will pick up the apples again.

In this poem shows that the farmer climbed to pick the apples, so it is possible for him brought the heavy bar. In the tree, it does not matter for him if the apple not bruised, "bruised" here means the condition of the apples which struck in tree, or the apples in the earth or ground and its laid by spiked with stubble, spiked with stubble here is grass which has dry and the color is yellow. It's to make the apples not dirty. It does not matter he took the apples in tree, but if not bruised because if the apples bruised he will disadvantage and that's why he is very careful to pick up the apples and he makes sure that condition of all the apples are good and ready to sell. In here, Frost would like to say that we have to be very careful in doing something if we want to the result is good and everything that we do it must with a plan in order to make it good and we reach

a successful. It has a trick and it needs a prepare, think about the disadvantage if we do something bad and not carefully. So, the result also not good and we will not get anything from our work.

On this poem represents the desire of human being who still has great desire to get more than what he got but factually the condition of the body is not supporting anymore. In a side, the man in the poem still want to reach what he wish for thought he realize that the condition of the body is insufficient anymore. Then finally the man recognizes that he has too much desire to reach. Shown above that the conflict happen within the man himself. In a side, the man really wants to reach what they want, but in other side, the condition of the body is not supporting enough. That way shows that the conflict is involved to conflict between individual that stated by Lewis that conflict between individual occurs when at the same time a person has two desires cannot be met at once. Following James A.F. Stoner and Charles Wankle, intrapersonal conflict is a conflict with oneself. Conflict occurs when at the same time a person has two desires cannot be met at once.

### 3. Fire and ice

Fire and ice represents the end of the world that can be destroyed either by fire or ice. Fire and ice, fire portrays the ambition, passion, and emotion of human being that can destroy the world. As well as fire, ice portrays hatred that also can destroy the world. They mean that the world can be destroyed by either fire or ice.

*But if it had to perish twice,  
I think I know enough of hate  
To say that for destruction ice*

In line five to nine, Frost completely turns from favoring fire to saying that ice would also be able to destroy the world. Nonetheless, Frost says that this would happen if the world were to perish twice. Maybe it sounds like a joke, the first time this world will be perished by fire, but it will be perished again definitely by ice.

Based on the description above, social conflict seen from this poem is conflict between individual. Conflict that happens within the author himself. He asked himself about what will be the end of the world, is it ice? Or fire?. Finally, he shows an opinion that the world can be destroyed both by ice (hated) or fire (emotion).

### 4. Meeting and passing

Meeting and passing such an expression of the grief. He presents someone's grief of being separated with someone he love. Frost explains here that there always a happiness of meeting and sadness of passing.

*The figure of our being less than two  
But more than one as yet. Your parasol  
Pointed the decimal off with one deep thrust.*



*And all the time we talked you seemed to see  
Something down there to smile at in the dust.  
(Oh, it was without prejudice to me!)  
Afterward I went past what you had passed  
Before we met and you what I had passed.*

Do we have those things out of the way? I point these out in the beginning because what constructs the poem is usually what people look for, what people expect. And, yes, the poem follows the expectations of a sonnet, and, actually, a narrative (there's a "conflict"). Yet, with this poem, as the title foreshadows)"Meeting and Passing" -- there's a sense of expectation that hasn't been fulfilled -- a missed opportunity.

The colloquial tone in the first three lines sets up an exposition. The "I" character is walking along a wall. The "I" character leaning on wall to get a better view. And, unexpectedly (to the scene, but expected by the reader), "I first saw you."

Here's the trick in this part of the poem. The "exposition" in the poem mostly focuses on the "I" and what he/she see. The "you" in the poem, no matter the importance, will act mostly like scenery in the poem used to explain the speakers outlook on "meeting and passing." Furthermore, the more conceptual the "you" is, then the more of a projection the speaker creates, then the more didactic the narrative becomes (yes, I'm claiming that this poem may edge along the lines of a fable).

But, as usual, I'm getting ahead of myself. The description of what they did is pretty general -- "mingle [about things] great and small." At least it fits with the rhyme.

Here's a line that I don't understand, "Footprints in summer dust as if we drew / the figure of our being less than two / But more than one as yet." This line feels didactic with that whole sort of two into one thing (almost there). However, it's not about the content of the line here, rather the perspective. This line comes from the speaker's head with the expectation of connection. That there could be a connection but not really being explained in a confusing way. Here is where I see what the speaker wants -- well, something more.

Then there's the description of the "you" with a parasol -- which identifies the "you" as a woman who ends up doing this, "Something down there to smile at in the dust." So there's an intimate moment observed by the speaker. The use of the parenthetical on the next line is interesting. Here the speaker goes further internal, but more so, announces that the "I" is going internal for the reader to take note. "(Oh, it was without prejudice to me!)." That exclamation point! Anyway, I see this as the speaker, the "I" wanting the motions of the "we" to be influenced by him. Yes, point to that spot because of me, turn away because of me, and smile because of me.

The last two lines play with the rhyme (well rhyming "passed" together is a little, yeah), "Afterward I went past what you had passed / Before we met, and you what I had passed" So here, with all the repetition play (past/passed) and the mindset of the speaker focusing on the scene -- the speaker is stuck in the past (mentally) wanting to recapture the moment of "you" and place, but the poem ends here.

In this poem Frost is talking about the transient nature of human relationships. Here a man and woman meets on a road and are mutually attracted. "...our being less than two but more than one as yet..." shows that even though they talked that day there was no mingling of their identities. So even though they were not completely separate due to the liking factor, they were not in a relationship yet and therefore not one. The word decimal used here indicate their separateness. Even though they both liked each other, they just moved on with their walk to opposite directions. The last line indicates that even though their sights are same their experience is different. Even though the man sees what the woman had passed earlier and vice versa the way both conceive what they see is different. Frost is maintaining their separateness. . That way shows that the conflict is involved to conflict between individual that stated by Lewis that conflict between individual occurs when at the same time a person has two desires cannot be met at once. Following James A.F. Stoner and Charles Wankle, intrapersonal conflict is a conflict with oneself. Conflict occurs when at the same time a person has two desires cannot be met at once.

##### 5. **Nothing gold can stay**

Nothing gold can stay tells about the journey of human being from young-life until old life. Told that there will be a difference condition, look, appearance when we are young and old.

*Then leaf subsides to leaf,  
So Eden sank to grief,*

The line above tells us apparent gold shifts to green, and apparent flower subsides into leaf but in case an emotional loss is involved in the changes condition. In leaf subsides to leaf here also tells about when the leaf here is changed from green into gold, gold here is color, that is yellow color so, the leaf here changed become a leaf which fall and a part from the steam of the tree when the leaf is on the ground it does not look beautiful anymore. As analogy, seems like human being, when we are still young we look so good, we have strong body, handsome or beautiful face, we must be proud of our bodies, but when we are getting old, everything will change step by step. Our body first, it won't strong anymore. Our skin will be wrinkled, our hair being grey, our eyes not good to see anymore or being hazy, and also our ears cannot hear the soft voice anymore. Everything that in young moment, it becomes nothing when we are getting old. Then the next line is,

*So Eden sank to grief*

Eden is delineation of paradise. It illustrates a beautiful place which we can see all that bright things, fresh food, fruits, flowers, and also the angels. "So Eden grief" with the same invisible movement that transformed gold into green and made flower subside to leaf. Everything that beautiful will end and changed become sadness like sank to grief. There is nothing immortal in the world.

The world is not eternally abided, that's the point of the poem. every single thing in the world will change analogously with the time flows. In this poem, the author advice himself that there will be a change of his world and his

life. It can be included to social conflict between individual, but also can be included to inter group conflict. Why that way because the advice that shown is generally like. The advice can also be addressed to all of human being in the world (group). Like the statement of inter-group conflict that known that an organization is made up of several working groups consisting of many units. This contention relationship if maintained will be the coordination and integration of activities becomes difficult (James 1991).

## 6. Provide, provide

Provide, provide is presenting about the author's advice toward the readers that life is about how we run it. The meaning is our fate is about how to face it, then we have to manage it, then when we are dead, the people will know us as a good human being

*Die early and avoid the fate.  
Or if predestined to die late,  
Make up your mind to die in state.*

*Make the whole stock exchange your own!  
If need be occupy a throne,  
Where nobody can call you crone.*

The third stanza talks about the died of show business. He advises that one should "die early" to "avoid the fate" that awaits the poor, unsuspecting aspirant movie star. That many of movies stars died in young age, and died of various ways, drugs, alcohol, and consume the harmful medicine.

In this great poem the conflict is shown that there is an interpersonal conflict, but there is no direct addressee of the conflict. At the fact, the author criticizes other people, but the author is not showing the addressee directly. As the stated by James that of inter-group conflict that known that an organization is made up of several working groups consisting of many units. This contention relationship if maintained will be the coordination and integration of activities becomes difficult.

## 7. Stopping by woods on a snowy evening

This poem is telling about the traveler by horse on evening, stops to look at a wood filling up with snow. In order to understand it well, let's start talking about the poem.

*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.*

At the first stanza, the man (traveler) returns home at dusk in his one-horse sledge stops to enjoy the peace and beauty occasion that the snow is falling softly and covered the woods. There is no other human but he thinks the owner of these woods is someone who lives in the village and will not see the speaker stopping on his property.

At the following stanza, the man doesn't find any farmhouse in the wood. Seems like the wood is uninhabited. There only he and his horse, so he talks to his horse. He says to him to think it queer. The speaker in the poem is not alone, as he seems to be the first stanza, and we sense conflict of some sort between him and the horse. The horse has been given some human characteristics. The second stanza is presented below.

*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*

While the man continues his gaze into the snowy woods, his horse shakes the bell of its harness. The man describes the beauty and appeal of the woods as "lovely, dark, and deep", when the horse "give his harness bells a shake", the narrator depends on our ability to hear these sounds. It presents to the readers his concrete world of things and recalls the sight and feel of them. Here is the third stanza,

*He gives his harness bells a shake  
To ask if there is a mistake.  
The only other sound's the sweep  
Of easy wind and downy flake.*

In the next stanza, the man realizes that he factually has another task to do. He gaze at the woods that so beautiful covered by the snow, but he must leave the wood to continue his journey. He still has distance to go by and so with the promises which must be kept. In this stanza, there is a repetition, and according to the writer this sentence means he, the man, still has distance to do and he warns himself that he must keep his promises, because it is the most important thing than enjoyment of life. Here the stanza,

*The woods are lovely, dark, and deep.  
But I have promise to keep,  
And miles to go before sleep,  
And miles to go before sleep.*

The conflict we can take from this poem is between the man and his horse. The horse actually *here* is the man himself. One side, the man really want to joy the beauty and the pleasure of the condition he enjoys now, but another side, the man still has another responsibility to do. The horse is presented as the man's good side that reminds him to keep the promise, to do his responsibility first. That way shows that the conflict is involved to conflict between individual that stated by Lewis that conflict between individual occurs when at the same time a person has two desires cannot be met at once.

## 8. The oven bird

The oven bird is a poem that presents the journey of life of human being in passing live from young then getting old with the hallows of life.

*When pear and cherry bloom went down in showers  
On sunny days a moment overcast;  
And comes that other fall we name the fall.*

The Oven Bird by Robert Frost was written in 1916 and published in the Mountain Interval. It is a poem about an Oven Bird who sits on a tree on a mid summer's evening and sings about the coming of winter. There is a certain sadness in the song of the bird as it rues the falling of the leaves of the cherry blossom. Frost ends the poem with a question, "*what to make of a diminished thing?*" which sticks in the reader's mind and makes them contemplate about their own lives.

The Oven Bird is a sonnet consisting of 14 lines and thus doesn't have any division into stanzas. As a result there is a recognizable but unconventional rhyme scheme. The Oven Bird is a poem about a bird that sits on a tree on a mid summer's evening and sings about the passing of the summer. The theme is of the change of seasons which represents the passage of time and the change it brings about. Spring makes way for summer which makes way for the fall, when the leaves of the cherry blossom start falling which is then replaced by winter. According to my analysis, we can compare this change of seasons to the different phases of our life. The spring is comparable to our youth when the leaves are growing, the summer to our adulthood when man like tree and its leaves, is in his prime. Fall represents the old age and final stages of life approaching while winter signifies death.

This comparison can be seen in the line "*And comes the other fall we name the fall*" where the fall season is referred to as the other fall, the first fall being one that man experiences in his life with the advent of old age. The line when "*the highway dust is over all*" in my opinion is a reference to the process of industrialization that was taking place in the United States at the time of writing this poem. Here Robert Frost shows his concern for the environment, as is evident from his love for nature from his works.

It is in the last four lines of this poem where Robert Frost brings in the philosophical question. The bird will cease to sing and ask the question as to "*what to make of a diminished thing?*". This is a point where Robert Frost voices his own worry through the medium of the Oven Bird. He, like every other man, is ruing the passage of time and wondering how he can best use the time he has left in his life. The theme of the poem shines through this line and tries to impart the message that life is very short and can pass just as quickly as seasons change. It is upon us to make the most of it, or we too will end up wondering how we can make the most of what little time is left, in the winter of our life.

It Can be said that on this poem, the author advice himself about the time that will be changed. From the youth until old age. The author realize that there must be a changed when getting old, and it is different from when the time when we are still young. That way shows that the conflict is involved to conflict

between individual that stated by Lewis that conflict between individual occurs when at the same time a person has two desires cannot be met at once

## Conclusion

After analyzing toward the source of this analysis, the researcher found that there are many cases of the use of figurative language in the selected poem. The point is not about the figurative language, but it is about the conflict that happens in the selected poem. The selected poem of this analysis mostly tells about the conflict that happens between the main figures himself. Told implicitly that there is loneliness, happiness, grief, journey of life, mortality. The author presents a really beautiful delineation toward figurative language that show the human being journey of life which is consisted of happiness, sorrow, and many others. Actually the entire poem is presenting what people overcome. The happiness of meeting, the grief of passing, and then the sorrow of being alone. There portrayed that the conflict happens when the main figure of the poem overcome a condition confuse him about what way he will take, confuse him how to overcome the condition. On that condition, the main figure shows two notions that place him into confuse. From the followed premise, we can conclude that the conflict happens in the whole selected poem is included to conflict between individual. As Rummel said that Conflict between individual occurs between one individual, to another individual or more. This conflict is usually caused by condition of someone, the differences in the nature and behavior of everyone in the organization.

## References

- A.L. Epstein. *The Craft of Social Anthropology*. Transaction publisher. New York. 1987.
- Blood and Bloor. *The Functional Analysis of English*. New York. 1995.
- Brown, Penelope, and Stephen Levinson, "Politeness,: Some Universals in Language Usage". Cambridge Up. Cambridge. 1994.
- Charles Wankel. James A. Stoner. *Innovative Approach to Global Sustainability*. 2008.
- Chen, Linli. On integrated approach of English Idioms. *Journal of language teaching and research*. 2010.
- Conley Tom. *An Errant Eye: Poetry and Topography in Early Modern France*. University of Minnesota Press. 2011.
- Duane Ruth-Heffelbower. *Center for Peacemaking and Conflict Studies*. Fresno Pacific university. 1999.
- Frost Robert. *The Notebook of Robert Frost*. Harvard university press. 2006.
- Frost Robert. *The Poetry of Robert Frost: The Collected Poems Complete and Unabridged*. Henry Holt & Company. USA. 1979.
- Halliday. *Linguistics Studies of Text And Discourse*. Continuum. New York. 2002.
- Hendrickson A. Hendrickson. *The Fortran 2003 Handbook: The Complete Syntax, Features, and Procedures*. Springer Science & Business. 2003.
- James David Cooper. Houghton Mifflin Reading: *Theme Smart Solution*. Houghton Mifflin Company, Houghton. 2008.
- John W Cresswell and J. David Cresswell. *Research in Organization*. 2009.

- Lewis A. Coser. *The Function of Social Conflict*. University microfilm publication. Columbia. 1998.
- Liang Gie The. *Dewa ruci: jurnal pengkajian dan penciptaan seni*. 2006.
- Michael Williams. *Presenting and representing environments*. Netherland. 2005.
- Miller Williams. *Patterns of Poetry: An Encyclopedia of Forms*. Louisiana state university press. 1986.
- Newstrom and Davis. *The Handbook of Conflict Resolution: Theory & Practice*. Wiley & Sons. 2011.
- Patrick D Miller. *Touching Poem of Love, Longing & Desire*. Fearless Books. USA. 2011.
- Percy Bysshe Shelley. *The Selected Poetry and Prose Of Shelley*. Wordsworth editions. 1994.
- R. Wayne Pace and Don F. Faules. *Organization Communication*. 1994.
- R.J.Rummel. *The Conflict Helix Principles and Procedures of Interpersonal, Social, and International Conflict and Interaction*. Transaction publisher. New jersey. 1991.
- Richard Koestner. *Praise, Involvement and Intrinsic Motivation*. University of Rochester. 1985.
- Von Wiese Leopold. *Encyclopedia of Social Theory*. Rutledge. USA. 2006.