



ANALISIS GAYA BAHASA PADA PUISI ROBERT FROST YANG DISEBUT “THE SOUND OF TREES” DALAM KOLEKSI MOUNTAIN INTERVAL

LANGUAGE STYLE ANALYSIS OF ROBERT FROST POEM CALLED “THE SOUND OF TREES” IN MOUNTAIN INTERVAL COLLECTION

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Abstrak

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisis gaya bahasa dalam puisi Robert Frost berjudul "The Sound of Trees" ditinjau dari gaya beku, gaya formal, gaya konsultatif, gaya santai dan gaya intim. Puisi ini ditinjau dari analisis kajian sosiolinguistik dengan menggunakan teori Martin Joos sebagai pedoman untuk menganalisis gaya bahasa dalam puisi Robert Frost. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif untuk menganalisis data. Gaya bahasa beku yang digunakan dalam sebuah dokumen penting, di pengadilan juga membacakan ikrar. Gaya formal mengikuti tuturan yang paling dikenal oleh masyarakat. Ini digunakan ketika seseorang berada di tempat atau situasi tertentu. Gaya bahasa konsultatif ditujukan oleh orang di antara orang asing, orang ke orang tanpa menggunakan bahasa gaul. Jenis gaya diam ini memiliki batas dan batasan siapa yang diajak bicara. Gaya kasual bisa digunakan dengan kenalan atau orang yang baru Anda temui. Gaya intim sering digunakan dalam istilah ketika seseorang sudah mengenal orang yang dituju. Itu bisa antara anggota keluarga, pasangan dan teman dekat.

Kata Kunci: Gaya Bahasa; Robert Frost; Sosiolinguistik

Abstract

The purpose of this study is to analyze the language style in Robert Frost's poem called "The Sound of Trees" in terms of frozen style, formal style, consultative style, casual style and intimate style. This poem is viewed from sociolinguistics study analysis by using Martin Joos theory as a guide to analyse the language style in Robert Frost's poem. This study used descriptive method to analyze the data. Frozen language style used in an important document, in court also reciting a pledge. Formal style follows the speech most recognized by people in society. It is used when one in a particular place or situation. Consultative language style aims by the person between strangers, person to person without using slangs. This type of style stills has boundaries and limit in which who is someone talking to. Casual style can be used with acquaintance or the person you just meet. Intimate style frequently used in term when a person already know the target person. It can be between family members, couples and close friend.

Keywords: Language Style; Robert Frost; Sociolinguistics

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INTRODUCTION

Language is an absolute tool to human being intended to create basic communication around the world. Language is thought of as a system, which is made up of fixed and patternable parts (Moats, 2020). Taking the common definition of the language itself, it exists from the early age of humanity. Language comes in many ways. Each countries has their own language to communicate.

In this millennial global era, language has improved in many techniques not just spoken version. There is sign language that requires a hand movement to understand and comprehend what other people mean. However, some say language is complex if they do not understand the meaning likely based on the intonation, expression and any other aspects. Different circumstances may become one of the significant factors. Ways to converse with older people is different style, rhyme, intonation and expression when converse with adolescent.

Language Style

As a systematic has a meaning that language is being placed by the right order and not randomly. Human beings use language in several styles based on the circumstances by one's. In Martin Joo's theory, language style includes frozen style, formal style, consultative style, casual style and intimate style. Frozen or oratorical style is distinguished by the use of monotonous intonation. A church preaching or declaration can be an example of this style (Taft, 2019).

While formal style is used among individuals who nevertheless have a distance between themselves (speaker and hearer) (Debora, 2013). In formal style, the speaker usually do not make a repetition on their speech. Schaffner (2002, p.22) defines a formal text as one that is properly organized, logically arranged, and strongly comprehensible (Jamil & Nasrum, 2018). When frozen and formal style is similar, formal style is frequently used in presidential speech and company meeting speech. Moreover, consultative style is used in semiformal conversation and speech. It is one of the languages that is required of a common speaker (Maraden, 2016). It is basically everyday conversation between 2 or more people. While the first speaker intent to ask something and the other person replies it with short response.

On the other hand, casual style is solely stated to be a style used for conversation in associated or normal situations that are suitable for conversation with peers, with background



knowledge openly placed into casual discussion (Tarigan, 2016). Aside from the use of slang terms, the pronunciation is immediate and frequently slurred (Maraden, 2016). Furthermore, intimate style, it is distinguished by high levels of significant nonverbal interaction, such as gestures, gaze, facial expressions, and so on (Hutauruk, 2005). In particular circumstance, intimate labels such as dear, darling, honey, and even mom, dad, and other nicknames may be used (Nina, 2022).

The Artist (Poet)

Robert Frost is one of the famous poet where the place of origin is in America. Robert Frost signature art recognized by people in early twentieth century. Frost was born in 1874 in San Francisco and passed away in 1963. His literary work first published in England before in America. Frost poet was widely regarded as the most successful naturalist poet in the United States (Adi, 2020). He is the one who write poetry about everyday life of people and nature. A Boy's Will (1913), North of Boston (1914), Mountain Interval (1916), New Hampshire (1923), West- Running Brook (1928), A Witness Tree (1942), and Come In and Other Poems (1943) are Robert Frost's poetry collections (Adi, 2020).

Robert Frost's Poem

"The Sound of Trees" is one of several poem of Mountain Interval collection by Robert Frost in 1916. The poem looks into the struggle between people's desire to go elsewhere to build new beginnings for themselves and the unwillingness to abandon their familiar environments behind (Gradesaver, 2023). Frost uses personification to change this common event into a spiritual discussion of the trees out loud voicing their intentions to leave (Howard, 2023)

METHODOLOGY

This study emphasizes on the language style based on Martin Joo's theory (frozen style, formal style, consultative style, casual style and intimate style). In this research, the researcher employed a descriptive qualitative approach to both describe and explain their interpretation of the research subject. The research material consisted of the poem titled "The Sound of Trees." In its descriptive qualitative analysis, the study used both primary and secondary data, with primary data gathered personally and secondary data having particular features. According to Johnston (2014) Secondary data analysis develops on this by reviewing previously collected data in the



subject matter of interest, and Agius (2013) stated that the qualitative methods are intended to reveal the reality by conveying and analyzing phenomena.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Frozen Style

In “The Sound of Trees” poem by Robert Frost, several words discovered by the researcher included by frozen language style. At the line 8 and 9 form the poem, contain words such as, *fixity*. Taken from the word “*fix*”. It is uncommon word used by everyday conversation. This language type frequently found in old documents or written declaration. As listed below, it is seen the phrases as such:

Table 1. Frozen Style in “The Sound of Trees”

Type
a) “And fixity in our joys,
b) “And acquire a listening air.

Based on the several phrases from the poem, it has a meaning which is, “and guarantee of our happiness”. Moreover, other phrase contained in the poem, the word “*acquire*” mostly used by people who are in such a circumstance or a particular event like presidential speech and preachers. When they do the proper translation to Indonesia language from the phrase will be “and become mesmerized by listening”. The meaning of “listening” is listening the sound of leaves sways by the wind. In conclusion from 2 phrases in the poem, he (Robert) has no other choice to listen to the sound of trees or nature and the more someone listens, the more he or she mesmerize. Stuck by its melody.

Formal Style

Finding phrases in this poem while formal style has many tracks. Formal style in Robert Frost poem called “*The Sound of Trees*” consists several meaning. This language style usually can be more convincing when the right intonation put in the speech. In this poem it is seen the formal words put in to it.

Table 2. Formal Style in “The Sound of Trees”



Type
a) "I wonder about the trees"
b) "Why do we wish to bear"
c) "Forever the noise of these"
d) "More than another noise"
e) "So close to our dwelling place?"
f) "We suffer them by the day"

"I wonder about the trees" means the writer or the reader has sort of questions to the trees. "Why do we wish to bear – Forever the noise of these – More than another noise – so close to our dwelling place?" means they have a spiritual struggle with themselves about not realizing preference hearing the trees instead of any other sound around us. "We suffer them by the day" means how they constantly hearing the sound that already has forgotten about how much the time passes.

Consultative Style

The use of this style is for individuals to consult with an individual, two or more people who have something they need to consult (Weda & Sakti, 2020). In this poem, the phrases have a possibility being used in consultative style.

Table 3. Consultative Style in "The Sound of Trees"

Type
a) "Sometimes when I watch trees sways,"
b) "From the window or the door"
c) "I shall set forth for somewhere,"
d) "I shall make the reckless choice"

It has a meaning they will see the leaves in a trees being swayed by the breeze and wind through the door or window, wonder when they decide to leave anything behind them to set a new life, new chapter of their world. The sound of trees (leaves) by the wind means the trees are talking and to think the possibilities to escape and walk from their roots but the trees will remain in its place until they wither and look wise (personification)

Casual Style

Based on the analysis from the poem, the researcher looked onto every word and phrases to find the casual language style according to Martin Joos theory. Characteristics in casual style can be similar to intimate style, such as repetition, slang, and shorten words (Avivah & Thamrin, 2021).



Table 4. Casual Style in “The Sound of Trees”

Type
a) “They are that that talk of going”
b) “But never gets away”

A repetition is mentioned “that that” while the meaning of the words is the trees always talking. Talking about leaving their place and go somewhere else but instead they cannot go anywhere because they attached by its roots to the ground. Emphasize the word of “never gets away.”

Intimate Style

Intimate language style development occurs within families, very close friends, couples, and so on (Putri R, Fitriasia D, 2021). In this research, the researcher found the characteristic of intimate style in the poem. One of the characteristics is often slurred when pronouncing the words, repetition, and shortened words.

Table 5. Intimate style in “The Sound of Trees”

Type
a) “Till we lose all measure of pace
b) “They are that that talk of going

“Till we lose all measure of pace” means they watching trees and its talks, the one whose hearing it, lost track of time because they mesmerize by the sound. Not realizing you already listening the sound of the trees for hours. The word “Till” come from “Until”. Frequently used by close friends, family member etc.

CONCLUSION

The researcher analyzes each words and phrases in Robert Frost poem called “*The Sound of Trees*” in a term of language style by using Martin Joos theory which included 5 category, namely Frozen style, formal style, consultative style, casual style and intimate style.

Table 6. Language Styles Percentages

Type	Total	Percentages
a) Frozen style	2	40%
b) Formal style	6	83%
c) Consultative style	4	125%
d) Casual style	2	40%
e) Intimate style	2	40%



Total	16	3,228%
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Formal language style has the most word than any other language style based on the data. While the least taken by frozen style, casual style and intimate style. Robert Frost most likely to relating his literary art to nature and human lives. Basically Frost using formal and indirect style while writing his poem/poetry.

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APPENDIX

The Sound of Trees In Mountain Interval Collection By Robert Frost – 1916

I wonder about the trees.
Why do we wish to bear
Forever the noise of these
More than another noise
So close to our dwelling place?
We suffer them by the day
Till we lose all measure of pace,
And fixity in our joys,
And acquire a listening air.
They are that that talks of going
But never gets away;
And that talks no less for knowing,
As it grows wiser and older,
That now it means to stay.
My feet tug at the floor
And my head sways to my shoulder
Sometimes when I watch trees sway,
From the window or the door.
I shall set forth for somewhere,
I shall make the reckless choice
Some day when they are in voice
And tossing so as to scare



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The white clouds over them on.

I shall have less to say,

But I shall be gone.

(lalokass, 2019)