

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1. Conclusion

After the researcher analyzed and discussed Walt Whitman's *Miracle* and Emily Dickinson's *Nature is what we see* poems, there are something can be concluded. The general of conclusions that discussed on this research are the diction that is used by author, Imagery that portrays the poems itself, figurative language that used for comparing the object to different object and make the poems more expressive and has deep meaning, Mood and Tone that is about the attitude and feeling of author in the poems, Point of view that to know the speaker is, and the theme that is the general idea of the poems. There is other conclusion, it is symbol that contains hidden message.

The diction that both of authors to convey the idea about nature is different. Walt Whitman has detail dictions to convey the idea of *Miracle* poem. Emily Dickinson tells the idea of nature and explain the definition of nature so obviously. Emily conveys that nature is simplicity and the dictions that she uses are simple.

Imagery is used for helping the reader to describe the picture or situation on the poems. Imagery of Walt Whitman's *Miracle* is dominated by visual imagery and that means this poem is vividly described and visualized. The reader can images the situation and condition in the poems so clearly. Emily Dickinson uses visual imagery and auditory imagery. The imagery changes because the previous line, such as "nature is what we see", the imagery will be visual imagery because involved the sense of sight.

Figurative language is comparing object to another objects. Walt Whitman uses metaphor to define the miracle. Emily Dickinson also uses metaphor to define the nature. Metaphor elucidates a feeling or an emotion that difficult to describe or portray in ordinary way. Walt

Whitman uses hyperbole to exaggerate the word. Emily Dickinson only uses one personification to compare the nature with female.

Tone is used to convey the attitude of speaker to reader. Walt Whitman's *Miracle* has a positive attitude. The tone of Emily Dickinson's *Nature is What We See* is indecisive. Mood is a feeling of author. Walt Whitman's feeling is he appreciate his life, while Emily Dickinson's feeling is calm and peaceful.

Point of view is used to know who the speaker is. Point of view of Walt's *Miracle* is first person that means the speaker involves the poems. Emily Dickinson also uses the first person point of view.

The main theme of Walt Whitman and Emily Dickinson is nature. The distinguished of those two poems are the sub theme, *Miracle* by Walt Whitman has a detail about appreciation about life and miracle, while Emily Dickinson tells what the nature is.

The semiotic symbol is using triangle semiotic by pierce which contains the sign, the object, and the intrepretant. Walt Whitman's *Miracle* has signs that reveal on the poems that are streets of Manhattan, roof of houses, the beach, trees in the wood, the bed, at table at dinner, and honey bees. While, the signs of Emily Dickinson's *Nature is What We See* are the hill, the afternoon, squirrels, eclipse, bumble bee, the bobolink, the sea, thunder, and cricket. The interpretant or the meaning of those poems can be implied that nature represent the wisdom of nature.

5.2. Suggestion

The researcher suggests to who readers, students, researcher, and experts are interested in poems studying to use many approaches, especially Walt Whitman and Emily Dickinson's poems. Besides using symbol to find the hidden message, this poems can analyzes use stylistic or intertextuality approaches.

