



Determining Robert Frost's Poem 'The Onset' in the Perspective of Critical Discourse Analysis

Deski Ramosta Simanjuntak¹, Chelsi Ruth Mailin Saragih², Elsa Lasma Rotua Manurung³,
Elisabeth Sinaga⁴, Lydwina Yosephine Siagian⁵, Herman⁶, Bloner Sinurat^{7*}

^{1,2,3,4,5,6,7*}Universitas HKBP Nommensen Pematangsiantar, Pematang Siantar, Indonesia

*Corresponding e-mail: bloner.sinurat@uhnp.ac.id

Abstract: The objective of this research is a critical discourse analysis on the poem "The Onset" by Robert Frost. The poem 'The Onset' was taken as the subject of this investigation, which tries to explore Critical Discourse Analysis of the poem. Descriptive qualitative research was employed as the mode of investigation for this study. The objective of this piece of academic writing is to conduct a critical discourse analysis of the poetry "The Onset." The interlink and composition that needs to be conveyed, evaluated, and explained inside the poem's text are topics that are covered in this article. It does so by doing an in-depth analysis of the poem's primary purpose, which is one that is extremely didactic. The meaning of a poem is assumed. It illustrates to the readers how the exact usage of simple phrases can also influence the mental set of persons in a certain civilization. The purpose of this thesis is to analyze how the poet transforms the pessimism and bleak description of winter weather into wishful thinking and then concludes with an upbeat word.

Keywords: Critical discourse analysis, poem, literature

INTRODUCTION

Language is a reflection of social status, someone can show their social popularity through using language, together with the selection of phrases and utterances. Language is a social organization practise and also a practise of energy, language isn't always intended as something impartial which could transmit and gift fact as its unique nation, however it has charged strength. Discourse may be used to increas the influence of electricity. Fairclough states that all texts continually include ideology that reflects the use of vocabulary, sentences, and a specific discourse. The term "power" has come to be a part of the crucial subject in any analysis, consisting of the power of instructors language in getting to know interactionns. Consistent with Sinclair and Coultard, in perspective power bargaining, the power of discourse that happens inside the study room always indicates unequal interplay.

Discourse analysis generally entails looking at language in more depth than just a sentence to see how it functions in a social context. Books, newspapers, advertisements, official documents, discussions, and interviews are some of the items that researchers utilize to evaluate discourse. Accomplishing discourse analysis method inspecting how language features and the way meaning is created in distinct social context. It way be implemented to any instance of written or oral language, as well as non- verbal aspectt of verbal exchange together with tone and gestures. Critical discourse analysis (or discourse analysis) is a studies approach for reading written or spoken language in terms of its social context. It aims to apprehend how language is used in actual existence situations.

Wodak's (2002) line draws a distinction between the "discourse" and the textual content. In contrast to textual material, which merely conveys spoken words or recorded facts, he sees language as a tool for understanding and memory. According to Van Dijk (1988), discourse is superior to a textual or dialogical structure in the same sense. The phrase "a difficult communicative event" refers to a larger scenario that includes all characters and their pertinent situations. According (Abrams and Harpham, A glossary of Literary terms, 2005). "Discourse analysis is involved with language use as a social phenomenon and consequently necessarily is going past one speaker or one newspaper article to discover functions that have a more generalized relevance. This is a doubtlessly difficult factor because the booklet of studies findings is generally supplied thru examples and the analyst may additionally select a unmarried example or case to exemplify the capabilities to be discussed, but those functions are simplest of interest as a social, no longer character, phenomenon."

Furthermore, Snape and Spencer (2003, p. 200), discourse analysis originates from the field of sociology and is ready: "inspecting the manner expertise is produced inside exceptional discourses and the performances, linguistic patterns and rhetorical gadgets used especially bills." In the context of this research, the research will most effective recognition on poem "the onset" by Robert Frost' A poem is a piece of writing, normally the usage of some kind of rhyme scheme or metrical sample, that expresses a creator's feelings (or the feelings of a personality). The phrase "discourse" comes from the Latin that means "a jogging approximately." scholars related this to the movements of language and its natural glide. In literature, discourse is the formal arrangement of words.

It makes detailed reference to every dialect and style of spoken or written communication. Because it is so long and readers interpret it to put particular literary, political, critical, and social ideals into practice, literature has always been subject to interpretation. Language plays a crucial role in the preparation, accompaniment, and accomplishment of any innovative endeavor. Language is crucial since language is used to plan, support, inspire, and carry out all artistic activities. With the aid of discourse analysis methodologies, the poem's identity and general significance are enhanced. The purpose of this essay is to examine discourse analysis's literary and significant worth.

RESEARCH METHODS

The current take a look at employs the qualitative research technique point view that quantitative data size isn't required. Quantitative studies, according to Lincoln (2000), is an powerful approach of collecting statistics of a population organization's lifestyle, norms, values, attitudes, and perspectives. Moreover, Jennifer (2000) favors the manner of quantitative research considering it is focused on flexible in place in place of rigid information producing approaches.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Three-dimensional model of CDA by Fairclough Normal Fairclough is a researcher at the CDA

In his 1989 studies, he elaborates the relationship between electricity, language, and ideology. In 1989, Fairclough introduced a version, which he advanced in 1995. His paradigm may be thought as the center of CDA research. Theoretical foundation for CDA and text interpretation rules become first of all provided through him. Fairclough's technique is made from a three-step analytical process this is related to three interconnected components of discourse that are listed beneath. Language usage is a social practice in line with Fairclough, since it involves an expansion of social activities (Fairclough, 1992; 1998). Textual content analysis (Description). Discourse is dealt with as a textual content inside the first step, or micro-stage, of his model and.

B. The text's linguistic residences are examined.

Vocabulary choice, patterning, grammar, coherence, and textual content structure are all tested at this level.

1. Discursive evaluation (Interpretation)

The second dimension, or miso-degree, is concerned with text generation, dissemination, and consumption, in addition to their inconsistency stimulated by using social circumstances (Fairclough, 1992). It demonstrates the hyperlink among discourse tactics and text is proven at this stage. studying is the end result of a connection among the text's characteristics and the interpretive manners that the interpreter puts to understand the text. consistent with the character of the text, the range of possible readings may be constrained and delimited.

2. Social evaluation (explanation)

The connection of speech with social and cultural realities is considered at this degree. For the actual interpretation of a textual content, its initial context in which it emerges, may be very essential. The concern of this examination is the language and particular phrases that a text. . it is easy to begin the evaluation from any degree, which will ultimately collaborate with all the three procedures at the end of the communication. the basis of this framework is that discourse is an element of social life .

C. Data analysis

Robert Frost as a symbolist (1874-1963) Robert Lee Frost, an American poet, holds a special location inside the global of literature. In "Poems for Stud" Leonard Unger and William Van O' describe that "Frost's poetry depicts no marked distinction from the poetry of the nineteenth century". Didactic style and moral values are profound in his poetry replete with symbolism. So his poetry desires to be understood. in step with Frost, one need to take poetry as first form of knowledge. If poet fails to recognize the whole global, it isn't really worth whatever.

1. Decided on text

"The Onset" is from fourth extent "New Hampshire" published in 1923. This volume won prize and incorporates well known poems like "hearth and Ice", "the road no longer Taken" and "stopping by way of the Woods on a Snowy night time" is a lyrical poems written by means of frost. The poems in this anthology cowl a wide range of subjects with subtlety and depth. His adulthood is seen on this painting. even if he's being non-public, Frost maintains his feelings beneath test. He does not allow his feelings get the quality of him. "The Onset" is a lyrical poem and revolves across the phenomenon of seasonal cycle and reoccurring of spring. Season is the main situation in this poem. Seasonal emotions are defined within the poem in a problematic way. every season its personal flavor.

The Onset

“usually the identical, while on a fated night time
 At closing the collected snow lets down as white
 As may be in dark woods, and with a music
 It shall no longer make once more all winter lengthy
 Of hissing on the yet uncovered ground
 I almost stumble looking up and round
 As one who overtaken by the end
 Gives up his errand, and lets death descend
 Upon him where he is, with nothing done

To evil, no important triumph won,
 More than if life had never been begun.
 Yet all the precedent is on my side:
 I know that winter death has never tried
 The earth but it has failed: the snow may heap
 In long storms an undrifted four feet deep
 As measured again maple, birch, and oak,
 It cannot check the peeper's silver croak;
 And I shall see the snow all go down hill
 In water of a slender April rill
 That flashes tail through last year's withered brake
 And dead weeds, like a disappearing snake
 Nothing will be left white but here a birch,
 And there a clump of houses with a church."

2. Textual evaluation at lexical level

a) Symbolism

The poem is full of symbols. In the first line, "night time" stands for death or unhappiness, "dark woods" and "snow" represent dying, destruction, and evil, and "hissing" represents evil in the same way that the seasons of iciness and spring stand for the seasons of life and death, while "peeper's silver croak" represents the reconstruction of life and happiness after death and destruction. In addition, the writer's "stumble" represents his own despair and melancholy at times, while the "church" and "disappearing serpent" represent hope and a way of life. Finally, the "withered brake" and "useless weeds" represent the harm done by wickedness.

b) Imagery

Three forms of imagery are used inside the poem. Visual imagery is presented via the description like, "accumulated snow", "darkish woods", and "the snow may also heap in lengthy storms undrafted 4 feet deep". Similarly, "snow we could down as white", "I nearly stumble " and "disappearing snake " are the examples of the usage of kinesthetic imagery. lastly, the usage of auditory imagery is also evident through the examples like "silver croak" and "hissing".

c) Simile

Evaluation is made in this poem as use of simile is obvious in line 21, in which the motion of melting snow and snake is in comparison as "like a disappearing snake"

d) Metaphor

Direct contrast or metaphors are also used in the poem. in this poem the poet describes "hissing of snow" like Milton used the phrases "the hissing of satan" in "Paradise misplaced". Next the poet is speakme approximately death as it is human, in line 13 and 14. "...dying has in no way attempted the earth but it has failed:" further, in line 20, 'April rill' is compared with a fish "That flashes tail thru ultimate yr's withered brake..."

e) Over-lexicalization

In this poem the author has made use of over-lexicalization as nicely. The idea of loss of life is described via words like, 'fated night' and "dark woods". in addition, "snow", "white colour" and "hissing" all stand for the idea of evil.

3. Textual analysis at phonological level

a) Alliteration

Inside the poem (line three), (line 15), (line 18) and (line eleven) show the use of alliteration as initial consonant sounds are repeated in those words.

b) Consonance

If we analyze the poem then phrases like, “night, white”, “shall, all”, “achieved, gained” and “dead, weeds” and many others. display the use of consonance as very last consonant sounds are similar in those words.

c) Assonance

Furthermore, putting repetition of vowel sounds is present in the poem “The Onset”. phrases like “ground, round”, “oak, croak”, “hill, rill” etc. are clear examples of the usage of assonance.

4. Textual evaluation at graph logical degree

The poem is split into stanzas however the 2d stanza continuous the subject matter of the primary stanza. The tone of the poem is lyrical. furthermore, use of capitalization and punctuation marks is present, e.g. “...extra than if lifestyles had never been started.

a) Discursive analysis

The poem starts off evolved with the description of snowstorm on a fated night here the word “always the same”, depicts that it continually takes place. First stanza shows the comparison of the falling snow sound with that of ,”hissing of snake “ which indicates that snow right here represents evil. Then the writer says that ,”I nearly stumble...”here use of the adverb “almost” suggests that the author became at the verge of fall but he controlled to break out here fall can constitute both evil and loss. The poem describes the seasonal cycle together with the cycle of good and evil now and again the evil spreads, leaving no properly in the back of just like the snow in wintry weather season. The whole thing is darkidh and destroying in that season the winter himself stumbles for the duration of this season of evil but he does no longer fully give up himself to evil.

Next stanza begins with an constructive notice while the poetry says, ”yet all the precedent is on my fact”, death or evil throughout wintry weather cannot stop the rebirth of precise in spring. He believes remember how deep the snow heap is, it can’t block ”peeper’s silver croak”. The sound of birds in the springtime symbolizes desire, and in this context, along with the symbolism, exaggerational components are also present in this poem. It sounds as though he measured the snow himself and it is exactly four feet deep in his account. Additionally, the poet is optimistic that he will see the return of spring and the melting of the snow in an April rill.

Here, death and evil are also put an end to by "useless weeds" and "disappearing serpent". Nothing might be left white, the poet writes in the second line of his conclusion, "except exactly here a birch, and there a cluster of dwellings with church." Therefore, white also represents evil, and it will no longer exist save for a few birch trees and a few dwellings. The poem finishes with the observation that even in the spring, there will be a few birch trees and whiteness on some houses next to the church, proving that evil or death cannot be fully stopped. Church is cyclical and stands for good and desire, not right or wrong over one another.

b) Social analysis

Like many of Frost's other poems, "The Onset" contains herbal components. He uses cyclical seasons to eloquently express the cyclical nature of good and evil. Inside the poem, he paints a picture of New England that includes snow, woodlands, and birches. Therefore, the presence of evil along with the appropriate depicts the true nature of the human world, where neither exactness nor evil can be completely eradicated. The fact that the poet kept looking at the "silver croak" and the "April rill" despite the terrible wintry storm illustrates his bravery and efforts, which demonstrate his victory over weakness. In the end, we'll remark that the poetry is brimming with profound ideas. A simple seasonal snowfall is utilized as a metaphor for the overall conflict between good and evil in human nature and the world at large. Finally, it ends on an constructive notice that irrespective of how tough the state of affairs is, one ought to stay hopeful in all varieties of instances

CONCLUSION

Using Fairclough's third model to evaluate the poem "The Onset" in light of the data analysis results reveals the poet's profound ideology. Using the images of iciness and spring, the underlying meanings of life and death, and good and evil, are conveyed. Two stanzas make up the poem. The first verse uses the idea of a snowy season to illustrate how death and evil progress. The second verse expresses hope and optimism that all of this destruction will end soon and that spring will soon arrive. The author used metaphorical language to give the poem a deeper meaning and leave the reader with a lasting impression. As the poet is personally experiencing everything and believes in the coming of the desirable and the end of the evil, the transitivity analysis demonstrates the use of clothing and intellectual techniques.

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