

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

In this chapter, the writer concludes all the problems that have been analyzed in the preceding chapters. The writer chooses a poem as the main source of data to be analyzed in this research. It is learned in the field of poetry. Poem is an imaginative awareness of experience expressed through meaning, sound, and rhythmic language choices to evoke an emotional response. So, the writer is interested to conduct a research entitled *“The Portrait of Seasons as Seen in imagery in William Shakespeare’s in Spring and Winter.”*

The poet, William Shakespeare applies some imageries in his poem. The writer analyzes visual and auditory imageries that are found in his poems entitled “Spring” and “Winter”. The writer finds some problems that are interesting to discuss. The first problem is about the denotative and connotative meaning dealing with season and the second problem is about the visual and auditory imageries dealing with the season in William Shakespeare’s *“Spring and Winter”*.

These problems are analyzed by applying three theories. They are the theories of meaning, setting and imagery. The first theory is meaning. Here, the meaning is divided into two; they are denotative meaning and connotative meaning. Meaning is used to describe the imagery in the poem. The second is setting. Setting is the place or condition in which something happens or exists. It can be described both directly and indirectly.

The third is imagery. Imagery is certainly an effective way of evoking vivid experience. The poet convey emotion, suggests ideas, and causes a mental reproduction of sensation also uses it.

There are two approaches used to analyze the data they are called formalistic and structural approaches. Formalistic approach is the elements of *form*—style, structure, tone, imagery, etc.—that are found within the text. Structural approach is used to analyze the poem from the structure of the words. They are analyzed word by word. Deeply, it also analyzes the meaning of the words especially the imagery.

The writer has found more of portrait of season in poem “Spring” and “Winter”. After analyzing the denotative and connotative meanings of the symbols of season, the researcher finds visual and auditory imageries that are used to constitute the theme, portrait of season.

Finally, after conducting this research, the writer learns more about visual and auditory imagery. The writer is able to understand the meaning of the poem denotatively and connotatively. Furthermore, one should praise God's creation as it can symbolize human life as well. There is a life cycle that is shown in this poem that is experienced by everyone. God has created season varieties that exist in this world for all creatures to survive in different conditions in different ways. God also wants us to interpret every one of his creations in various places of natural beauty and seasons.

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