CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

Literature is a work of art that represents real events in real life. It is also the expression of the individuals who write it. Therefore, by reading literary works, the readers are brought into as imaginary world to feel the expressions or to catch the messages that are showed by the author. Literary works are divided into fiction (short story and novel), poetry, and drama. In this case, the writer is interested in analyzing poems entitled "Brahma", "The Park", and "Loss and Gain" by Ralph Waldo Emerson because it gives some lessons to the readers. This poems shows to the readers how care the God with human in every condition, either sadness or happiness. And also teaches human being about believe of God, which cannot be seen in real.

There are two problems in this writing that are most interested to be analyzed. The first problem is Emerson apply the transcendental expressions in his selected poems entitled "Brahma", "The Park" and "Loss and Gain". This problem is discussed using the theory of Transcendentalism because it was the truth of religion by means of empirical study and natural proves which has influenced those poems. The second problem is Transcendental expressions presented through general meaning and detail meaning used in Emerson's selected poems entitled "Brahma", "The Park" and "Loss and Gain". This problem is explained using the theory of general and detail meaning because most people find poetry difficult to read, and much poetry is indeed difficult to read. Almost

anyone who can read can *read* poetry, but not many readers can get pleasures from poetry they read. Most of them get difficulty in understanding the meaning behind the poetry.

The first problems in this thesis are discussed using different method and theory. The first problem is the major figure of Transcendental movement. But, behind that successful, his life was full of tragedy. The tragedies of Emerson's life is when his father, his brother, his lovely young wife, and his son, Waldo was died. In his sadness, he cannot think improperly; cannot differentiate about good and bad things. Because of it, he things that good or bad deeds are the same things. Then, by the spiritual of his experience, Emerson realizes that after the occurrence, slowly but sure, his carrier was ascended. It has made him famous through his first published magazine entitled "Nature" which was written by him.

The second problem is about the general and detail meaning of Emerson's poems. A poet is different from any other writers. He chooses carefully the words he uses. He is concerned with both what a word means and what a word suggests. Many words have two kinds of meanings. The first is the literal or dictionary meaning of the word; this can be called the general meaning, or it is commonly called by the denotative meaning. Second, a word may have its suggested or added meanings. These are usually changes in meaning, brought about by the passage of time, which is called detail meaning. The denotative meaning is the reasonable and intellectual meaning. The connotative is the imaginative and emotional meaning. It is the emotion the word evokes in the readers' because of the associations that are gained by the readers. For example, the word *rain* means

condensed water vapor of the atmosphere falling in drops. However, if it is considered from its connotative meaning, the word *rain* to some people may mean something cool and refreshing.

After writing this thesis, the writer learns that although God is invisible, all of His creatures have to believe Him, because the secret of life, even world, is on His Hand. After the end of life, the writer believes that human being will back to God, the owner of universe. The attitude along human life is really influenced what they will got after they died. If they do good attitude, they will get reward from Him, but if they do bad one, they will be punished in worse place. The writer also believes if human do a good things, they will get a pleasure and vice versa. The writer hopes that the readers can take some lessons from Emerson's poems to more believe that God is surrounding us. Whatever we have done, or in what situation we are remain, He always knows. God will give His hand to help human.



BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Abrams, M. H. 1966. A Glossary of Literary Terms. New York: Quill, William Morrow
- Baym, Nina, et. al. 1985. *The Northon Anthology of American Literature* (Second Edition). Volume 2. New York: W. W. Northon & Company.
- Crawford, V. Bartholow, Alexander C. Kern, Morris H. Needleman. 1953. American Literature. New York: BARNES and NOBLE Inc.
- Hudson, William H. 1965. *An Introduction to the Study of Literature*. London: George G. Harrap & Co. Ltd.
- Hornby, A. S. 1989. Oxford Advanced Learners' Dictionary. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- http://www.transcendentalism/ideas/religion.com accessed on Wednesday, March 12, 2006.
- http://www.transcendentalism/ideas/religion.com accessed on Wednesday, March 12, 2006.
- http://www.vcu.edu/engweb/transcendentalism/roots/legacy/chr.html accessed on June 05, 2007.
- http://www.answers.com/topic/transcendentalism accessed on Friday, June 20, 2007
- http://www.infinity.com/mandala/i_es_gordon_emerson_frameset.html accessed on Saturday, August 09, 2007.
- http://www.ourladyswarriors.org/dissent/derhindu.htm accessed on Saturday, December 20, 2008.
- http://www.vcu.edu/engweb/transcendentalism/authors/emerson/ accessed on Sunday, 29, 2009.
- Jones, Edward. H. 1981. An Outline of Literature. New York: The Macmillan.
- Jones, Jr., Edward H. 1968. Outlines of Literature: Short Stories, Novels, and Poem. New York: The Macmillan Company.

Kazin, Alfred and Daniel Aaron. 1958: Emerson: A Modern Anthology. Boston: Houghton Miffin Co. Mass.

Kennedy, X. J. 1979. *Literature: An Introduction to Fiction, Poetry, and Drama* (Second Edition). Boston: Little, Brown & Company.