# ANALYSIS OF SYMBOL IN ROBERT FROST'S POEMS: THE ROAD NOT TAKEN, CHOOSE SOMETHING LIKE A STAR AND STORM FEAR

Kristi Septiani<sup>1</sup>, Alvi Raihan Utami<sup>2</sup> English Literature

# kristylarissa@yahoo.co.id

#### **Abstract**

This thesis discusses about the meaning of symbols in Robert Frost poems. Frost is one of famous American poet. As the poet, Frost does not only interpret nature as the part of universe, but also he is able to attach the nature as the symbol to express his feeling in his works. This thesis uses Peirce theory about symbol, and the symbols of nature which are usually used in the literary work. This thesis' research design is descriptive-qualitative. It emphasizes data collecting technique and data analyzing technique based on library research. Symbol can be in the form of images, words, gestures and object. In this thesis, the data are in the form of objects which contain symbols of nature while The Road Not Taken, Storm Fear and Choose Something Like A Star as the data source. In the analysis, this thesis presents the analyzed data in the form of Piece's Semiotic triangle. The analysis is also supported by following explanation and description. The result of this thesis explains about how Frost as a poet formulates and inserts symbols of nature to express his feeling. So, Frost does not only see nature as the part of universe, but also how it can represent the feeling by combaining the nature in the poem.

Key words: Semiotic Approach, Symbol, Nature, Poem and Robert Frost

# INTRODUCTION

In literature there are three big parts of it, which are poetry, drama and prose. Poetry as a part of literary work becomes a poet's identity. Through the poems, the poet can reflect his feeling or thought. Poem can reflect what is in his mind and delight our sense of hearing and stir the feelings. Kardiansyah (2017); KENDRA (2015); Zuhud (2014) state that poems usually try to express their meaning in much less space than , say, a novel, or even a short story. Unlike short story or novel, poems have limited words. It usually only has several stanza. Even though it only consists of a few stanza, but it can express more feeling and thought than others literary works (Gulö, 2018; Kardiansyah & Salam, 2020; Pajar & Putra, 2021).

Poetry has construction which often uses certain form and devices to give alternative meanings in the words or build more emotion and feelings inside of it. One of the devices called as symbol. According to Hutauruk & Puspita (2020); Schrape (2018); Tiono & Sylvia (2004) symbol is a communication elements intended to simply represent or stand for a complex of person, group or idea . It means symbol stands for representing some

object in the literary works. Symbols are usually used in order to represent the feeling or thought of someone. Pranoto & Suprayogi (2020); Vitianingsih (2016) also states that a literary symbol is something that means more than what it is. It is an object, a person, a situation, and action, or some other item that has a literal meaning in the story but suggests or represents other meaning as well. It means that symbol has big contribution to the literature, especially poetry (A. Afrianto & Ma'rifah, 2020; Fitri & Qodriani, 2016; Pajar & Putra, 2021). It forms the basis in the literature and has direct relation with poetry.

In this research, the writer wants to give more understanding about the meaning of the symbols inside the poem. The writer also wants to explain how the symbols inside the poem can represent the journey life through semiotic approach. The writer argues that this research is important to do the research because this research emphasize on how nature can be meant as the part of universe but also nature can be used to express some feelings in some artistic language in poetry. Based on the facts above, the writer decided to do the research entitled "The Analysis of Symbols on robert Frost's Poems: The Road Not Taken, Choose Something Like A Star and Storm Fear."

# Research

- 1. What form of symbols of nature does Robert Frost use in The Road Not Taken, Choose Something Like A Star and Storm Fear poems?
- 2. What are the meaning of symbols of nature in The Road Not Taken, Choose Something Like A Star and Storm Fear poems?

# **Objective Question**

- 1. To give more understanding about forms of symbols of nature which Robert Frost used in The Road Not Taken, Choose Something Like A Star and Storm Fear poems.
- 2. To describe the meaning of symbols of nature from The Road Not Taken, Choose Something Like A Star and Storm Fear poems.

# LITERATURE REVIEW

The using of symbol in literary works can be proven in many poems. For example, there are three poems written by Robert Frost which have some symbols and deals with the daily

life. Some of his poems tell about nature and has relation on how people face their life (Dosia & Rido, 2017; Kuswoyo & Susardi, 2017; Pranoto & Afrilita, 2019). There are The Road Not Taken, Choose Something Like A Star and Storm Fear. Three of them have some interesting points to be discussed, especially about the symbol. The most attracting point from those three poems is, Frost can find the way of using words connected with nature and use the nature which can stand not only for its literal meaning, but also how he can use the nature symbols and their poetic meaning in his artistic language (A. Afrianto & Inayati, 2016; Mertania & Amelia, 2020; Puspita, n.d.).

The function of symbol is to give the multiple interpretation of its poem, so the reader can give their own perspective in the poem. Someone can tell about his feeling by using figure of speech inside the poem. In poetry, a symbol of an object or event that suggest more than itself (Amelia & Dintasi, 2019; Fitri & Qodriani, 2016; Zuhud, 2014). Symbol becomes one of the most powerful device in analyzing poem. For example, the word white, is not only meant as the name of color, but in symbol, white can be meant by the purity and peace. A tree can be meant as a family's tree, summer can be meant as warmth and joy, and many more (Pranoto, 2021; Tanenhaus et al., 2000; Zuhud, 2014). Of course the meaning of symbol inside the word will be bounded by its context and the condition when it is applied. We have to see the case before we are going to analyze about symbol. If the reader fails to understand the symbols, means that he has missed the important thing in a poem.

# **METHOD**

In this step, the writer will unite the data that have been found. Data collecting technique is a part that applies a way to gather the data. In this research, the writer will apply random data sampling to collect the information. A random sample allows a known probability that each elementary unit will be chosen (Kardiansyah & Salam, 2020; Nani & Ali, 2020; Qodriani & Wijana, 2020). It means that random sampling technique is chosen in such a way that every set of individuals has an equal chance to be selected sample. In this collecting technique, the writer gathers all of Frost's poems and chooses three of poems randomly by drawing those poems.

There are several steps of random sampling technique as follow: the first one, the writer determining the sampling poem. In this step, the writer decided the poems from Robert Frost as the data to be analyzed. The second step, the writer creates a complete list of poem.

In the next step, the writer found all of the poems written by Robert Frost. Then, the writer made a list of all the poems which have been found. Next, the writer determines whether it is needed to make the poems into some categories. The last step is the writer figure out the chosen poem.

# RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

#### 1.1. The Road Not Taken

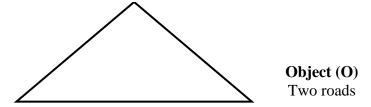
#### 1.1.1. Two Roads

In the first stanza, Frost puts at least a symbol of nature which represent the process of making decision. For these explanation can be described as follow:

# **Interpretant (I)**

The choices which should be taken by someone to bring the positive impact toward his life.

Representament (R)
The poet who faces the problem by facing two different decision



In The Road Not Taken poem, especially in the first stanza, Frost tries to give more depiction about human's life. In human's life, it is a common thing when someone is facing the choices of his life. So, this poem tells about how someone faces those difficult things. The two roads are in the form of objects and it refers to the choice in life.

The object which is used as a symbol inside the poem is the word two roads. The symbol in this part is in the form of image. The representament is legisign and The object is symbol because the relation between sign and object is conventional and the writer needs supporting statement from expert to reveal the meaning of roads.

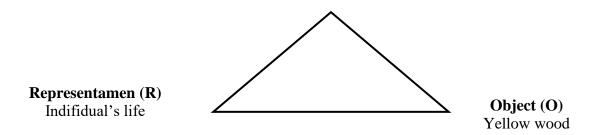
#### 1.1.2. Yellow Wood

The other symbol still appears from the first stanza. In this stanza Frost try to give clear depiction on how the condition is.

To where it bent in the undergrowth; He tells that in front of the traveller there are two roads diverge by yellow woods. In this part, Frost tries to attach implicit meaning of yellow wood. For these explanation can be described as follow:

Interpretant (I)

New beginning to be chosen by people



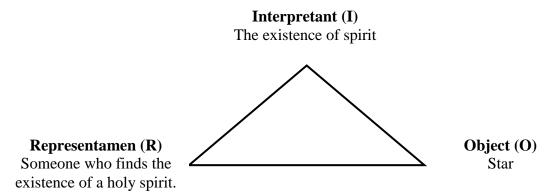
The words yellow wood establishes the poem's autumnal setting. Frost emphasizes the season by mentioning the fallen leaves. By giving the setting in the autumn, he creates the sense of silence. The yellow wood can be meant as a symbol of transitory nature of human life that ends in death.

As the writer mentioned before, the yellow color represents the new beginning. It is in line with the first stanza of this poem. There, the traveler faces two roads in front of him. It means that the road diverges by the yellow wood seems something new for him because he never knows how the condition of two roads is. In the next stanza, it shows that the traveler never goes or faces this road before, because it explains how the writer give the depictions toward the two roads (Amelia & Daud, 2020; Oktavia & Suprayogi, 2021; Pranoto, 2021).

# 1.2. Choose Something Like a Star

# 1.2.1. Star

In this poem, the character inside the poem likes to talk with the star just like with a human being. In this poem, the star represents a meaning as the explanation follows:



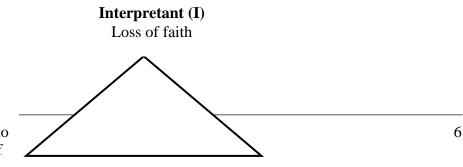
Star has always has relation with humankind. The ancients looked at them with wonder and used them for many purposes, especially religious and cultural ones. To them they were objects of wonder and even magical power. Historically, stars have been important to all civilizations throughout the world. They have been part of religious practices and were used widely for navigation and orientation.

In this poem, Frost tries to give more explanation how the character inside the poem realizes about the existence of the spirit which is represented by the star. In this poem, the writer analyzes that the object inside the poem is star. It is addressed to someone who finds the existence of a holy spirit. Meanwhile the meaning or the interpretant of the star itself is it refers to the existence of a holy spirit. In this poem, it is clearly explains that the character in the poem finds out someone to talk to. He talks to the universe which has no role as the human being and cannot act as the human.

In the other hand, Frost introduces the scientific genre of thought and describes the narrator's need for specific, scientific information about the star. Knowledge of the star's existence is not enough; the narrator wants scientific evidence of the star's temperature and elemental make up.

# 1.2.2. Night

The word night as the object represents how it depicts the darkness condition. In this poem, the night represents a meaning as the explanation follows:



Representamen (R)
Condition of someone who
finds out the existence of
holy spirit

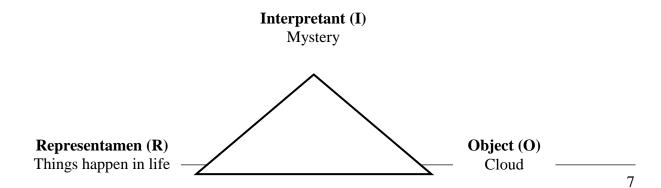
Object (O) Night

Night is used to symbolize death, darkness of the soul, and loss of faith. Even when the scene is literally set during the day, night may be invoked. Night can be used in connection to darkness and acts as a cover over the world and can be used to represent an 'end of the road.' It can represent peace or tranquility or it can be as simple as death and darkness concerning the usage of shadows. The great thing about night is that there is a lot to work with (Amelia, 2021; Kardiansyah, 2016; Widianingsih & Gulö, 2016).

The object inside the poem is night and it is addressed to the condition of someone who finds out the existence of holy spirit. It refers to the character who feels loss of faith because in the end of the poem, the character in side the poem cannot find the answer of his question which he asked to the universe. Meanwhile for the meaning or the interpretant of its object, the night has a meaning as loss of faith.

# 1.2.3. Cloud

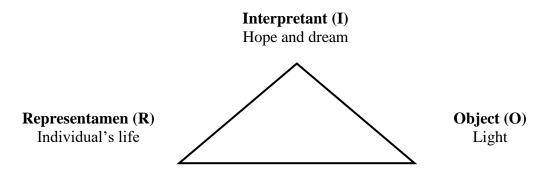
Cloud has served symbolic functions. Like some of the Western religions, these culture also associated clouds with that of the divine, or spirit. Some people thought that spirits were much like clouds, unpredictable. The symbolic meaning of the cloud it shares much of its symbolism with water and air. Water usually symbolizes clarity and purity. Air can represent the mind, emotion, and intelligence (L. M. I. Afrianto & Seomantri, 2014; Kuswoyo et al., 2020; Widianingsih & Gulö, 2016). Together, the two seem to symbolize in the cloud the idea of clear thinking and emotional purity. Some other symbolic things or ideas that the cloud is often symbolic of mystery, dreams, secrets, emotions, and potential. In this poem, the cloud represents a meaning as the explanation follows:



In this poem, Frost explained about himself. How he was questioning about what happen to his life. He was asking to the Holy Spirit. In this part of poem, the word cloud as the symbol of nature has the meaning as a mystery.

The object inside the poem is night and it is addressed still to the condition of someone who finds out the existence of holy spirit. It refers to the character who feels loss of faith because in the end of the poem, the character in side the poem cannot find the answer of his question which he asked to the universe. He asked for something which is unclear, just like a cloud. Menawhile for the meaning or the interpretant of its object, the cloud has a meaning as mystery.

# 1.2.4. Light



(Evayani & Rido, 2019; Gulö, 2014; Kuswoyo, 2016)states that light and darkness probably the most fundamental and inescapable terms, used literally or metaphorically, in the description of anything in life or literature. Light is traditionally linked with goodness, life, knowledge, truth and fame.

In this part, the writer decided that the object that becomes the symbol in the form of image is light, and it refers to the individual's life. The interpretant of its symbol stands for the hope and dreams. In the previous line, Frost describes the hopelessness and how someone loses the faith and the hopelessness itself grabs the dream and hope. It is clearly depicts how the night and darkness brings out the light.

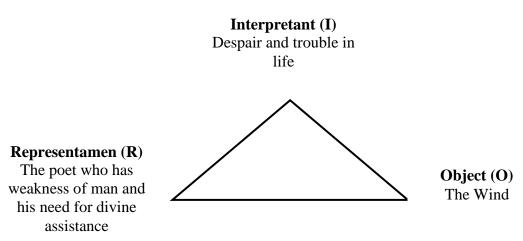
The speaker inside the poem is questioning about something happen toward his life. He tries to ask to the universe and he feels disappointed because he couldn't get the best

answer. It makes him hopeless and loss of faith. Then, his despair brings out the hope and dreams which he had before.

From the explanation above, the writer conclude that the meaning of light toward the individual's life is as the depiction of hope and dream which are vanish because of the night and darkness.

#### 1.3. Storm Fear

#### 1.3.1 The Wind



There are three elements should be fullfiled when we want to find out the meaning of symbols inside the works. In the first line of Storm Fear poem, the writer concludes that the wind as the symbol of nature and it becomes the object in Peirce's triadic sign. As the object, the wind is the symbol which represent the nature around us (Gulö, 2019; Novanti & Suprayogi, 2021).

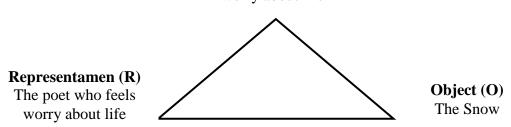
The wind itself will be addressed to someone who has weakness and the need for divine assitance. As the writer explains previously that this poem tells about the fearness and worriness of someone who face the hard conditions. In the poem, there is the character who wants to protect other character inside the poem. When the fire is still able to make them warm, the narrator feels safe because the still can get the warmth. But, when the fire is almost die, the narrator feels worry if they cannot get the warmth anymore. In the other hand, an east wind that brings cold weather, an easterly wind has become an analogy for sin, despair, and trouble. This condition describe that the character inside the poem is the one who has the weakness and he needs the divine assistance.

#### 1.3.2. Snow

In this poem, it is clearly explained that the wind comes together with the snow and it attacks the house through the basement. It means that the snow still will have the corelate meaning with the wind. For these explanations can be described as follow:

# **Interpretant (I)**

The death and hardship which will be experienced by someone who feels worry about life

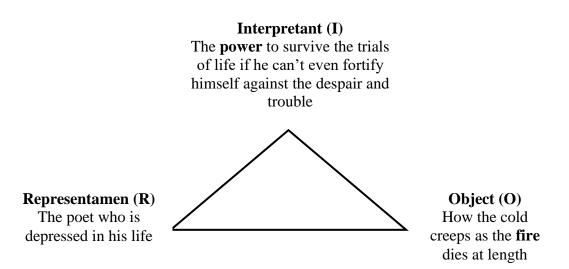


In general, snow signifies winter. It deals with the setting of the poem which takes time in winter season. It indicates the end of the growing seasons. Because of its relation to the end of the growth in the natural world, snow is often linked to the death and hardship. For examples, Early Americans gathered food during spring, summer and fall to usee during winter months. Anyone who failed to gather this crops during the growing season experienced the difficulties during the winter months. In the other hand, Eastern cultures also use the color white to represent mourning and death (A. Afrianto & Restika, 2018; Kuswanto et al., 2021; Renaldi et al., 2016).

The writer assumes that the snow has meaning that correlates with the death and hardship which will be experienced by someone who feel worry about the life. From the semiotic triangle the writer finds the snow symbolizes bleakness. It has correlation with the first symbol which is meant by the trouble and despair in someone's life. So, from the first and the second line of Storm Fear poem, it will have meaning that the despair, trouble, hardship and bleakness come to someone's life as the hard condition. In the other hand, he should face the this kind of hard condition by measuring the strength that he has.

# 1.3.3. Fire

In the previous line, the poem explains about how the character inside the poem survives from the hard condition. In this line the character feels depressed because the cold is already felt by him. However, as the "cold creeps as the fire dies at length" in twelveth line, he starts to feel depressed. This is a very common case; cold makes people feel sad versus warmth makes them feel good. Stripped of the fleeting comfort that the fire brought, the narrator succumbs to despair and then applies that reaction to the rest of life. For these explanation can be described as follow:



From the explanation above, the writer decides that the object in the twelveth line is about the cold and fire. It is kind of contrast which is put in the same line. It shows that there is a contrast condition in this condition. The previous line explains that the character in the poem tries to measure how strong he is by counting the strength that he has.

Literally, Gulö & Rahmawelly (2019) states that fire is related to the process of change. Slow change is defined by the process of life and quick change is explained by the process of fire. Fire suggests the desire to change, to speed up the passage of time, to bring all life to its conclusion, to its hereafter. In this sense, all that changes slowly can be explained by life while all that changes quickly can be explained by fire. Bachelard states, through fire everything changes.

From the explanation above, the writer concludes that the fire as the nature symbol as the meaning as the power to bring the person to the process of change. When the character inside the poem feels any difficulties, the trouble which is symbolized by the wind and

winter, the coldness of the winter and wind also attacks the fire in himself. The coldness attacks his strength to survive. In this title of the chapter one in this book, the translator of this novel translates this title use calque technique. And the technique uses to the phrase that focus in the structure of the sentence. Because the sub-title of every chapter in the novel itself has many unique sub-title and the translator tries to translated the sub-title without change the message of the sub-title. Then try to make it almost similar to the sub-title in source language.

#### **CONCLUSION**

After doing the analysis from the research questions, the writer finally draws the conclusion. Symbol can be in the form of words, gestures, object or images. In this analysis, all of symbol can be found by the writer are in the form of object. It is in the form of object since object can be meant as anything that is visible or tangible and relatively stable in form.

The things that can be underlined from the result of the symbol of nature analysis in Frost poems: The Road Not Taken, Storm Fear and Choose Something Like a Star are:

In the first poem, The Road Not Taken, Frost put two nature symbols inside the poem. The first symbol comes from the first stanza in the frist line which is two roads. It refers to The poet who faces the problem by facing two different decision. The interpretant or the meaning of the symbol is the choice should be taken by the poet. The last symbol is put on the first stanza. There Frost put the yellow wood as the representament of new beginning and it is addressed to individual's life.

The second is Choose Something Like a Star. In this poem there are three symbols of nature. Those three symbols are star, night, cloud and light. All meaning of symbols inside this poem has relation with someone who is asking the existence about holy spirit and what is happening in his life.

In the last poem, Storm Fear, it tells about the anxiety of the poet to face his life. Here, Frost at least put three kinds of nature symbols. The first symbol comes from the first line. The word the wind in the poem has role as the object. Meanwhile the representament is the

poet who has weakness of man and his need for divine assistance. The meaning or interpretant toward the second poem is despair and trouble in life.

The second symbol in Storm Fear poem, comes from the second line. Snow as the object refers to the poet who feels worry about his life. The meaning or interpretant of the symbol is The death and hardship which will be experienced by someone who feels worry about life. The last symbol is put in the twelveth line. There is the word fire which symbolizes the power to survive the trials of life if he can't even fortify himself against the despair and trouble.

From this research, the writer can conclude that Frost as the poet is not only put the nature as the part of universe itself, but also he put the nature as the symbols when he wrote a poem and use it as the tools to describe his feeling.

# **REFERENCES**

- Afrianto, A., & Inayati, A. (2016). Existential process in Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secret: A systemic functional linguistic study. *Teknosastik*, *14*(1), 26–31.
- Afrianto, A., & Ma'rifah, U. (2020). Tubuh dan Relasi Gender: Wacana Pascakolonial Dalam Novel "The Scarlet Letter" Karya Nathaniel Hawthorne. *LEKSEMA: Jurnal Bahasa Dan Sastra*, 5(1), 49–63.
- Afrianto, A., & Restika, A. (2018). FUNGSI PEMARKAH WACANA: SEBUAH KASUS DI KELAS BERBICARA PADA LEVEL UNIVERSITAS. *LITERA*, *17*(1).
- Afrianto, L. M. I., & Seomantri, Y. S. (2014). Transitivity analysis on Shakespeare's Sonnets. *IOSR Journal of Humanities and Social Science*, 78–85.
- Amelia, D. (2021). Antigone's Phallus Envy and Its Comparison to Indonesian Dramas' Characters: A Freudian Perspective. *Vivid: Journal of Language and Literature*, 10(1), 23–30.
- Amelia, D., & Daud, J. (2020). FREUDIAN TRIPARTITE ON DETECTIVE FICTION: THE TOKYO ZODIAC MURDERS. *Language Literacy: Journal of Linguistics, Literature, and Language Teaching*, 4(2), 299–305.
- Amelia, D., & Dintasi, F. D. (2019). Ephebophilia suffered by the main character. *Teknosastik*, *15*(2), 81–86.
- Dosia, P. A., & Rido, A. (2017). Production of English diphthongs: A speech study. *Teknosastik*, *15*(1), 21–35.
- Evayani, W., & Rido, A. (2019). Representation of Social Actors in Sexual Violence Issue in The New York Times and The Jakarta Post Newspapers: A Critical Discourse Analysis. *Teknosastik*, 17(2), 43–55.
- Fitri, E., & Qodriani, L. U. (2016). A study on flouting maxims in Divergent novel. *Teknosastik*, *14*(1), 32–40.
- Gulö, I. (2014). NIAS AND ENGLISH PERSONAL PRONOUNS: A MORPHOSYNTACTIC STUDY. UNIVERSITAS PADJADJARAN.
- Gulö, I. (2018). How Nias Sees English Personal Pronouns Used as Preposition Objects. *LINGUA: Jurnal Bahasa Dan Sastra*, 18(2), 147–156.
- Gulö, I. (2019). Predicates of Indonesian and English Simple Sentences. Teknosastik, 15(2),

- 76-80.
- Gulö, I., & Rahmawelly, T. V. (2019). An Analysis of Omission in Students' English Writings. *Teknosastik*, 16(2), 55–59.
- Hutauruk, M., & Puspita, D. (2020). A METAPRAGMATIC ANALYSIS: A STUDY OF PRAGMATIC FAILURE FOUND IN INDONESIAN EFL STUDENTS. *Linguistics and Literature Journal*, *1*(2), 62–69.
- Kardiansyah, M. Y. (2016). The index of hero's power and nobility in Shakespearean tragedy drama: A semiotic study. *Teknosastik*, *14*(2), 11–17.
- Kardiansyah, M. Y. (2017). Tubuh dan Relasi Gender: Wacana Pascakolonial Dalam Novel "The Scarlet Letter" Karya Nathaniel Hawthorne. *Poetika: Jurnal Ilmu Sastra*, 5(1), 58–67.
- Kardiansyah, M. Y., & Salam, A. (2020). The Translator's Strategy as a Cultural Mediator in Translating Indonesian Novel into English. *4th International Conference on Language, Literature, Culture, and Education (ICOLLITE 2020)*, 413–418.
- KENDRA, D. A. N. (2015). PASSIVE VOICE IN INDONESIAN AND ENGLISH POEMS: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF FROST'S AND RENDRA'S POEMS BEN TUK PASIF DALAM PUISI BA HASA INDONESIA DAN. *JIA*, 2(1), 17-28.
- Kuswanto, H., Puspa, A. W., Ahmad, I. S., & Hibatullah, F. (2021). Drought Analysis in East Nusa Tenggara (Indonesia) Using Regional Frequency Analysis. *The Scientific World Journal*, 2021.
- Kuswoyo, H. (2016). Thematic structure in Barack Obama's press conference: A systemic functional grammar study. *Advances in Language and Literary Studies*, 7(2), 257–267.
- Kuswoyo, H., Sujatna, E. T. S., Indrayani, L. M., & Rido, A. (2020). Cohesive Conjunctions and and so as Discourse Strategies in English Native and Non-Native Engineering Lecturers: A Corpus-Based Study. *International Journal of Advanced Science and Technology*, 29(7), 2322–2335.
- Kuswoyo, H., & Susardi, S. (2017). Problems on SFG Thematic Progression in ESL Academic Writing. *LEKSEMA: Jurnal Bahasa Dan Sastra*, 2(1), 1–13.
- Mertania, Y., & Amelia, D. (2020). Black Skin White Mask: Hybrid Identity of the Main Character as Depicted in Tagore's The Home and The World. *Linguistics and Literature Journal*, 1(1), 7–12.
- Nani, D. A., & Ali, S. (2020). Determinants of Effective E-Procurement System: Empirical Evidence from Indonesian Local GovernmeNani, D. A., & Ali, S. (2020). Determinants of Effective E-Procurement System: Empirical Evidence from Indonesian Local Governments. Jurnal Dinamika Akuntansi. *Jurnal Dinamika Akuntansi Dan Bisnis*, 7(1), 33–50. https://doi.org/10.24815/jdab.v7i1.15671
- Novanti, E. A., & Suprayogi, S. (2021). WEBTOON'S POTENTIALS TO ENHANCE EFL STUDENTS'VOCABULARY. *Journal of Research on Language Education*, 2(2), 83–87.
- Oktavia, W. R., & Suprayogi, S. (2021). GRAMMATICAL COHESION IN BORIS JOHNSON'S SPEECH ENTITLED CORONAVIRUS SPREAD IN UK. *Linguistics and Literature Journal*, 2(1), 8–16.
- Pajar, M., & Putra, K. (2021). A Novel Method for Handling Partial Occlusion on Person Re-identification using Partial Siamese Network. 12(7), 313–321.
- Pranoto, B. E. (2021). Insights from Students' Perspective of 9GAG Humorous Memes Used in EFL Classroom. *Thirteenth Conference on Applied Linguistics (CONAPLIN 2020)*, 72–76.
- Pranoto, B. E., & Afrilita, L. K. (2019). The organization of words in mental lexicon: evidence from word association test. *Teknosastik*, *16*(1), 26–33.

- Pranoto, B. E., & Suprayogi, S. (2020). Incorporating 9GAG memes to develop EFL learners' speaking ability and willingness to communicate. *IJEE* (*Indonesian Journal of English Education*), 7(2), 130–144.
- Puspita, D. (n.d.). CORPUS BASED STUDY: STUDENTS'LEXICAL COVERAGE THROUGH BUSINESS PLAN REPORT WRITING. 16 November 2019, Bandar Lampung, Indonesia I.
- Qodriani, L. U., & Wijana, I. D. P. (2020). "Drop your 'Hello!'here!": Investigating the Language Variation Used in Online Classroom for Tertiary Level in Indonesia. *International Joint Conference on Arts and Humanities (IJCAH 2020)*, 617–623.
- Renaldi, A., Stefani, R. P., & Gulö, I. (2016). Phonological Difficulties Faced by Students in Learning English. *Proceedings of ISELT FBS Universitas Negeri Padang*, 4(1), 97–100
- Schrape, J.-F. (2018). Social Media, Mass Media and the "Public Sphere". Differentiation, Complementarity and Co-Existence. *SSRN Electronic Journal*. https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.2858891
- Tanenhaus, M. K., Magnuson, J. S., Dahan, D., & Chambers, C. (2000). Eye movements and lexical access in spoken-language comprehension: Evaluating a linking hypothesis between fixations and linguistic processing. *Journal of Psycholinguistic Research*, 29(6), 557–580.
- Tiono, N. I., & Sylvia, A. (2004). The types of communication strategies used by speaking class students with different communication apprehension levels in English Department of Petra Christian University, Surabaya. *K*@ *Ta*, 6(1), 30–46.
- Vitianingsih, A. V. (2016). Game Edukasi Sebagai Media Pembelajaran Pendidikan Anak Usia Dini. *Jurnal Ilmiah Bidang Teknologi Informasi Dan Komunikasi*, *1*(1), 1–9.
- Widianingsih, N. K. A., & Gulö, I. (2016). Grammatical difficulties encountered by second language learners of English. *Proceedings of ISELT FBS Universitas Negeri Padang*, 4(2), 141–144.
- Zuhud, D. A. (2014). Mental and relational process of transitivity in Donne's and Blake's poems: A Systemic Functional Linguistics approach. *International Journal of English and Education*, 3.