

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1 Conclusion

The result of the analysis shows that two poems of Kahlil Gibran entitled “Marriage” and “Children” depict the divine message. The analysed figurative language unveils the concept of the divine message in Kahlil Gibran poems.

The result of the analysis also found 30 figurative languages includes 16 metonymies, 2 hyperboles, 10 metaphors, and 2 personifications as the figurative languages that used in the poem entitled “Marriage”. In the first poem, the researcher found “white wings”, “the heavens”, “a moving sea”, and “The Hand of Life” which interpreted as an angel of death, good deeds, Supreme Power, and God. White wings or the angel of death means there is a world after life, and there is a divine creature like an angel, they reflecting spirituality or a content of the divine message. The heaven means there is a world after life too. "A moving sea" it is depicting beside the other will of humans, there is also a supreme will of God among human activities in daily life. The Hand of Life is like "a moving sea", depicting beside the other will of humans, there is also a supreme will of God among human activities in daily life. Those findings are depicted the divine message in Kahlil Gibran poem.

The next result of the analysis of the poem entitled “Children” are found 28 figurative languages includes 8 metonymies, 20 metaphors, and 1 paradox. Kahlil Gibran in this poem stated “not from you”, “not to you”, “the archer”, “He bends”,

and “He loves” that refer to The God Almighty. “not from you” and “not to you” means the rejection of human belonging in this life, they prove that there is another belonging besides human, that is God. The Archer in this poem means God, that the parents like a bow and the children like arrows. “He bends” and “He loves” in this poem means God have much influence in human life. "bends" means the parents are nothing or can give wrong false direction to their children without God guidance. "He loves" means human thirst of love feeling, especially from their creator that is God. Those findings are depicted the divine message in Kahlil Gibran poem.

The total of the findings are found 58 figurative languages includes 24 metonymies, 2 hyperboles, 30 metaphors, 2 personifications, and 1 paradox; 7 among them depicted the divine message in two Kahlil Gibran poems entitled “Marriage” and “Children”. Those findings are narrowed to the form of the divine message that refers to The God Almighty. Gibran dominantly delivers the message through metaphor and metonymy. Those findings are depicting the form of the divine message in two Kahlil Gibran’s poems is metaphor and metonymy refer to The God Almighty in *Marriage* and *Children* poems that partner and children are not fully belong to someone, one must treat his/her partner as God’s belonging and parents must direct their children as God wants who bring world improvement, God as the centre of life: God who creates human, God who gives guidance to human, and God who can fulfil human life.

5.2 Suggestion

Researcher that uses Kennedy and Gioia's figurative languages as the main theory to analyse the expression in the two poems of Kahlil Gibran entitled "Marriage" and "Children", suggests that when interpreting the meaning of the expression or figurative languages, be sure to use reference and related theories to make the objective interpretation. Lastly, for the other student who attempts to conduct this kind of study, they can analyze the study with additional theory like Roland Barthes's semiotic approach, since this study may be more focus with that additional theory. The next researcher can include the others poems in "The Prophet" book to really get what the message is that Gibran want to deliver, and to get the message towards some aspect in life since Gibran write about many aspect of life in his works especially in "The Prophet" book. Be clear in the main topic definition, clear in the types of figurative languages, and detail in analysis.