

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

Based on the data analysis of the research findings and discussion earlier, this study analyzed the research using the theory by Perrine's Sound and Sense (2015) with the qualitative content analysis by Schreier (2012). This study examines the types of imagery in the ten selected Covid-19 Pandemic Poems and interprets each type of imagery, also examines the representation of Covid-19 from each imagery.

First, the researcher concludes that there are 109 total lyrics identified as imagery in the poems. There were twenty-six (26) lyrics classified into visual imagery, five (5) lyrics classified into auditory imagery, two (2) lyrics classified into olfactory imagery, two (2) lyrics classified into gustatory imagery, three (3) lyrics classified into tactile imagery, thirty-seven (37) lines classified into organic imagery, and thirty-three (33) lyrics classified kinesthetic imagery. Second, through the analyzed lyrics, it can be concluded that the corona pandemic can be interpreted that the impact of the pandemic situation that occurs looks dangerous, that the voices of sorrow heard during the pandemic is a form of emotion from death of a covid patient, that humans cannot be kissed or believe in victory against corona, and that a pandemic can cause various kinds of feelings in humans such as anxiety and fear. Third, Covid-19 can be represented as a dangerous virus, as a harmless virus, as negative impact of globalizing, as unifier for all nations, as a

family unifier, as a wanderer, as a worldwide attacker, as a traumatizer, and as a demon, monster and devil.

B. Suggestion

Based on the preceding conclusion, the researcher suggests the following points:

1. Research on imagery can be used as a new reference that provides an understanding to be able to feel the images in poetry. Therefore, researchers encourage readers to be able to use and apply imagery in understanding and feeling the meaning of poetry.
2. There are many objects related to imagery that can be studied by future researchers, such as in songs, novels, and short stories.
3. The researcher proposes that the study of imagery be involved in learning active

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