

CHAPTER V CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

Based on the researcher's data analysis, the researcher has shown the corpus of recorded read-aloud poems by surveying 18 English metrical poems with 314 lines in total. 10 of them are iambic pentameter and others are in diverse meters and the major finding is the claim by Turner and Pöppel that a line of a “stanza using different line lengths” is about approximately 3.00s, 3.10s to be performed aloud does not match 100%, as well as “the pentameter fits 3.30 seconds” claim. Only 62.73% that fits to the 3 seconds of temporal window based on findings of average duration per line.

The claim by Turner and Pöppel is unconvincing as it is tested by researcher that the results of findings do not match 100% with their claim previously. There is no actual measurement for the statement given by Turner and Pöppel. In their study, they just provide plain information of the average line durations of metrical poem. There is no further explanation of what specific data they use in terms of the author of the poem, and the person who recited the poem. On their claim, Turner and Pöppel do not elaborate more on the evidence of the methodology. Therefore, the researcher conveys that there is no solid evidence of psychological limit on the duration of metrical lines.

B. Suggestion

The researcher believes that the number of metrical English poems should be augmented to get more legitimated result. Therefore the result of this research can be more legitimate. In future, the researcher hopes that this corpus study can be continued by any linguistics researchers.

There should not be a claim that the lines of metrical poetry tend to measure approximately three second when the poem is performed aloud, as each of the performances by different reciters may be influenced by either human factor such as accent, gender and age, or poem factor such as theme.