

Stylistic Analysis on The Collection of Poetry Texts Written by Students of SMA Islam Ta'allumul Huda Bumiayu

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the implementation of local culture in SMP N 1 Raya Kahean Kab. Simalungun through Simalungun Language and Literacy subjects in the formation of student character. This type of research is a qualitative descriptive, data collection techniques used include: observation, interviews and documentation. The analytical method used there are three stages namely data reduction, data presentation and verification. The results showed that: The implementation of Simalungun Language and Literacy learning in class IX SMP N 1 Raya Kahean was quite good, because it was considered capable of maintaining Simalungun Batak cultural values. In every learning activity it is seen that the teacher always tries to instill positive cultural values in each student. Through the Simalungun Language and Literacy subjects can also form the character of students, it is seen from the material delivered by the teacher through the Simalungun Language and Literacy subject books.

Keywords: Stylistic, figure of speech, imagery, poetry

INTRODUCTION

Literature as a kind of art creativities uses language as the media of expression. The language is, however, different from the daily language in which it has its own characteristics. Poetry is one of the examples of the literary works using a specific language. Poetry is one's work which contains aesthetic meaning, has specific language usually difficult to understand by common people, and is usually spoken with typical recitation tone on the basis of the meaning of the poetry. The ability to produce qualified poetry is influenced by the individual's experiences, knowledge, and language mastery. In addition, literary work is usually created intentionally to be enjoyed and utilized by the readers. In terms of language use, poetry writers usually make use of certain figures of speech in his works.

Poetry contains thoughts, ideas, figures of speech, and messages that the author wants to convey to his readers. The delivery of the message is sometimes beyond the readers' understanding or is understood differently by the readers. To understand the message of poetry, readers are required to know poetry appreciation skills. To well appreciate poetry, readers must have an understanding and appreciation of the aesthetic part of the poetry. To do so, fostering the interest in reading and listening to poetry reading is a good idea.

Stylistic analysis is an approach can be used to analyze the language features used by an author. Ratna (2016: 4) added that style is one of the oldest branches of the literary criticism field. Characteristics of a literary work are not only seen based on the genre but can also be seen through literary conventions and language conventions. In relation to language features of literary works, the author usually exploits the potentials of language to convey his ideas with specific goals. From those statements, it can be concluded that stylistics is a study of language, where the study contains the style of language used in a literary work such as poetry. Contained in poetry is the meaning, figure of speech, language style, diction, etc.

The strength of a literary work is considered on the ability to create a new combination, not a new object. In this case, poetry is the most suitable literary work object of stylistic analysis. Poetry

has limited words in each sentence line, but poetry is able to convey the message that is wished by the author. The analysis can also be conducted through pragmatic analysis as what has been done by Dahlgren (2005) who said that “Pragmatics offers a powerful tool when analyzing poetry, due to the fact that it accounts for elements that are not present “on the face” of the utterance, but have to be inferred. When a poem is read in the source language, such lines of inference cross-cut the phonetic, lexical and syntactic levels”

Furthermore, Hanson (2015) added that there is a relationship between the use of language and the structure of created poetry. The fundamental relationship is the relationship between grammar and poetic forms such as layout, poem and alliteration, and syntactic parallelism. Like speakers of a language, poets who write in form of poetry have intuitive knowledge about the limited system of boundaries that defines the form. Moreover, in poetry, a parable is used to compare something told, known as simile. Gargani (2016) states that the simile used in poetry is similar to the other literary work, which is adjusted to the facts being compared.

The poetry creation is also affected by the sensitivity of the writer actualized through the senses by examining using the interpretive phenomenological approach (Illingworth and Kirsten, 2018). The approach leads to the susceptibility to look at the change and events that occur in surrounding to be used as the theme in poetry writing. The poetry written by grade X Bahasa students of *SMA Islam Ta'allamul Huda Bumiayu* brings up various linguistic aspects concerning the diction, figure of speech, and imagery in the poetry. This study, therefore, aims at describing and analyzing the diction, figure of speech, and imagery in the collection of poetries written by grade X Bahasa students of *SMA Islam Ta'allamul Huda Bumiayu*.

METHODS

Based on the definition mentioned above, the object of this study was the linguistic style found in the collection of poetries written by grade X Bahasa students of *SMA Islam Ta'allumul Huda Bumiayu*. This study was a descriptive research, meaning that this study aimed at describing, recording, and analyzing the figure of speech, imagery, and diction found in the collection of poetries written by grade X Bahasa students of *SMA Islam Ta'allumul Huda Bumiayu*. Data reduction was used in this research. Data reduction was an analysis that directs, sharpens, classifies, discards unnecessary data, and organizes data in such a way to derive a conclusion. We employed data reduction since making the conceptual framework and data collection method will be used.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Senior high school students, surprisingly, often produce fantastic works. They also commonly introduce new things in literary work, which will be reminiscence for them in the future. One of the famous and exciting works produced by senior high school students is poetry. Poetry is not an odd thing for high school students; instead it usually contested by high school students to get an award for students and the schools.

Poetry is a literary work which is created by using feelings, thoughts, and unique language to generate passion when reading. Grade X Bahasa students of *SMA Islam Ta'allumul Huda Bumiayu* made poetry texts with unique and fantastic language. The collection of poetries written by grade X Bahasa students of *SMA Islam Ta'allumul Huda Bumiayu* consists of 10 poetries: 1) Kelas Kecilku (*My Small Class*), 2) Pupus (*Wiped-Out*), 3) Siapa Aku (*Who Am I*), 4) Kerinduan (*longing*), 5) Siapa Dia (*Who is He*), 6) Senja (*Dusk*), 7) Sebelum Dewasa (*Pre-Adulthood*), 8) Pahlawan Indonesiaku (*My Indonesian's Heroes*), 9) Ibu (*Mom*), 10) Seorang diri (*Alone*).

Figure of Speech Used in the Collection of Poetries Written by Grade X Bahasa Students of SMA Islam Ta'allumul Huda Bumiayu

Figure of speech is words having different meaning with the literal meaning in expressing ideas that to create beauty of words. The use of figure of speech will cause certain feelings that influence the listeners or readers. Figure of speech is closely related to vocabularies and meaning of words. Hence, the richer the vocabulary, the more various figure of speech to use. The figure of speech found in the poetry collection of grade X Bahasa students of *SMA Islam Ta'allumul Huda Bumiayu* are metaphor, irony, personification, and hyperbole.

Metaphor

Metaphor is a kind of figure of speech that compares a thing to another thing having similar characteristics, or usually called as a direct comparison. The use of metaphor in the collection of poetries written by grade X Bahasa students of *SMA Islam Ta'allumul Huda Bumiayu* are as follows:

Kelas yang sering dianggap remeh (the underestimated class)

Kelas yang sering di caci dan di hina (the reviled and humiliated class)

Layaknya anak tiri (just like a step child)

In the above excerpt of poetry, the poet compares a class to another class. He/she makes comparison by demeaning his/her own class, stating that the class is humiliated and is often underestimated by the other classes. The class is neglected just like the story of step child who usually full of sadness and cruelty.

*Kepergiannya bagaikan bunga kehilangan madunya (his gone is like a flower without its honey)
Dan kehadirannya bagaikan mutiara (and his arrival is a pearl)*

In the excerpt, the poet mean a kind-hearted man will be a well know person in the society. On the other hand, the society will feel loss due to his/her gone. The comparison belongs to the metaphor.

Personification

Personification is a figure of speech that compares inanimate object to living object that can move. The use of personification in the collection of poetries written by grade X Bahasa students of *SMA Islam Ta'allumul Huda Bumiayu* is shown below:

Tangisku mereka anggap sebagai nyanyian penuntun tidur (they regards my tears as bedtime songs)

Goresan lukaku bagai coretan pujangga termasyur (my scar is like a famous poet's handwriting)

Seketika semuanya berubah gelap (suddenly, everything is dark)

Aku seolah berada di dimensi lain (I look like stand in different dimension)

In sentence “*Goresan lukaku bagai coretan pujangga termasyur (my scar is like a famous poet's handwriting)*”, it reflects the regret of the figure of the poet. He makes mistake that causes his own scar, and therefore he writes the poet with his heart and his experience.

Dimasa sebelum dewasa itu (before my adulthood)

Masa-masa dimana aku selalu bernyanyi-nyayi (it is the time to sing all the time)

Dimana aku selalu menari kesana-kemari (the time where I can dance everywhere)

Tanpa bersedih hati (without any sadness)

This excerpt of poetry reveals the poet's childhood where it was very enjoyable and he could play every time without thinking any problem of life. The childhood had special meaning for him. It became a good reminiscence. It left no sadness before the adulthood. Therefore, the poet felt his time before adulthood is a fantastic time.

Hyperbole

Hyperbole is a kind of figure of speech that contains exaggerating statement. Hyperbole found in the collection of poetries written by grade X Bahasa students of *SMA Islam Ta'allumul Huda Bumiayu* is shown below:

Kutitipkan cerita pada bintang (I share my stories to stars)
Dan berharap cerita ini tetap indah meskipun sudah tak terbayang (and I hope the stories stay magnificent despite no longer being imagined)
Kini kau hanya menjadi angan (now you are only my wish)
Yang takkan bisa ku gapai (that can never be reached)

The sentences in the excerpt depict something exaggerated. People can never share stories to things on the sky. The language used in this sentence is exaggerating something. This kind of figure of speech is, however, can increase the readers' motivation.

Engkaulah peri penjaga hatiku (you are my heart's angel)
Engkaulah pelindung dalam hidupku (you're the guard of my life)

The above poetry excerpt involves the hyperbole with exaggerating statements. The poet uses the phrase *peri penjaga hatiku (you are my heart's angel)*. Reading or listening to this phrase, the readers will imagine a beautiful-small-winged girl as his heart's guardian. The statement is very exaggerated.

Irony

Irony is a figure of speech that states something contradictory with intension to make fun of, satirize, or mock. The example of irony in the collection of poetries written by grade X Bahasa students of *SMA Islam Ta'allumul Huda Bumiayu* is as following:

Bercerita pada alam saja tidak mampu (I even could not tell stories to the universe)
Tidak ada yang mau berteman (none and nothing wants to be my friend)
Entah itu jijik atau apa (they might be disgusted or such a thing)
Kadang kala aku ingin dianggap (sometimes I just want to be noticed)
Aku ingin dimengerti (I want to be understood)
Tapi tidak ada yang mau memahami (but none wants)
Kadang aku menyesal ada di dunia ini (sometimes I regret that I live in this world)

The poetry excerpt involves irony in the sentence *pada alam saja tidak mampu, tidak ada yang mau berteman, entah itu jijik atau apa (I even could not tell stories to the universe, none and nothing wants to be my friend, they might be disgusted or such a thing)*. The poet told that all stories he shares never been accepted by the universe because none likes and wants to be his friend. The poet actually wants to be understood but none wants to do so, and hence he feel desperate living in this world.

Hari-harimu diwarnai (your life is full of)
Pembunuhan dan pembantaian (assassination and slaughter)
Dan dihiasi bunga-bunga api (and decorated with sparks)
Mengalir sungai darah disekitarmu (bloody river flows around you)

The above excerpt of poetry contains irony. From the sentences, it can be inferred that the days the poet passes through is full of murder. The phrase *bunga-bunga api* (*the sparks*) refers to the shot. In addition, the phrase *mengalir sungai darah* (bloody stream), the poet likens that blood is scattered a lot, and hence makes bloody river.

Imagery Found in the Collection of Poetries Written by Grade X Bahasa Students of SMA Islam Ta'allamul Huda Bumiayu

Imagery is imagination arising when readers read poetry. Imagery in poetry affects the readers' imagination and ideas. The readers can feel like they listen to what the poets see, feel, and hear. Imagery found in the collection of poetries written by grade X Bahasa students of SMA Islam Ta'allamul Huda Bumiayu could be described as follows:

Visual Imagery

Visual imagery causes visual effect on the readers. Readers can feel like they see the object in the poetry. Readers' imagination will deliver the object to the readers. The visual imagery that exists in the collection of poetries written by grade X Bahasa students of SMA Islam Ta'allamul Huda Bumiayu is presented in the following:

Siapa Aku (who am I)
Sudah lama aku jalani (it's been a long time I live)
Dengan rasa yang suram (with gloomy feeling)
Sudah lama aku tegar (I have tried to be tough)
Sudah lama aku menahan (it's been a long time I hold)
Menahan sakitnya (hold the pain)
Menahan perihnya (hold the sore)
Aku hanya bisa terdiam (I can only keep silent)
Dan hanya bisa menangis (and keep crying)
Lontaran katamu (because your words)
Yang membuatku jatuh (make me fall down)
13 tahun lalu aku berdiam (it's been 13 years I kept silent)
Tanpa tindakan (without any action)
Dan hanya bersabar sabar dan sabar (and I can only be patient)
Lontaran kata pedasmu (because your hatred words)
Membuat aku bertanya-tanya (make me ask myself)
Siapa aku (how am I)
Apakah aku hanya benalu (am I only a parasite?)
Benalu yang mengganggu (disturbing parasite)
Dan hanya membuatmu tak nyaman (that makes you feel uncomfortable)

The phrase *sudah lama aku jalani dengan rasa yang suram* (*it's been a long time I live with gloomy feeling*) in the poetry brings the readers to the gloomy feeling. It can be inferred from the words *rasa yang suram* (*gloomy feeling*). *Lontaran katamu, yang membuatku jatuh 13 tahun lalu aku berdiam Tanpa tindakan*. By using the words, the poet delivers the readers to the gloom. The poet feels there is no goodness in his life. He feels that he has no serenity in his life. The poet describes his terrible condition and he can only hold the pain and sore. He can only cries. In the poetry line *Lontaran katamu, yang membuatku jatuh, 13 tahun lalu aku berdiam, tanpa tindakan* (*because your words make me fall down, it has been 13 years I kept silent, without any action*), the poet invites the readers to see his 13 years of silence)

Auditory Imagery

Auditory imagery is the creation of statement by which the readers feel like they listen to the sound described by the poet. The use of auditory imagery existing in the collection of poetries written by grade X Bahasa students of *SMA Islam Ta'allamul Huda Bumiayu* is presented below:

Siapa Dia (who is he)

Seakan langit ikut menangis (the sky seem to cry)

Tumbuhan ikut mati (the plants follow to die)

Dunia sepi tanpa penghuni (the world is quiet without any inhabitants)

Siapa dia? Mengapa pengaruhnya begitu besar (who is he? Why has he a big influence?)

Kepergiannya bagaikan bunga kehilangan madunya (his gone is like the flowers loss the honey)

Dan kehadirannya bagaikan mutiara (his arrival is look like a pearl)

Aku seorang insan dari sekian banyak orang yang ingin (I am one people who want to know him)

Tahu siapa dia, rasa rindu selalu menyapa (who is he? The longing always comes)

Saatku sebut namanya yang mulia (when I mention his glorious name)

Siapa dia ya robb?(who is he, my God?)

Using the phrases *Siapa dia? mengapa pengaruhnya begitu besar, kepergiannya bagaikan bunga kehilangan madunya (who is he, why has he a big influence, his gone is like the flowers loss the honey)*, the poet invites the reader to listen to his sentences to find the person with a big influence. In the phrase *bagaikan bunga yang kehilangan madunya (like flowers loss the honey)*, the poet means that the person's gone without any footprint leave something imprint. By reading the phrases *Aku seorang insan dari sekian banyak orang yang ingin, tahu siapa dia (I am one of people who want to know him)*, the readers is as if listen to someone's story about finding the influencer, story about his longing to the figure, and his prayer to God to help him meet the person).

CONCLUSION

Figure of speech is widely used in the collection of poetries written by grade X Bahasa students of *SMA Islam Ta'allamul Huda Bumiayu*. The figure of speech is in form of metaphor, irony, personification, and hyperbole. Metaphor is used in two poetries entitled *Kelas Kecilku (My Small Class)*, and *Siapa Dia (Who is he?)*. There are also two poetries use personification: *pupus (wiped-out)*, and *sebelum dewasa (before adulthood)*. Two titles of poetry use hyperbole, namely *kerinduan (longing)* and *Ibu (Mom)*. In case of irony, it is also found in two poetries: *Seorang Diri (lonely)* and *pahlwan Indonesiaku (My Indonesian Heroes)*.

In addition to the figure of speech, two imageries exist in the collection of poetries written by grade X Bahasa students of *SMA Islam Ta'allamul Huda Bumiayu*, namely visual and auditory imagery. The poetry that involves visual imagery is the poetry entitled *Siapa Aku (Who am I)*, the poetry that contains auditory imagery is *Siapa Dia (Who is he)*. Imagery in poetry functions to depict the situation and condition experienced by the poet. When readers read poetry involving visual imagery, they can feel like they see what the poet sees. Likewise, when readers read poetry involving audio imagery, they can feel like they listen to what the poet listens to.

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