

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

The researcher provides the sub chapters, dealing with the title of the thesis. It consists of Research context, Research focuses, the Research Objectives, and Significance of the Study, and Definition of the Key Terms.

This chapter also explains about the previous study and review of related literature that contains a topic and summarize which is taken by book, journal, documents, and website to support and comparing with the research.

### **A. Background of Study**

So many great writers out there who have created literary works such as poem, novels, and others. From the works that have been written by these great writers, there must be a use of figurative language used by the authors to be able to beautify the works that have been made by them, especially in poem, because a literary work will not be separated from the use of figure of speech or figurative language. to beautify the work. Therefore, here the researcher will discuss or analyze the hyperbole and allegory which is used by Mashsar's in writing his literary works of poem.

The author in this study will discuss or analyze one of the literary works that is certainly not foreign to us, namely poetry. As we know that.

“Poetry is a literary work whose contents contain linguistic events that are filtered purely to express the right personality and are in harmony with what is expressed. Poetry itself is one of the oldest literary works. Therefore, in the traditional view, there will be many definitions of poetry”.<sup>1</sup>

In this study the researcher choose poetry for later research, because according to the researcher poetry has its own interests that can attract the attention of every reader or listener through the beauty of the words of each stanza. the stanzas in the poem. Researchers also choose poetry as research material because not everyone can understand every content or intent of a poem written by an author. Therefore, a literary work of poetry cannot be separated from the use of figure of speech which is to beautify every word in the stanza in the poem. Therefore, the researcher wants to analyze a work of poetry, especially the use of figure of speech, because there are some people who may know what poetry is but do not know the meaning of poetry that uses or contains figurative language or figure of speech.

Researchers will discuss or analyze one of the literary works, namely poetry from Mashar's. This research was conducted by researchers with the aim of knowing the use of figurative language or

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<sup>1</sup> Kodrat Eko Putro Setiawan, Andayani. *Strategi Ampuh Memhami Makna Puisi*. Cirebon Jawa Barat : Eduvision. 2019. 1

figurative language, namely figurative language, hyperbole and allegory contained in Mashar's poetry.

“Humans are creatures who interact and socialize with other humans”.<sup>2</sup> Because basically humans are social beings who cannot be separated from using language. And there are many kinds of languages, including in Indonesia, where each region has a variety of languages used.

“Language is one of the most distinctive and human characteristics to distinguish humans from other creatures. Language is a means of communication used to convey intentions, ideas, thoughts, and feelings to others. With language we can interact easily with other people”.<sup>3</sup>

Language is a communication tool that is organized in the form of units, such as words, groups of words, clauses, and sentences that are expressed both orally and in writing. There are many definitions of language, and this definition is only one of them. Language is a human communication system which is expressed through a structured arrangement of sounds or written expressions to form larger units, such as morphemes, words, and sentences, which are translated from English: "the system of human communication by means of a structured arrangement of sounds". (or written representation) to form larger units, eg. morphemes, words, sentences”.<sup>4</sup>

Literature is a work that contains elements of art. In relation to society, literature is a mirror of life that is able to reflect the values that exist in society. Literature was born from the contemplation of its creator about life in depth. Literature and human life are two aspects

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<sup>2</sup>Rina Devianty. Bahasa Sebagai Cermin Kebudayaan. *Jurnal Tarbiyah*. Vol. 24, No. 2. 2017. 226.

<sup>3</sup>Ibit, hal. 227

<sup>4</sup>Tri Wiratno, Riyadi Santosa. *Bahasa, Fungsi Bahasa, dan Konteks Sosial*. BING4214/MODUL1.12

that cannot be separated. Both complement and complement each other, because literature is basically a reflection of human life, so it is appropriate to say that understanding literary works is the same as understanding human life.<sup>5</sup>

“Literature is a work that is imaginative and has a value of beauty. One form of literary work is poem. Poem is a form of literary work that expresses the poet's thoughts and feelings imaginatively and is composed by concentrating all the power of language by concentrating its physical structure and inner structure”.<sup>6</sup>

Literature is art of written works used to describe written or spoken material. Literature is a literary work that is so beautiful, everyone can explore their imagination, emotions, experiences, and ideas or whatever they feel or think by using poetry. Because Poem is not only different than other types of literary works, but poem also has characteristic which makes poem different than ordinary speech or writing. Poem is one of art of written works in verse used to describe poet's soul experiences, ideas or thoughts of the author.<sup>7</sup>

Poem is the language of feelings, which can combine a deep response in a few words. Poetry is one form of literary work, the presence of a poem is a statement of a poet that statement contains his inner experience as a result of the creative process of art objects. The object of this art is in the form of problems of life and the natural

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<sup>5</sup>Sulkifli & Marwati. Kemampuan Menulis Puisi Siswa Kelas VII SMP Negeri Satu Atap 3 Langgikima Kabupaten Konawe Utara. *Jurnal Bastra* Vol. 1, No. 1. 2016.

<sup>6</sup>Ratih Amalia Wulandari. EdiSuyanto, Muhammad Fuad. Majas Dalam Kumpulan Puisi dan Pembelajaran di SMA. Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan. *Jurnal Kata (Bahasa, Sastra, dan Pembelajarannya)*. 2015. 2

<sup>7</sup>Sri Mulyati. The Analysis of Five William Blake's Poems. *Jurnal Wnastra*. Vol 11, No 2. (2019). <https://ejournal.bsi.ac.id/ejurnal/index.php/wanastra/article/view/5414>

surroundings or all the secrecy (mystery) behind the realm of reality, the metaphysical world.

Poetry is created in an atmosphere of intense feeling that demands a spontaneous and dense pronunciation of the soul. In poetry, a person speaks and expresses himself expressively. Poetry based on problems or things that touch your own consciousness. The themes that we write depart from our own unique inspiration, as small, and as simple as that inspiration.

“Writing poetry is one form of creative activity carried out by humans during their life, whether it is presented from the thought process or from the poet's study of an art object. Along with its development, poetry to date has framed all aspects of human life, whether it concerns matters of morality, philosophy, policy, crime, betrayal, love, disappointment, hatred, and all other aspects of human life”.<sup>8</sup>

Poetry is a literary work in the form of a container that is a place to pour every thought, feeling, idea, idea that explains the mood that is being felt by the author. Poetry is an alternative place to write down all the feelings and emotions that the writer is feeling.

Hadith is one of the second sources of Islamic teachings after the Al-Quran, the existence of hadith within the framework of Islam is an

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<sup>8</sup>Sulkifli, Marwati, Loc. Cit.

explanation of what happened and what came from the Al-Quran<sup>9</sup>. In addition, its role is increasingly important if there is no provision in the verses of the Qur'an, then the hadith can be used as a legal basis for religious arguments.

“Poetry has become part of the tradition of the Arabs of Jahiliyah, history shows that at the time of the Prophet Muhammad a poetry market was formed, known as the “*Uqadz*” Market, where poets from all over the qabilah could recite their poems. and those who have the best poems will be given prizes and their poetry will be affixed to the walls of the Ka’aba”<sup>10</sup>.

There are several opinions related to poetry where there are hadiths that have explained the existence of poem and its permissibility. The following is the position of poetry in Islam according to the hadith that allows poetry and poetry:

عن عمرو بن أشر يد عن أبيه قال رديت رسول الله صَلَّى الله عليه وسلم يوما فقال هل معك من شعر أمية بن ألي الصلت شيء فلت نعم قال هيه فا نشدته بيتا فقال هيه ثم ا نشدته بيتا فقال هيه حتى انشدته مائة بيت. (رواه مسلم)

"From Amru bin al-Sharīd from his father he said: "One time I was with the Rasulullah SAW then he said: "*Do you know some (baīt) of the shair by Umayyah bin al-Shalt?*", I replied: 'yes', he said: "*Recite!*", then I recited one stanza, he said: "*continue*" then I recited one stanza, he said: "*continue*" until I recited 100 stanzas (poems)"<sup>11</sup>.

In the hadith above, we can see that the hadith gives an understanding that poetry or poetry is allowed. In addition to the above

<sup>9</sup> Abdul Muiz. *Puisi Dalam Prespektif Hadis Nabi*. Jurnal Reflektika. Vol. 12, No 12. 2016. 86

<sup>10</sup> Ibit, 87

<sup>11</sup> Ibit, 87

hadith, there are also hadiths that explain the permissibility of poetry and poetry, the hadiths are as follows:

عن أبي بن قعب أن النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم قال إن من الشعر حكمة.  
(رواه داود)

“From Ubay bin Ka'ab that the Rasulullah SAW then he said”: *"Indeed there is wisdom between (verses) poetry"*<sup>12</sup>.

From the two hadiths above, we can conclude that poetry existed long ago in the time of the Prophet Muhammad and there was a poetry market called the "Uqadz" market where poets and writers gathered to present the results of their work then the winner would get a prize and his work would be displayed in the ka'aba.

In this study, the author took 3 poems composed by mahsar's, in the contents of the three poems there were figurative language hyperbole and allegory used by the poet in writing his literary work.

In this study, the author took 3 poems by Mahsar's, the poems include: (1), **“Twilight in the Nail Gardens”**, in this first poems the researcher found the use of figurative language, hyperbole and allegories contained in the sentences of the poems, namely, *" The first stanza and the first line, “The first stanza of the second line”, “The first stanza of the third line”, the second stanza of the first line”, “The second stanza of the second line”*.

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<sup>12</sup>Abdul Muiz. *Puisi Dalam Prespektif Hadis Nabi*. Jurnal Reflektika. Vol. 12, No 12. 2016. 88

Furthermore, the second poems by Mahsar's entitled (2), "**The veil of beauty**", in this second poems also found the use of figurative language in the sentence debris used by Mahsar's in his poems, but in the poems entitled "**The veil of beauty**" this is only found The figurative language of hyperbole is only found in, *"The first stanza of the third line"*, *"The second stanza of the third line"*, *"The second stanza of the fourth line"*.

And the last poems from mahsar's taken by the researcher is (3), "**Haming**", in this last poem the author finds the use of figurative language in the sentence debris contained in the mahsar's poem. In this mahsar's poem entitled "**Haming**", the writer finds the use of figurative language of hyperbole and allegory found in *"first stanza, first line"*, *"first stanza, second line"*, *"first stanza, third line"*, *"first stanza, first line"*.

From the presentation of the hadith about poems and the three poems of mahsar's that the author took above, finally it made the writer move to examine the figurative language contained in the mahsar's poems and finally this research was formed with the title research **Analysis of Figurative Speech Hyperbole and Alegory in Mahsar's Three Poems.**

## **B. Research Focus**

“According to John W. Creswell, the focus of research or we can call it a research topic is the subject discussed in the research. It is



about what the researcher will research”.<sup>13</sup> In this case the researcher imagines the research problem to answer the research objectives as follows:

1. What are the hyperboles and allegory that Mashar’s three poems used in writing his poetry.?
2. What is the message of hyperbole and allegory that Mahsar's three poems used in his poetry?

### C. Research Objectives

“J. Supranto MA, thus put forward the definition Research is an activity of collecting, processing, presenting and analyzing data that is carried out systematically and efficiently to solve a problem or test a hypothesis”.<sup>14</sup>

Research objectives are indeed very influential and are still related to the focus of research, both are still interconnected in every research conducted. Therefore, the researcher will mention several research objectives as follows:

1. To find out what is hyperbole and allegory that Mashar’s three poems used in his poetry writing.
2. To know the message of the hyperbole and allegory used in Mahsar's three poems.

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<sup>13</sup>John W. Creswell. *Educational Research, Planning, Conducting, and Evaluating Quantitative and Qualitative Research*, Fourth Edition. Boston: Pearson. 2012. 60.

<sup>14</sup>Syafuruddin Jamal. Merumuskan Tujuan dan Manfaat Penelitian. *Jurnal Ilmiah Dakwah dan Komunikasi*. Vol III No.5. 2012. 3

#### **D. Significant of Study**

The uses or benefits of this research have two uses, namely theoretical uses and practical uses:

##### 1. Theoretical Uses

This research is expected to make a major contribution to the development of future theories as an input for the world of knowledge and the world of literacy that can be used as a reference or review for researchers in the future.

##### 2. Practical use

The practical benefits in this research are as follows:

###### a. Benefits for IAIN Madura

Can contribute references in order to increase the scope of knowledge both academically and non-academicly so that this research is useful for all students who are in the IAIN Madura campus.

###### b. Benefits for School

The results of this study can be used as information material in order to grow the knowledge of students in the science of literature and language.

###### c. Benefits for Readers

The results of this study can provide knowledge or knowledge about literature and language for readers and listeners.

#### d. Benefits for Researchers

The results of this study can add experience and knowledge for writers, especially in the science of literature and language.

### E. Definition of Key Term

To avoid misunderstanding about the key term of this study, the term will be defined as follows:

1. Poetry is a type of literary work in which the poet imaginatively conveys his or her ideas and feelings and is composed by concentrating all of language's power by concentrating its physical and mental components. With poetry, one can use all of his creativity to create a literary work.
2. "Poem is one of literary works which is very unique because it is composed with short. Poem is one of literary genres and A sentence which represents the opinion about poem is a concise work yet it is powerful enough to shake the world since it is like twoedged blade which can cut the body and also the soul"<sup>15</sup>
3. "Figurative language is language that uses words or expressions with a meaning that is different from the literal interpretation. Figurative language can be used in any form of

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<sup>15</sup>Hiace Vega Fernando Siahaan. *Figurative Language In Selected Poems*. Jurnal Littera/Fakultas Sastra. Volume 1. 2018. 70

communication, such as in daily conversation rarely, articles in newspaper, advertisements, novels, poems, etc. Figurative language uses some words that go beyond their ordinary meaning”.<sup>16</sup>

4. Hyperbole is a sort of figurative language that includes statements that exaggerate in number, size, or nature with the goal of accentuating a statement or circumstance in order to enhance, increase its effect, and influence.
5. “Allegory is narrative or description that has meaning beneath the surface one. Allegory is description that has another meaning. The meaning beneath is different from its description”.<sup>17</sup> Allegory is a figurative language that explains the meaning without being taken literally. This figurative of speech expresses with figurative expressions or descriptions.

## **F. Previous Study**

Previous study is one of the researchers' efforts to find comparisons and then to find a new inspiration. In addition, previous studies can help researchers position the research and can show the originality of the results of the research. In this section, the researcher lists some of the results of previous research related to the research to be carried out.

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<sup>16</sup>Trisna Dinillah Harya. An Analysis of Figurative Languages Used In Coelho's Novel Entitled “Alchemst”. *Premise Journal* Vo. 5 No. 2. 2016. 46

<sup>17</sup>Bertaria Sohnata Hutaaruk. The Use Of Figurative Languages On The Students Poetry Semester V At FKIP Universitas HKBP Nommensen. *Journal Of English Language And Culture*. Volume 9, Nomor 2. 2019. 131

The following is a previous study related to the theme that the researcher made at this time.

Language style is useful for creating beauty in literary works or in speaking. Every person or author has their own way of choosing and using language style or figure of speech. Majas allows us to see the personality, character, and abilities of someone who uses the language. The better the style of language, the better people's assessment of it, and vice versa, the worse a person's style of language, the worse the assessment of him.

First, the research conducted by Inieke Kusuma Putri (2013), in his research entitled "ANALYSIS OF HYPERBOLA AND PERSONIFICATION LANGUAGE STYLE IN THE STATE NOVEL 5 TOWER BY AHMAD FUADI". This type of research is a research that uses a qualitative descriptive approach. Based on the research results obtained by Inieke Kusuma Putri, the results of his research show that first, the hyperbole language style found in the novel *Negeri 5 Menara* by Ahmad Fuadi, there are 37 hyperbole language styles found in Ahmad Fuadi's novel.

After analyzing Ahmad Fuadi's novel, *Negara 5 Menara*, 37 figures of hyperbole were found. The hyperbolic figure of speech data that have been found are as follows:

1. But I'm always fascinated to see buildings, trees, parks and cities covered in sparkling white snow. (N5M.2)

2. Even though it's bone-chilling, today I'm more excited than usual.  
(N5M.2)
3. This is my last day in the office before flying to Europe, for work and personal business at the same time. (N5M.2)

In Inieke Kusuma Putri's research, language style is one of the studies that will be analyzed. Therefore, language style is one of the most important points that will be the basis of this research. One of the language styles that will be analyzed in this study is hyperbole or figurative language.

One of the hyperbole language styles analyzed by Inieke Kusuma Putri in Ahmad Fuadi's novel entitled *Negara 5 Menara* is hyperbole figure of speech. An impressive style of language exaggerates a thing that is expressed excessively. In this study, the hyperbola language style was chosen to be analyzed because usually many expressions conveyed by the author seem excessive.

The hyperbole figure of speech obtained is 37 pieces. Here are some of the meanings of hyperbole in the novel *Negeri 5 Menara* by Ahmad Fuadi, for example: Even though it is cold to the bone which means the air is in a very dark, very cold morning so that it makes the bones of the body ache, his face always flashes a smile which means

someone who always smile sincerely to anyone, but his smile is likened to a flying flag.<sup>18</sup>

Second, the research conducted by "Nunik Abimayu Lestari" (2012) entitled "ANALYSIS OF ALLEGORY AND REPETITION LANGUAGE STYLE, AND LOVE MESSAGES IN THE LYRICS OF THE ALBUM HARMONY OF TONES AND STORIES". In this study "Nunik Abimayu Lestari" explains that language style or figure of speech, can cause a beauty effect in a literary work, both orally and in writing. The effect of beauty resulting from the figure of speech, can describe the personal taste of the author and his sensitivity to the environment.

In Nunik Abimayu Lestari's explanation in analyzing the figure of speech contained in the song, Nunik Abimayu Lestari explained that song lyrics cannot be separated from language style, imagination, symbolism and figurative language. Because it can give a beautiful impression and beautify every meaning that exists in each song. The album *Harmoni Jalinan Nada and Stories* was chosen because every word that forms the lyrics of the song has a language style that is full of messages of love that the poet wants to convey to his audience.

The following are sentences that use allegorical language style:

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<sup>18</sup>Inieke Kusuma Putri. Analysis of Hyperbola and Personification Language Style In The State Novel 5 Tower By Ahmad Fuadi. *Skripsi. Fakultas Keguruan dan Pendidikan , Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta*. 2013. 2-13

The allegorical style of using the sentence "*Because being with you is like hugging the moon*". The phrase means that there is no possibility at all to be with the person he loves.

The message that the poet wants to convey through the use of this language style when connected with the whole lyrics of the song entitled "Hugging the Moon" means that there is no possibility of having someone who is loved because that person already has another love.

The type of research used by Nunik Abimayu Lestari in her research uses descriptive qualitative methods, Nunik Abimayu Lestari uses qualitative methods because each data generated is in the form of words, pictures, and not numbers. Because if the data produced is in the form of numbers, then the method used is quantitative.

The approach contained in Nunik Abimayu Lestari's research is descriptive qualitative. Nunik Abimayu Lestari systematically, factually and accurately describes every fact and causal relationship of the phenomenon under study.

The results of Nunik Abimayu Lestari's research, found several allegorical figures of speech used by Rossa in her song entitled "Hugging the Moon" are:

- a. It's just a long dream that never ends.
- b. Because to be with you is like hugging the moon.
- c. It's just a long dream that never ends.



d. Because to be with you is like picking stars.<sup>19</sup>

## G. Review of Related Literature

### 1. Definition of Poetry

Poetry is one type of literary work besides short stories and novels. Suminto A. Sayuti stated that poetry is a form of language expression that pays attention to the sound aspect in it, which expresses the poet's imaginative, emotional, and intellectual experiences taken from his individual and social life. ; expressed with a choice of certain techniques, so that it can evoke a certain experience in the reader or audience. Poetry itself actually comes from poesis (creating) which consists of two things, namely body and spirit. The body in poetry can be interpreted syntactically, while the soul in poetry can be interpreted semantically.<sup>20</sup>

Poetry is the record of the best and happiest moments of the best and happiest minds (Shelley). Poetry is a critique of life in the conditions set for such criticism by the laws of poetic truth and beauty (Matthew Arnold). Poetry is usually an imaginative

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<sup>19</sup>Nunik Abimanyu lestari. Analysis of Allegory and Repetation Language Stile, and Love Massages In The Lyrics of The Album Harmony of Tones and Stories. *Skripsi.Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan, Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta*. 2012. 1-9

<sup>20</sup>Kun Andyan Anindita. Satoto Soediro, Sumarlam. Diction in Poetry Anthology Surat Kopi by Joko Pinurbo as A Poetry Writing Teaching Material. *International Journal of Active Learning*. 2017. 40

expression of strong feelings, rhythmic, spontaneous outbursts of strong feelings, recalled in serenity .<sup>21</sup>

Poetry is a form of literary work that is realized with beautiful and meaningful words. Poetry expresses thoughts that evoke feelings, which are able to stimulate the imagination of the senses in a rhythmic arrangement. Poetry is a recording and interpretation of human experience that is transformed into the most meaningful form by using language as the medium.<sup>22</sup>

Leigh Hunt, also says that poetry is an imaginative outburst or surge of feelings. Therefore, it can be understood that the ability to write poetry is the ability or skill that a person has to convey what is thought or felt in the form of literary works in the form of writing with the use of beautiful and imaginative language.

Poetry is a literary work in the form of writing and words that have been arranged neatly and beautifully. Poetry has an important role in conveying the heart or feelings that are being felt by the author. Writing beautiful poetry depends on the words and disposition of the author so that the work can be enjoyed by readers and listeners alike.

This literary work has an important role to represent every feeling and mood felt by the author and then poured into written

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<sup>21</sup>Noer Doddy Irmawati. Understanding how to Analyze Poetry and its Implication to Language Teaching. *International Journal on Studies in English Language and Literature (IJSELL)*. Volume 2, Issue 11. 2014. 35

<sup>22</sup>Wa Ode Utari. Kemampuan Menulis Puisi Baru Siswa Kelas XI SMA Negeri 1 Kabawo. *Jurnal Humanika*. No. 15. Vol. 3. 2015. 2

form with beautiful and neatly arranged words to create a very touching impression for every reader or listener who listens and reads. every word and phrase in the poem.

## 2. Assessment Poetry

Poetry as a literary work is studied from various aspects. Poetry studies are carried out by examining the structure of poetry and the elements in poetry. Given that poetry is a structure composed of various kinds of elements and poetic means. So poetry can also be studied in terms of type and also in terms of variety. Because there are so many kinds of poetry, poetry can also be studied from its history. From time to time, poetry is always written and then read by others. Given that poetry is the oldest literary work, from time to time poetry always experiences renewal or changes and developments over time. Poetry is always changing according to the evolution of tastes and changes in aesthetic concepts.<sup>23</sup>

As explained above, in the process of reviewing poetry, each structure and elements contained in the poem will be carried out. This is done because poetry is a structured work of literary art and has poetic elements and means. In terms of the study of poetry, it is not only studied in terms of structure and elements, but the study of poetry can also be studied in terms of type and variety, because as we know there are so many varieties of poetry that make poetry study not only focused on structure and elements. , but the process of studying poetry can also be done in terms of type and variety

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<sup>23</sup>Rachmat Djoko Pradopo. *Pengkajian Puisi*. Gajah Mada University Press. 2005. 3

### 3. The History of Poetry Development

Poetry is one of human creative works that has an aesthetic dimension, both from the aspect of content and from the aspect of its form. The form and name can be different, according to the period and level of cultural achievement of a tribe or nation. In German, for example, poetry is called *dichtung*, in Dutch it is called *gedicht*, in English it is called *poem*, and in Arabic it is called *syi'ir*. In Indonesian, the word *syair* is used for the meaning of poetry.

In human civilization, poetry is the oldest form of literature, even the world's great monumental works are immortalized in the form of poetry . As the oldest literature, poetry is found in almost every language in the world. The emergence and development of poetry always follows the flow of history and the development of human culture<sup>24</sup>

### 4. Kinds of Poetry

In literary works of poetry, there are several kinds of poetry that we can find in books, other websites. Therefore, the researcher will pour several kinds of poetry as follows:

#### a. Old Poetry

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<sup>24</sup>Mohd Harun. *Pembelajaran Puisi Untuk Mahasiswa*. Banda Aceh : Syiah Kuala University Press. 2018. 5-6

Old poetry is a literary work created by the old society. In old poetry there are several types which are divided into 7 types of old poetry including:

1. Poem

Pantun is a literary work originating from Indonesia. Almost all over Indonesia has a rhyming tradition. So it can be concluded that the pantun is a literary work that comes from Indonesia.

2. Karmina

Karmina is a type of short rhyme that only consists of two lines. One example is in Betawi culture which is used and presented in every important event.

3. Gurindam

Gurindam is an old poem consisting of two lines. Everything is content and shows a causal relationship. A causal relationship is a notification of advice to the reader or listener.

4. Talibun

Talibun is a literary work of rhyme which consists of four lines, all of which have an even number. Like, six lines, eight lines, ten lines and so on.

5. Seloka

Saloka is an old poem that looks like a rhyme. Why is it said to look like pantu? Due to the arrangement that resembles a rhyme, there is a sampiran and stuffing.

#### 6. Poetry

Syair is an old type of poetry originating from Saudi Arabia. Poetry in the Big Indonesian Dictionary is an old poem in which each stanza has four lines ending in the same sound.

#### 7. Spell

Mantras are a kind of old poetry that has magical powers. Mantras created in animism and dynamism beliefs that are made will then be recited at every hunting event, fishing, in gathering forest products in order to entice good ghosts and then reject bad ghosts.

#### b. New Poetry

New poetry is a kind of poetry literary work that is not bound by the rules contained in the old poetry. The form of the new poetry itself is more free than the old poetry, both in terms of the number of lines it has, the syllables used, and the rhythm used.

In the new poetry there are several types which are divided into seven new types of poetry including:

##### 1. Ode

Ode is a literary work of poetry that expresses flattery or praise to people who have contributed.

2. Epigram

Epigram is a poem whose contents tell or explain the teachings of life or guidance in the right direction.

3. Romance

Romance is a literary work that contains stories about love.

4. Elegy

Elegy is a poem that contains about lamentation or sadness.

5. Satire

Satire poetry itself is a literary work of poetry whose contents tell about satire or criticism directed at rulers or people who have high positions and positions.<sup>25</sup>

6. Hymn

Hymn poetry is a poem in which it explains or contains praise, the praise refers to God or those who have contributed such as heroes and also to the homeland.

7. Ballads

Ballad poetry itself is a poem in which it tells a story or story whose contents also contain plot, characters, and storyline.

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<sup>25</sup>Rian Damariswara. *Konsep Dasar Kesusatraan*. Banyuwangi : LPPM Institut Agama Islam Ibrahimy Genteng. 2018.12-30

Ballad poetry is poetry that contains stories about mighty people, idol figures, or people who are the center of attention.<sup>26</sup>

### c. Contemporary Poetry

Contemporary poetry is a form of poetry that seeks to get out of the conventional bonds of poetry itself. Contemporary poetry is divided into three types, namely:

#### 1. Spell Poetry

The mantra poetry in contemporary poetry is related to one of the old types of poetry, mantra. Mantra poetry was first introduced by Sutardji Calzoum Bachri. Poetry spells are presented to cause a certain effect, connect with the world of mystery, and are believed to have an effect of efficacy.

#### 2. Mbeling Poetry

The word Mbeling comes from the Javanese language which means "naughty". mbeling poetry is a poem that does not follow the provisions that apply to poetry in general.

#### 3. Concrete Poetry

Concrete poetry is poetry written by the poet by paying attention to certain forms. In other words,

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<sup>26</sup>Mohd harun. *Pembelajaran Puisi Untuk Mahasiswa*. Banda Aceh : Syiah Kuala University Press. 2018. 43



concrete poetry is more concerned with graphic forms or facial features that are arranged similar to certain images or objects.<sup>27</sup>

## 5. The Stages of Writing Poetry

- a. Determining the idea: The idea is the spirit in the world of writing, including poets. Therefore the first thing that is determined is the idea.
- b. Include imagination: Good imagination will produce good poetry too.
- c. Appropriate theme: Joint theme is also the brain of poetry. So, determining the theme is also an absolute thing.
- d. Create an attractive title: It is undeniable that the title is one thing that is very influential because the title itself can attract the interest of readers or listeners.
- e. Create catchy lyrics: A lyric that looks catchy will give the poem a calming atmosphere.
- f. Use figure of speech: It is very important for a writer or writer to be good at using and writing a work of poetry using figure of speech. The use of figure of speech will give beauty to the poem.

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<sup>27</sup>Mohd harun. *Pembelajaran Puisi Untuk Mahasiswa*. Banda Aceh : Syiah Kuala University Press. 2018. 60

## **6. Purpose of Poetry**

The purpose of the creation of poetry by poets is to provide information, convey their thoughts, feelings that are being felt, an experience that has been experienced, and certain pearls of wisdom that are packed densely and concentrated in concise, aesthetic, and creative language.<sup>28</sup>

The purpose of writing poetry in general is to pour out the poet's heart, the story of the journey of life, beautiful and sad experiences, provide education, motivation and others. Because basically poetry is made to provide knowledge and share every story and experience experienced by the poet to readers and listeners.

## **7. Functions of Poetry**

In literary works, poetry has several specific functions, including:

### **a. Submit information**

One of the functions carried out by a poem is to convey certain information to the reader or audience. There is information relating to culture, politics, social, and other aspects of human life.

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<sup>28</sup> Ibid, Hal. 14

Poetry is a means and a place for thinkers and poets to pour every idea and thought in the form of information about what is in this world and pour every thought and feeling that is being felt by the author which is then directed to the readers and connoisseurs of poetry.

b. Conveying Ideas

Poetry written also aims to convey certain ideas. Every poetry writing does have a very useful function for mankind and becomes an alternative place to convey ideas.

c. Sharing experiences

The function of poetry is not only to convey information and ideas, but poetry is also a place to convey the experiences experienced by the poet.

There are so many poems that function to convey experiences, both the poet's personal experience, and the experience of a community group voiced by the poet. However, most of the poetry written by the poet is the result of his own experience.

d. Conveying feelings

Not just information, ideas or experiences. Poetry also has an important role as a medium to pour out every heart and feeling felt by the poet.

Being a medium for conveying feelings is indeed found in many published poems. The feelings felt by the poet are more about love for someone, love for God, love for the country, love for religion, and feelings of humanity.

e. Giving Pleasure

The function of poetry itself is to give pleasure to every reader or listener. Since the first, it has been known that poetry is synonymous with beauty and serenity, because with that beauty can make every listener or reader feel like they share what the poet feels.

f. Mobilizing the Creativity of every Reader and Listener

This function is related to the existence of a poet as a creator. As a creator, he will try to create the poems he creates, especially in terms of the form of poetry.<sup>29</sup>

## **8. Definition of Figurative Language**

In writing literary works or poetry can not be separated from the style of language or figurative language . Because in poetry writing, language is needed that can evoke or give a very beautiful impression on the poem so that it can make the readers or listeners easily understand the contents of the poem and participate dissolved in the feelings of the author.

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<sup>29</sup> Ibid, Hal. 15-28

The beauty of a literary work is very dependent on figurative language. Because in every literary work, it really needs the presence of figurative language to beautify every stanza and text that is poured out by the author. Therefore, it cannot be denied that figurative language is the most important part and is the mastermind behind the beauty of a literary work, especially in poetry.

Figurative language or figure of speech is a style of language in which it can be in the form of similes, figures of speech, as the purpose is to give the impression of beauty in a meaning and sentence contained in a message.<sup>30</sup>

Figurative language uses words or expressions with different meanings from literal interpretations. Figurative language is produced in our daily conversation and is often found in literary works, such as newspapers, advertisements, novels, poetry, and so on.

Figurative language is language that is used imaginatively and not literary because of the use of words that deviate from the usual meaning. Majas introduces an ambiguity between literal and figurative interpretation. So when it comes to understanding it one has to think deeply.<sup>31</sup>

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<sup>30</sup>Ulin Nuha Masruchin. *Buku Pintar Majas, pantun, dan Puisi*. Depok: Huta Publisher. 2017. 9

<sup>31</sup>Bertaria Sohnata Hutaauruk. The Use of Figurative Languages On The Students' Poetry Semester V At FKIP Universitas HKBP Nommensen. *Journal of English Language and Culture* Vol. 9 (No. 2). 2019. 129-130

## 9. Kinds of Figurative Language

In general, the figurative language itself is divided into 4 parts including:

### a. Comparison

Comparative figurative language is a style of language or words that express a comparison between one another.

In the satire figurative language itself includes: figure of speech association or parable, figure of speech metaphorical, figure of speech personification, figure of speech symbolic, figure of speech Metonymia, figure of speech depersonification, figure of speech eponymous, figure of speech synecdoc, figure of speech Simile, figure of speech allegorical, figure of speech synesthesia, figure of speech euphemism, figure of speech anronym, figure of speech Alusio, Fable figure of speech, Anthropomorphism figure of speech, and parable figure of speech.<sup>32</sup>

### b. satire

Satire figure of speech is a group or set of figures of speech whose function is to express every meaning or idea

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<sup>32</sup>Ulin Nuha Masruchin, Op. Cit., 10

by means of satire in order to increase the impression and meaning of the word to every reader and listener.<sup>33</sup>

The satire figure of speech itself includes: cynicism, sarcasm, iron, satire, inuendo, and others.

c. Controversy

Challenge figure of speech is a style of language whose purpose or content is to express something using challenging or nonsensical words that are contrary to the actual meaning.

In figure of speech, the challenges include: paradox, antithesis, oxymoron, interminus contradiction, and anachronism.<sup>34</sup>

d. Affirmation

The affirmation figure of speech is the fourth of the three figures of speech that have been mentioned above. Affirmation figure of speech is a figure of speech that is used to express or clarify something explicitly which aims to increase the impression and understanding for readers and listeners.

In figurative language, the challenges include: apofasis, pleonasm, repetition, pararima, alliteration, parallelism,

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<sup>33</sup>Rani.Penggunaan Majas Sindiran dalam Pembelajaran Bahasa Indonesia Siswa Kelas IX SMP Negeri 1 Balaesang Desa Tambu Kecamatan Balaesang Kabupaten Donggala.*Jurnal Bahasa dan Sastra*. Volume 3 No. 4.2018.3

<sup>34</sup>Surianti Nafinuddin. *Majas Perbandingan , Majas Pertantangan , Majas Perulangan, Majas Pertautan*. 3

tautology, sigmatism, antanaklasis, climax, anticlimax, rhetorical, ellipsis, correction, polysindeton, acineton, interruption, ekskalamasio, colokasterio, alonimosi, pre-history, and zseugma.<sup>35</sup>

In figurative language, there are many kinds of figure of speech, each of which has its own meaning depending on the topic or language used by the author. There are so many figures of speech that can be used in the preparation of a literary work. Therefore, from the figures of speech that have been mentioned above, the researcher chose to choose 2 figures of speech that became the research material, two of which are:

#### **a. Hyperbole**

Hyperbole is a type of figurative language that contains statements that exaggerate in number, size, and nature, with the intention of emphasizing a statement or situation to intensify, increase its impression and influence.<sup>36</sup>

Hyperbole is a figure of speech that is excessive and unreasonable, hyperbole itself is used to state something but with words or expressions that exaggerate and make no sense. We can find this figure of speech in poetry or in words of flattery and seduction. Hyperbole figure of speech itself is used

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<sup>35</sup> Wulan Ria Anggraini, Dini Anggita Sumantri, Shodiq Imam Purnomo, Purwati Anggraini, Pengembangan Media Pembelajaran Majas Berbasis Teknologi. *Deiksis–Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa dan Sastra Indonesia*. 4

<sup>36</sup> As Haris Sumadiri. *Bahasa jurnalistik*. Bandung: Penerbit Simbiosis Rakatama Media. 2017. 154



to beautify a writing or an expression, but with a language style that doesn't make sense but can make a word or speech beautiful.

Hyperbole figurative language is a style of language that describes every idea, object, and others by giving excessive stress or exaggeration which aims to get a very intense effect from every word and sentence that contains hyperbole.<sup>37</sup>

Hyperbole is expression of exaggeration which used by a writer depicted as being better or worse, or larger or smaller than actually the case. It deliberate overstatement not intended to be taken literally. It is used as a means of emphasizing the truth of the statement. It tells more than the truth about the size, number, or degree of something without intending to deceive.<sup>38</sup>

#### **b. Allegori**

Allegory comes from the Greek language, *allegorein*, which means to speak figuratively or to speak using a figure of speech. Allegory is a story that is told in symbols, places or containers of objects or or ideas that are symbolized. Allegory usually contains human moral or spiritual qualities.

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<sup>37</sup> Mohd Harun. *Pembelajaran Puisi Untuk Mahasiswa*. Banda Aceh : Syiah Kuala University Press.2018. 118

<sup>38</sup>Trisna Dinillah Harya. An Analysis of Figurative Languages Used In Coelho's Novel Entitled "AlcHemst". *Premise Journal Vo. 5 No. 2*. 2016. 49

We often find allegory in youth and children's magazines, for example the story of a greedy crocodile, a clever deer, or a virtuous rabbit. The goal is more persuasive and educative.<sup>39</sup>

“Allegory is a figurative story or figurative painting. The use of allegory is to tell other things or other events. There are many allegories in the poems of new poets. But nowadays allegory is also found in modern Indonesian poetry”.<sup>40</sup>

Allegorical figure of speech is a figure of speech that expresses figuratively or depicts. This figure of speech is used to provide a parable. This figure of speech is often used in parable words so that someone's speech or words can be understood.

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<sup>39</sup> As Haris Sumadiria, Op. Cit., Hal.150

<sup>40</sup> Rachmat Djoko Pradopo. *Pengkajian Puisi*. Gajah Mada University Press. 2005. 71

