

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of Study

Language is a communication tool that is arranged in units, such as words, clauses, and sentences that are delivered orally or in writing. Language is a communication system that is used by humans through the arrangement of sounds or expressions that have been structured with the aim of producing larger arrangements such as morphemes, words and sentences.

Language is what will make humans into social beings because language is a means of communicating in conveying information, ideas, desires and feelings from the speaker to the interlocutor. Language is also a sign of communication. More than that, human communication activities are productive, immanent, and creative. Meanwhile, language can also develop, increase (qualitatively and quantitatively), disappear, and will change.¹

Language and culture cannot be separated, because language develops according to the needs and culture itself. Language is part of the system, values, habits and beliefs that can shape culture. The basic concept of using language is discourse in communication, either spoken

¹ Ening Herniti, "Bahasa dan Kelahirannya," *Adabiyat* 9, No. 1 (Juni, 2010) 108.

or written. There are several types of language in the form of conversation, discussion, question and answer and so on.²

Literature in the community which is the result of human thought itself which was born from social life and the environment. Literary works are created by writers for something the reader wants to know, such as what is experienced by the reader. The author does not only live part of his life in his literary work, but also with his creation, the author expresses humans with all their passions, struggles, ideals and so on.³

One of the works that contains the meaning of art is literature. Literature and society are mirrors of life that provide values in society. Literature is born from deep contemplation of a person through his life. So that it is called understanding literature is the same as understanding one's life.⁴

Literature is a part of language. Because literature must have good, unique, and aesthetic linguistic elements so that it provides the benefit of a touch to the reader. Not only that, literature that has many styles of language will be interesting for someone to watch. As we already know, literary works such as poetry, novels, dramas, rhymes and several other kinds.

Poetry is a series of rhythms that express feelings by imagination. It is an interpretation made by human of his experience. So,

² Eka haryanti, "Penggunaan Bahasa Dalam Perspektif Tindak Tutur Dan Implikasinya Bagi Pendidikan Literasi," *Jurnal Tambora* 3. No. 1 (Februari, 2019), 21-22.

³ Dian Nuzulia, "strukturalisme" diakses dari <https://arerariena.wordpress.com/2011/02/02/strukturalisme/>, pada tanggal 02 Februari 2011.

⁴ Sulkifli, Marwati, "Kemampuan Menulis Puisi Siswa Kelas VII SMP Negeri Satu Atap3 Laggikma Kabupaten Konawe Utara," *Jurnal Bastra* , 1, No. 1 (Maret ,2016) : 1.

that it looks more memorable. There are three elements contained in poetry are: *The First* Thoughts, ideas or emotions. *The second* is the form of the poem. *The third* is the impression contained in the poem. This is depend on the use of language.⁵

A good poem is a “compressed language” which has many meanings but few spoken words. Every word has a valuable meaning that is made by the poet to beautify his poetry, with that we as poetry lovers must understand from every word, sentence and meaning in it.⁶

Not only look at the history of poetry, but we can see the linguistic elements of the poem. Both in terms of satire, figurative language, satire irony and cynicism. With some of these languages, we can use them in the poetry we want to write. One language or style of poetry that is also often used in poetry is satire and irony. Satire from *satira* (Latin) is “full” and related with gastronomical term *satira lanx*. Satire as being mixed, varied, and difficult to define with according to the nature of the genre.⁷

When the writer places the satire-figurative meaning in the text, in the form of symbols and analogies that make the reader try to understand the meaning through prior knowledge, external knowledge so as to get the meaning of the satire language. Some of the meanings of satire may be different from what the author intended. This affects the

⁵ Rachmat Djoko Pradopo, *Pengkajian Puisi* Fakultas Sastra Universitas Gadjah Mada, Gadjah Mada University Press, 2009): 7.

⁶ Judy Cook, “Introdyction to Poetry: Forms and Elements Study Guide,” dalam *Progeny Press*, ed. Andrew Clausen (United states of America: Progeny Press, 2003), 8.

⁷ Paola Ugolini, “*Satire*”, di akses dari https://www.researchgate.net/publication/308861073_Satire, pada tanggal January 2016.

acceptance of the context of the text in each century so that critics try to give the correct meaning of the satirical message to the target.⁸

According to Keraf, irony (*eironeia*) means deception or pretending. Irony based on the language is expressing something with the opposite of the word it should be. Irony is said to be successful if the listener and reader know the meaning hidden in the words.⁹

The satire of irony is nothing but to beautify the word for word processing to satirize the meaning that has been determined by the author, so that the writing is interesting to read for others without changing the author's intent. The satire language that has been mentioned can usually be found in various literary works, such as Simon Armitage's literary work of five poems entitled "I say I say I say, to His Lost Lover, Give, the Golden Toddy, and The Jay"

Simon Armitage start writing his first satirical poetry, "I say I say I say, to His Lost Lover, Give, the Golden Toddy, and The Jay" this is Simon Armitage's poems that have every history by the poem. Simon Armitage's write the poems from part of his life.

From Simon Armitage's five poem entitled "I say I say I say, to His Lost Lover, Give, the Golden Toddy, and The Jay" his a satire language style that is used such as satire and irony. To find out more deeply the meaning of the poems, the researcher wants to examine the content of the satirical language used by the Simon Armitage's five

⁸ Rachel E, Hile, *Spenserian Satire A Tradition of Indirection* (Manchester University Press: Rachel E. Hile, 2017), 22.

⁹ Magdalena Puspa Kurnianti, "Gaya Bahasa Ironi, Sinisme, Dan Sarkasme Dalam Situs Artikel Opini *Mojok.Co*" (tesis, Universitas sanata dharma, Yogyakarta, 2020), 11.

poems With that, the researcher raised the title “Analysis of Satire on Simon Armitage’s Five Poems” so that the results of this study can be seen from the content of the satirical language used.

The other reason, the researcher taken this phenom because the researcher like poem that consist beautiful word, style, rhythm and we can think about the original word from the poem.

B. Research Focus

Referring to the research context described above, the researcher focuses his research on the following problem topics:

1. What types of satire are on Simon Armitage’s Five Poems?
2. What are the functions of the satire style used on Simon Armitage’s Five Poems?

C. Research Objective

From the focus of the research above, the researcher can determine the purpose of this research as follows:

1. To know the types of satire used on Simon Armitage’s Five Poems.
2. To explain the function of satire style used on Simon Armitage’s Five Poems.

D. Significance of Study

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

1. Theoretically

This research is expected to provide great benefits for the development of knowledge about language in the future as one of the additional knowledge that can be used as a reference and review material for further researchers.

2. Practically

The practical benefits in this research are as follows:

a. For Reader

The purpose of this study is to find out how and read the contents of the poetry, so that poetry can be interpreted according to the author's intent.

b. For Further Research

Researchers can use the results of this study as an additional reference.

E. Definition of Key Term

In this study, the meaning of terms is needed in order to equate opinions with meanings so that there is no misunderstanding of the

research title. The terms that are deemed necessary to be defined include:

1. Satire

Satire is a satirical language to express something, someone or a situation.

2. Poetry

Poetry is the literature that someone work written beautifully by using style and rhythm. Poetry contains the social life and writer's life to inform the reader through his essay.

3. Poem

Poem is a piece of writing using beautiful or unusual language arranged fixed lines that have a particular beat and often rhyme.¹⁰

4. Simon Armitage and five poems

Simon Armitage's five poems is "I say I say I say, To His Lost Lover, Give, The Golden Toddy, and The Jay". The five poems have many history in this poems. With that, Simon Armitage's convey this historis using his poems. Every poem any different reason or history In Simon Armitage's life.

¹⁰ Wall Street English, "Poem (Puisi) dalam bahasa inggris: penjelasan dan contohnya", Diakses dari <https://www.wallstreetenglish.co.id/english-tips/poem/#:~:text=dilansir%20Macmillan20Dictionary2C20sebuah,dengan%20menggunakan%20bahasa%20yang%20indah>, Pada Tanggal 10 Februari 2023.

F. Previous Study

In this case, the researcher conducts a search for previous literacy which serves as a supporter in the presentation of material relevant to the problem to be studied. The following are previous studies regarding Analysis Satire on Simon Armitage's Five Poems.

1. Kusdiati and Dra. Christina Resnitriwati, M. Hum. In her thesis entitled "Satire of the World War II Reflected in AD Poem by Kenneth Flexner Fearing" In this thesis, the writer analyzes a poem entitled Ad by Kenneth Flexner Fearing. The poem tells about World War II that contents satire. The writer uses satire as a theme because satire is element of art that uses to criticize or to show a stupidity or corruption of an individual or group toward other people that is illustrated with humor, mock and exaggerated statement and a ridiculous thing that make the other people laugh. The writer uses the satire in this poem because it can change or improve people's behavior into better quality. ¹¹

The writer analyzes satire in intrinsic element of Ad such as satire in the diction, symbol and imagery. The writer also analyzes satire in the extrinsic element and condition of society in the poem through the sociology approach. For the method of analysis, the writer uses library research which is the writer takes many resources from library such as journals, book and others. That can be used as

¹¹ Kusdiati, Dra Christina Resnitriwati, "Satire of The World Warr II Reflected In AD Poem By Kenneth Flexner Fearing" (Thesis, Diponegoro University), 1.

the main information. The writer also uses internet resources to provide more information that is needed. The result of the thesis shows that the poem satirizes the society that lives in the World War II era.

2. Dr. Raushan Kumar, L.N. Mithila University, Darbhanga, Bihar in the their of thesis entitled “Irony and Satire in the poetry of Nissim Ezekiel”. Nissim Ezekiel is one of the best known writers of modern period. Awarded with the prestigious Padmashri in 1988 and Sahitya Akademi in 1983, he is also referred to as the “Godfather of Indo Anglican poetry” and is unarguably the pioneer of Indian-English poetry, father of post-independence and modern poetry of India. With the use of common themes, easy diction and realistic sensibility,

Ezekiel paints the struggles of Indian society with modern innovations and techniques laying enormous influence throughout the sub-continent. His work is often seen in similar light of R.K. Narayan. Wide population relates and identifies with his works as he deals with themes based on daily life of India with central concerns on familial issues, individual human condition, poverty and skeptical societal norms, all emphasized with use of satire. Beginning with *A Time to Change*, his other collection of poetry, numbering to ten, portrays concern for human aspects of life.¹²

¹² Dr. Raushan Kumar, “Irony and Satire in the poetry of Nissim Ezekiel, (Thesis, L.N Mithila University, 2020), 1757.

The similarity of this research with the research that will be carried out by this researcher is about analysing a person's work that contains the style of language in it. While the difference in previous research and will be researched is about some of the poems taken and their authors. So that there will be many differences in satire contained in poetry.

G. Review of Related Literature

One of the works that contains the meaning of art is literature. Literature and society are mirrors of life that provide values in society. Literature is born from deep contemplation of a person through his life. So that it is called understanding literature is the same as understanding one's life.¹³

Literature is entirety of written expression in the fiction, which interpret the meaning of nature and life, desire to understand, express, and finally share experiences.¹⁴

Literature is a part of language. Because literature must have good, unique, and aesthetic linguistic elements so that it provides the benefit of a touch to the reader. Not only that, literature that has many styles of language will be interesting for someone to watch.

¹³ Sulkifli, Marwati, "Kemampuan Menulis Puisi Siswa Kelas VII SMP Negeri Satu Atap3 Lenggikma Kabupaten Konawe Utara," *Jurnal Bastra* , 1, No. 1 (Maret ,2016) : 1.

¹⁴ Febti Mahani, "*Definition of Literature Based on expert*", diakses dari <http://febtimahaniabatubara.blogspot.com/2016/10/definition-of-literature-based-on-expert.html?m=1>, pada Tanggal Rabu 5 Oktober 2016.

As we already know, literary works such as poetry, novels, dramas, rhymes and several other kinds.

This thesis focused on the literary work that is poetry. So, poetry use beautiful and language style, including the use of satire. that is: Irony, Satire, Sinisme, Sarkasm, and innuendo.¹⁵

1. Satire

a. Definition of Satire

Satire comes from Satura (Latin) which means “full” and is related to the gastronomy of satura lanx. Satire is difficult to adapt to the nature of the original genre because of the large number of satirical works. From classical times to the present, satire is still widespread.¹⁶

With the passage of the satire era, it still retains the characteristics that are obtained from the genre over and over again.

Satire spelling literature inappropriate in human character. Humour, is an important feature, reproach without humour is not satire but cursing. Besides satire, irony uses words that are

¹⁵ CNN Indonesia, “*Majas Sindiran: Pengertian, Jenis, dan contohnya*” diakses dari <http://www.cnnindonesia.com/edukasi/20220907102056-569-865476/majas-sindiran-pengertian-jenis-dan-contohnya>, Pada Kamis 27 Oktober 2022 09.00 WIB.

¹⁶ Paola Ugolini “Satire” (January, 2016), 1, <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/308861037>.

contrary to their true meaning. Satire is also often referred to as ridicule. But satire includes some more than irony.¹⁷

Satire is a tool of reasoning / rhetoric of thought / intelligence while humour is the substance. Satire is a literary genre. Not only for making jokes and entertainment, but satire also aims to criticize constructive social skills, using abilities so that it can become interesting issues in society.

In the example of satire in Mark Twain's "Huckleberry Finn," he says that satire is a tool in sharing ideas and opinions about life, problems and human nature that existed in America at that time. Actually, the role of satire is to criticize the vices in society, the writer assumes that by using satire in his work, it is to make the progress of mankind. With that, the function of satire is nothing but to warn people to change their bad character.¹⁸

2. Types and Function of Satire

a. Type of Satire

A poet who wants to write poetry using the language of satire must know several kinds of satire, the types of satire are:

1) Horatian Satire

¹⁷ F. M. Connell S.J, Study of Poetry (USA: F.M Connel, 1910), 146.

¹⁸ Raj Khisor Singh " Humour, Irony and Satire In Literature," *International Jurnal of English and Literature (IJEL)*, 3, (October, 2012): 68-69.

Named after the Roman satirist Horace who started writing satirical poetry in 35 BC his aim was largely to entertain with wry humour, wit and light-hearted mockery, avoiding negativity by refusing to place blame on others for any perceived misgivings. As such then, the objective of Horatian satire is to be clever and knowing, whilst evoking humour by exposing the peculiarities of human behaviour.

While, thought is humorous, Horatian satire is the mildest and gentlest form of satire there is it is not seeking to change the world. It is merely focused on highlighting human folly in all its myriad forms, perhaps through anecdotes and characterisation more so than plot, and so its chief purpose is, primally, to amuse.

2) Juvenalian Satire

Freed from the shackles of being out right funny, the mission of Juvenalian satire is often to attack individuals, governments and organizations to expose hypocrisy and moral transgressions. For the writer can be more use this satire.

Therefore, when you want to write with very clear and appropriate intent, this type of satire is perfect for use.

3) Menippean Satire

Menippean satire tends to satirise an individual character flaw and/or a particular personality trait, such as a mental attitude. It is here where you will see sexist views or racist attitudes ridiculed, for example or pomposity or arrogance (amongst countless other human flaws, more generally). In a nutshell, any viewpoint or attitude which makes a human being worthy of derision can be target for Menippean satire.¹⁹

b. The function of satire

The satire style is chosen to express satire and criticism explicitly.²⁰ Satire is both chaos and carelessness presented as humor. Of course, the purpose is to satirize or to put it more roughly, without an object.²¹

Satire is a style of language to express satire on a situation or someone. Satire is usually delivered in forms, namely: Irony, sarcasm and parody.

a. Irony

Irony is a figure of speech that expresses a meaning that is contrary to mean to make fun of.

a) The opposite meaning to the real meaning

¹⁹ Luke Edley, “*Understanding Different Types of Satire*”, Thanet Writers, diakses dari <https://thanetwriters.com/essay/technicalities/understanding-different-types-of-satire/> pada 2017.

²⁰ Ni Nyoman Ayu Suciartini, “Bahasa Satire dalam Meme Media Sosial”, *Pustaka*, 20, No.1. 1.

²¹ Rintar Sipahutar, “*Satire dan Sarkasme*” diakses dari https://www.kompasiana.com/amp/rintar_sipahutar/5a6afddccbe5231b894320a2/stire-dan-sarkasme pada tanggal 26 January 2018 Pukul17.07 WIB.

- b) The discrepancy between the situation presented and the reality
- c) Mismatch between expectations and reality

Irony itself is a figure of speech that states the meaning and purpose are contradictory. Irony is an effective delivery effort for a more pressing impression. Irony is a polite way to express someone's feelings by using good diction selection. It's like irony is the packaging and annoyance is the content.²²

Irony has a basic meaning, namely an image that aims to satirize the nature, behaviour, or situation in society by using an interesting choice of language so that it can make the reader more than happy to read it.

Henry Watson Fowler, in *The King's English*, say "any definition of irony though hundreds might be given, and very few of them would be accepted must be include this, that the surface meaning and the underlying meaning of what is said are not same." Also, Eric Partridge, in *Usage and Abusage*, writes that "Irony consist in stating the contrary of what is meant".

Types of irony:

- a. Verbal Irony

This is relevant what is said and what is meant.

²² Magdalena Puspa Kurnianti,"Gaya Bahasa Ironi, Sinisme, Dan Sarkasme Dalam Situs Artikel Opini *Mojok.Co*" (tesis, Universitas sanata dharma, Yogyakarta, 2020): 44.

b. Dramatic Iron Irony

This is relevant between what the writer and the reader.

c. Situational Irony

This is the contrast between what happens and what was expected (or what would seem appropriate).²³

Irony itself is a figure of speech that states the meaning is contrary to its means. Irony is an affective literary endeavour because it conveys an impression that emphasizes a greater emphasis. Irony is a friendly way to people's feelings. The function of irony style in opinion research is namely: accusing something and exaggerating.²⁴

There are pragmatic functions of irony:

a) Affiliation

There are two opposed purposes: "An inclusive and exclusive". Inclusive is irony builds in-group solidarity through shared play.

²³ Raj Khisor Singh "Humour, Irony and Satire in Literature," *International Journal of English and Literature (IJEL)*, 3, (October, 2012): 68.

²⁴ Magdalena Puspa Kurnianti, "Gaya Bahasa Ironi, Sinisme, Dan Sarkasme Dalam Situs Artikel Opini Mojok.Co" (tesis, Universitas Sanata Dharma, Yogyakarta, 2020), 44.

Exclusive it can be used to express a negative judgment about someone.

b) Sophistication

Speakers use irony to show themselves to be in control of their emotions. An ironic utterance connotes its being ironic (indirect), and hence it is being sophisticated and requiring some mental dexterity to process it. Being associated with humour adds yet another prized connotation to irony, being able to make other people laugh is a positive trait (obviously, within certain limits).

c) Evaluation

Sperber and Wilson said that the attitude expressed by irony is always negative since it tries to communicate an undercover message that attempts to threaten someone. However, irony has a good function namely to turn off or hide the negative effects of the content if ironic criticism. The function of turning off or hiding points which is an important point of using irony.

d) Politeness

Use of irony as a form of politeness. Irony seems a little more polite than sarcasm. Not far

from that irony contributes to its use towards
modesty (politeness).

e) Persuasive Aspect

Barbe said that irony is a powerful
rhetorical tool because it presupposes the truth of
the presupposed proposition. Irony becomes a
very informative saying. All of aspects ironic
speech can be used persuasively.²⁵

b. Sarcasm

Sarcasm is a style of language that contains satire or
ridicule that spicy or harsh. Sarcasm is direct and harsh
satire. Language style the rudest satire where cursing
people with harsh word and not polite.

It is mentioned in Greek that sarcasm comes from a
derivative language, namely Sarksein. Which means
tearing flesh, like a dog, biting lips cause angry and
speaking bitterly.²⁶

The characteristics of sarcasm:²⁷

a. Has a meaning of ridicule and satire

²⁵ Alaa Baji Al-Khazali, "A Pragmatic Approach of Types and Functions of Irony in Hemingway's
"Cat in the Rain"(December 2019): 401-402.

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/337925413_A_Pragmatic_Approach_of_Types_and_Functions_irony_in_Hemingway's_Cat_in_the_Rain.

²⁶ Adik Oki Aflikha, "*Gaya Bahasa Sarkasme dan Kekhasan Bahasa Penulis Pada Judul Rubrik Kriminal di Surat Kabar Harian Meteor Edisi April 2012*" (Disertasi, Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta, 2012), 4.

²⁷ Ahmad Nur Cahyo, Timbul Apri Ardinata Manullang, dan Muhammad Isnain, "Analisis Penggunaan Gaya Bahasa Sarkasme Pada Lagu Bahayaa Komunis Karangannya Jason Ranti" *ASAS: Jurnal Asas* 9, No 1. (Juni, 2020): 10.

- b. A style of language that contradicts with the meaning
 - c. Contains bitterness and reproaches to others
 - d. Language that is not good to hear
 - e. The language is harsher than irony and cynicism.
- c. Parody

Parody means a work that used to pervert, comment on the original work, its title or about the author in a humorous way or in satirical language.²⁸

From the above explanation irony, sarcasm and parody are satire. However, irony and parody are different from sarcasm because sarcasm is a harsh satire and the use of impolite language. So, that can hurt someone's feeling.

Satire has a meaning of an expression to laugh at or reject through harsh language. In its form it does not have to use irony. Satire contains criticism that you want to convey to others about human weakness itself. But the main purpose of satire is to change the actions that are not good or improve ethically and aesthetically.²⁹

3. Poetry

²⁸ Sri Ratnawati, "Ungkapan satire dan sarkasme dalam Charlie Hebdo" (disertasi, Universitas Hasanuddin Makassar, 2017), 17-20.

²⁹ Patricia Rahayu, "Gaya Bahasa Satir Program Sentilan Sentilun Metro TV" (disertasi, Universitas Diponegoro, Semarang, 2012), 3.

a. Definition of poetry

Poetry is the record of the best happiest moments of the best and happiest minds (Shelley). Poetry is a criticism of life under the conditions fixed for such a criticism by laws of poetic truth and beauty (Matthew Arnold). Poetry is the imaginative expression of strong feeling, usually rhythmical, the spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings recollected in tranquility (Wordsworth).

Edgar Allan Poe says that the poetry of word is the rhythmical creation of beauty. Its sole arbiter is taste unless incidentally, it has no concern whatever either with duty or with truth. Poetry is language that tell us, through a more or less emotional reaction, something that cannot be said (Edwin Arlington Robinson). Poetry is the rhythmic, inevitably narrative, movement from an overclothed blindness to a naked vision (Dylan Thomas).³⁰

Until now, the study of poetry does not have a precise definition. Because according to Riffaterre, poetry can be understood by studying the form of poetry that always changes according to the times.³¹

Asking about “what is poetry” is the same as asking “what is literature” because the definition of poetry will follow according

³⁰ Noer Doddy Irmawati, Dr., “Understanding How to Analyze Poetry and Implication to Language Teaching”, *International Journal on Studies in English Language and Literature (IJSELL)*, 2, (November, 2014): 35.

³¹ Rachmat Djoko Pradopo, *Pengkajian Puisi* Fakultas Sastra Universitas Gadjah Mada, Gadjah Mada University Press, 2009): 4.

to the existing circumstances. With some disagreements by experts.

b. Types of poetry

1. Narrative Poetry

Like a short story, a narrative poem has a plot, characters, a setting, and a theme. Narrative poems, like other kinds of poetry, are often divide into stanzas, or groups of lines that form a unit, rather like paragraphs in prose. The stanzas of a poetry usually have the same number of lines and the same rhyme pattern.

2. Dramatic Poetry

Poetry in which the speaker is clearly someone other than the poet. Some of the best dramatic poetry consists dialogue in which more than one character speak.

In dramatic poetry, the speaker should not be confused with the author of the author of the poems. Speaker are characters with their own points of view their own attitudes, backgrounds, and ways of looking at reality. Their thoughts and feelings may be similar to those of the author, or they may be utterly different.

3. Lyric Poetry

Writers express their thoughts and feelings about a subject in a brief but musical way. The reference of music in this definition is a key point. Of all the different types of poetry, lyrics are most closely related to song.

In ancient times lyrics was accompanied by the stringed instrument called a lyre which explains the term lyric. Today such poetry is not usually set to music. But they still have a song like quality.³²

There are two parts of interpreting poetry that we must know: namely connotation and denotation.

a. Denotation

Denotation is an agreed understanding of what is referred to or indicated regardless of the feelings that may be in it. But everything still depends on the context of the words that appear.

b. Connotation

Connotation is used in situations of people. A word has a complex meaning, having components such as image, qualities, ideas and personal feelings. When I our experience words in human situation, the words have not only certain meanings, but they can have meaning by

³² Saeed Farzane Fard, "A Short Introduction to English Poetry" *International Journal on Studies in English Language and Literature (IJSELL)*, 5, No 3 (January, 2017): 28.

their mean (different meaning). They have an emotional, associated and suggestion to the situation.³³

Poetry is an essay that contains a series of thoughts, words, ideas with the feeling of the writer. The poet well written and beautiful poetry. With poetry other people will know the writer's feelings because poetry can express what is in the heart about what is felt.³⁴

4. Poems

Poem is the arrangement of words that contain meaning and musical elements. It is a piece of writing that expresses the writer's thought and feelings in order to set a mood, it can be happy or sad, simple or complex. In just a few words, a poem can say a lot. It can inspire and awe and can be a welcome escape into something that is totally wonderful.

There are several types of poems including: sonnets, which are poems about love and is the most popular type of poem and Ode, which is a lyrical poem with three part: strophe, antistrophe, and epode.

The different poem and poetry: poem is the use of word and language to evoke a writer's feeling and thoughts, while a poem is the arrangement of thee words.poetry is the process of creating a literary piece using metaphor, symbol

³³ Noer Doddy Irmawati, Dr. "Understanding How to Analyze Poetry and its Implication to Language Teaching" *International Journal on Studies in English Language and Literature (IJSELL)* 2, (November, 2014), 36-37.

³⁴ Juwati, "Diksi Dan Gaya Bahasa Puisi-Puisi Kontemporer Karya Sutarji Calzoum Bachri (Sebuah Kajian Stilistik" *Jurnal Kajian Bahasa, Sastra dan Pengajaran (KIBASP)* 1, No. 1, (December, 2017), 73.

and ambiguity, while a poem is the end result of this process

³⁵

5. Simon Armitage's and five poems

a. Biography Simon Armitage

Simon Armitage was born in 1963 in the village of Marsden and lives in West Yorkshire. He is a graduate of Portsmouth University, where he studied Geography. As a post-graduate student at Manchester University, his MA thesis concerned the effects of television violence on young offenders. Until 1994 he worked as a Probation Officer in Greater Manchester.

Simon Armitage is the current national Poet Laureate (2019-2029). He is Professor of Poetry at the University of Leeds and was elected to serve as Professor of Poetry at the University of Oxford for 2015-2019. In Spring 2019, he held the post of Holmes Visiting Professor at Princeton University, USA.

Previously, he taught at the University of Leeds, the University of Iowa's Writers' Workshop and Manchester Metropolitan University before his 2011 appointment as Professor of Poetry at the University of Sheffield and Visiting Professor at the University of Falmouth.

As part of Britain's 2012 Cultural Olympiad and while Artist in Residence at London's Southbank, Armitage conceived and

³⁵ Difference Between Net, "Difference Between Poem and Poetry" diakses dari, <https://www.differentbetween.net/language/difference-between-poem-and-poetry>, Pada tanggal 1 Februari 2017.

curated Poetry Parnassus, a gathering of world poets and poetry from every Olympic nation. This landmark event is generally recognised to be the biggest coming together of international poets in history.

b. Publications

Prior to mainstream publication, Armitage published several limited edition pamphlets with small and local poetry presses, all now highly collectable. These included *Human Geography*, *The Distance Between Stars*, *The Walking Horses*, *Around Robinson*, and *Suitcase*. His first full-length collection of poems, *Zoom*, was published in 1989 by Bloodaxe Books. Further mainstream collections are:

1. *Xanadu* (1992, Bloodaxe Books)
2. *Kid* (1992, Faber & Faber)
3. *Book of Matches* (1993, Faber & Faber)
4. *The Dead Sea Poems* (1995, Faber & Faber)
5. *Moon Country* (with Glyn Maxwell, 1996, Faber & Faber)
6. *Cloud CuckooLand* (1997, Faber and Faber),
7. *Killing Time* (1999, Faber & Faber)
8. *Selected Poems* (2001, Faber & Faber)
9. *Travelling Songs* (2002, Faber & Faber)
10. *The Universal Home Doctor* (2002, Faber & Faber)
11. *Tyrannosaurus Rex Versus the Corduroy Kid* (2006, Faber & Faber, 2008 Knopf)

12. Seeing Stars (2010, Faber & Faber, 2011 Knopf)
13. Paper Aeroplane: Selected Poems 1989-2014 (2014, Faber & Faber)
14. The Unaccompanied (2017, Faber & Faber)
15. Sandettie Light Vessel Automatic (2019, Faber & Faber)
16. Magnetic Field: The Marsden Poems (2020, Faber & Faber).
17. A Vertical Art: Oxford Lectures (May 2020, Faber & Faber)

Not only, Simon Armitage have 10 of the best Simon Armitage's Poems. That is:

Poem, A Vision, I Say I Say, You May Turn Over and Begin, The Shout, Chainsaw Versus The Pampas Grass, To His Lost Lover, About His Person, The Catch, Give. And in other references there are other Simon Armitage poems, entitled I am Very Bothered, about his Person, It ain't What You Do, It's What It Does To You, The Tyre, The Golden Toddy, The Hard, The Jay, Cataract Operation.

His poetry collection, there are:³⁶

- a. *Kid* (1992)
- b. *Book of Matches* (1993)

³⁶ Pat Bauer, "*Simon Armitage British poet, Playwright, and Novelist*", Britannica, diakses dari <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Simon-Armitage>.

- c. *The Deat Sea Poems* (1995)
- d. *CloudCuckooLand* (1997)
- e. *Travelling Song and the Universal Home Doctor* (both 2002)
- f. *Tyrannosaurus Rex Versus the Corduroy Kid* (2006)
- g. *Seeing Stars* (2010)
- h. *And, The unaccompanied* (2017).

In addition to producing original poetry, Armitage published an acclaimed translation of *Sir Gawain and the Green Knight* in 2007. The king Arthur (2011), his translation of an anonymous 15th-century poem. He wrote the novels *Little Green Man* (2001) and *The White Stuff* (2004). Armitage's volumes of memoir include *All Point North* (1998), *Gig: The Life and Times of a Rock-Star Fantasist* (2009), and *Walking Home* (2012). He also penned plays, an opera *Libertto*, and the script for a puppet oper.

- c. Five Poems on Simon Armitage's

I Say I Say I Say (Friday, January 3, 2003)

Anyone here had a go at themselves
 For a laugh? Anyone opened their wrists
 With a blade in the bath? Those in the dark
 At the back, listen hard. Those at the front
 In the know, those of us who have, hands up,
 Let's show that inch of lacerated skin
 Between the forearm and the fist. Let's tell it
 Like it is: strong drink, a crimson tidemark
 Round the tub, a yard of lint, white towels
 Washed a dozen times, still pink. Tough luck.

A passion then for watches, bangles, cuffs.
 A likely story: you were lashed by brambles
 Picking berries from the woods. Come clean, come good,
 Repeat with me the punch line 'Just like blood'
 When those at the back rush forward to say
 How a little love goes a long long long way.

To His Lost Lover

Now they are no longer
 any trouble to each other
 he can turn things over, get down to that list
 of things that never happened, all of the lost
 unfinishable business.
 For instance... for instance
 how he never clipped and kept her hair, or drew a hairbrush
 through that style of hers, and never knew how not to blush
 at the fall of her name in close company.
 How they never slept like buried cutlery
 two spoons or forks cupped perfectly together,
 or made the most of some heavy weather
 walked out into hard rain under sheet lightning,
 or did the gears while the other was driving.
 How he never raised his fingertips
 to stop the segments of her lips
 from breaking the news,
 or tasted the fruit
 or picked for himself the pear of her heart,
 or lifted her hand to where his own heart
 was a small, dark, terrified bird
 in her grip. Where it hurt.
 Or said the right thing,
 or put it in writing.
 And never fled the black mile back to his house

before midnight, or coaxed another button of her blouse,
then another,
or knew he
favourite colour,
her taste, her flavour,
and never ran a bath or held a towel for her,
or soft-soaped her, or whipped her hair
into an ice-cream cornet or a beehive
of lather, or acted out of turn, or misbehaved
when he might have, or worked a comb
where no comb had been, or walked back home
through a black mile hugging a punctured heart,
where it hurt, where it hurt, or helped her hand
to his butterfly heart
in its two blue halves.
And never almost cried,
and never once described
an attack of the heart,
or under a silk shirt
nursed in his hand her breast,
her left, like a tear of flesh
wept by the heart,
where it hurts
or brushed with his thumb the nut of her nipple,
or drank intoxicating liquors from her navel.
Or christened the Pole Star in her name
or shielded the mask of her face like a flame,
a pilot light,
or stayed the night,
or steered her back to that house of his,
or said "Don't ask me how it is
I like you.

I just might do.”

How he never figured out a fireproof plan,

or unravelled her hand, as if her hand

were a solid ball

of silver foil

And discovered a lifeline hiding inside it,

and measured the trace of his own alongside it

But said some things and never meant them –

sweet nothings anybody could have mentioned

Give

Of all the public places, dear

To make a scene, I’ve chosen Here

Of all the doorways in the world

To chosen to sleep, I’ve chosen yours.

I’m on the street, under the stars,

For coppers I can dance or sing

For silver-swallow sword, eat fire

For gold-escape from locks and chains

It’s not as if I’m holding out

For frankinsense or myrrh, just change

You give me tea. That’s big of you

I’m on my knesss. I beg of you.

The Golden Toddy

We hunted, swept the planet pole to pole

to capture a glimpse of that rare species.

Through a thermal lens we spotted a shoal,

picked up the trail of nuggety faeces,

then tagged the shiniest beast in the pride,

mounted a camera on its gleaming horn,

bolted a microphone into its hide.

A first: toddies in flight, asleep, in spawn . . .

After months in the field, the broken yolks
 had gilded and glazed the presenter's boots;
 the sponsor's lover wore a precious skull
 for a brooch, out-glinting the best boy's tooth.
 Rank bad form. But the creature itself shone,
 perched on the clapper-board, the golden one.

The Jay”

I was pegging out your lime-green dress;
 you were hoping the last of the sun
 might sip the last few beads of drip-dry water
 from its lime-green hem.

I had a blister-stigmata the size of an eye
 in the palm of my hand
 from twisting the point of a screw
 into the meat of the house. Those days. Those times.

The bird was crossing the gravel path
 in the style of a rowing boat crossing dry land.
 Struck with terror when I held it tight
 in the gardening-gloves of humankind, we saw for ourselves
 the mouse-fur face and black moustache,
 the squab of breastmeat under its throat,
 the buff-brown coat and blue lapels,
 the painted inside of its mouth
 the raw, umbilical flute of its tongue
 sucking hard at the sky for the taste of air.

Setting it free, it managed no more than a butterfly stroke
 to the shade of the unnamed tree, where we let it be.

They say now that the basis of life
 in the form of essential carbon deposits
 could have fallen to earth as a meteorite, or comet,
 and that lightning strikes from banks of static

delivered the spark that set life spinning. It's a beginning.

But the three-letter bird was death, death thrown in from above,
death as a crash-brained, bone-smashed, cross-feathered bullet,
so we could neither kill it nor love

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