

## The Comparative Figure of Speech in a Poetry Collection entitled *Ibu Menanak Nasi hingga Matang Usia Kami* by Emi Suy

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### Abstract

This article discusses a stylistic study focusing on comparative figurative language in the collection of poems from *Ibu Menanak Nasi hingga Matang Usia Kami Poetry* by Emi Suy. The purpose of this study is to describe the form of a comparative figure of speech in the poetry anthology of *Ibu Menanak Nasi hingga Matang Usia Kami Poetry*. This study uses a stylistic approach. The source of the data in this study was the anthology of the poem *Ibu Menanak Nasi hingga Matang Usia Kami Poetry* by Emi Suy published in 2022. The data collection technique used the first level semiotic reading technique, namely heuristic reading. The data analysis technique uses the structuralism-semiotic method, the researcher uses the second level reading technique, namely the hermeneutic technique. The data examined in this poem is in the form of stanzas in the poem which will later be used to find out the use of figure of speech. The results of this study are that the researcher found the most dominant comparative figure of speech, namely: (1) metaphorical figure of speech with 7 data (2) simile figure of speech with 3 data (3) personification figure of speech with 2 data (4) allegory figure of speech with 3 data (5) alusio figure of speech with 2 data and (5) a figure of speech on tautology 2 data. This collection of poems uses a comparative figure of speech, a combination of metaphors and similes which become dominant in it so that the poems seem unfathomable, full of possibilities and full of ambiguity, connotations and metaphors are left in the poetry with the result that in the poem *Ibu Menanak Nasi hingga Matang Usia Kami Poetry* is felt to exhibit agility, agility, and fluency in playing Indonesian. Poetic suspense is scattered in several titles of these poems.

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## INTRODUCTION

Literary works are born from the imagination of an author. Literary work is a form of variation in the author's language which contains a specific purpose as a medium for expressing feelings and thoughts conveyed through a literary work. Tjahjono (Mujiyanto, 2018) literary texts are seen as living entities, not inanimate objects. Literary text is not a living organism, not just a heap of mute and dead elements. Poetry is the oldest form of literary work. Poetry has characteristics as we know it today, poetry has undergone developmental changes every year. Poetry is conceptualized by the author or creator as a poem, not a form of prose which is then composed. Tirtawirya (Naser, 2019) poetry is an implicit or vague expression with implied meaning and words tend to connotative meaning. Types of literary works that are in great demand by all levels of society are not only limited to teenagers, young people, and students, but are in demand by society in general. Waluyo (Ansori, 2015) Poetry is a literary work with dense and condensed language given a rhythm with a coherent sound and a selection of figurative (imaginative) words. Adiwijaya (Adiwijaya dkk, 2021) poetry is part of a literary work composed of words condensed by the poet.

One theory that pays great attention to linguistic aspects in literature is stylistics. According to Supriyanto (Supriyanto, 2014) stylistics is the study of language style. The term style is a translator of the word style from English. The concept of style emerged from the beginning of the idea (knowledge) of literature in Europe which was associated with rhetoric. Style is written by the author for aesthetic purposes and in non-literary texts it is done to achieve the aesthetics of a work. Style is related to imagery. (Ansori, 2015) said that imagery is an embodiment of imagery performed by an author which is used to describe the quality of sensory response both literally and figuratively. (Arfi, 2018) states that stylistic studies are used by writers to convey their ideas.

Each author has his own style to choose a certain style in presenting the fruits of his thoughts. The style becomes one of the purposes of a person's authorship, as well as determining the difference between one work and another. The poem *Ibu Menanak Nasi hingga Matang Usia Kami* by Emi Suy uses a variety of languages to make the story and story content more interesting for readers of literary works to delve deeper into the meaning the author wants to convey. The poem tells the story of a mother's struggle, the author appreciates her mother's struggle through a literary work in the form of an anthology of poetry. Researchers are challenged to conduct research on the poetry anthology book which tells a simple story wrapped in a distinctive poetic language such as a poem entitled *Kukusan, Rumah Ibu, Ibu, and Hening Kening* tells the story of the struggle of the mother of Emi Suy's poem, there are several poems devoted to the figure of a mother. The appreciation of the figure of a mother that originates from the mind of an author shows the complexity of the meaning contained in the word "ibu (mother)". This creates a kind of maternal spirituality that colors the author's imagination, attitude, and language of expression.

The poetry entitled *Kukusan* is used as one of the works that uses culinary treasures as a metaphor that animates the story. The poetry entitled *Ibu Menanak Nasi hingga Matang Usia Kami* tells the story of a mother's struggle which is metaphorized through the process of cooking food, namely steaming, which means that under any circumstances, it is the mother who looks after and guarantees the survival of her children who are slowly aging like a steamer/accommodating all the frail and mighty. *Kukusan/Steaming and Menanak Nasi /Cooking Rice* metaphor reaches its metaphorical culmination when steaming and cooking rice are associated with the life process of a single parent's struggle to support their child. *Kukusan/Steaming and Menanak Nasi /Cooking Rice* are used by Emi Suy to describe the survival or struggle of mothers.

The culinary metaphor in the poetry entitled *Ibu Menanak Nasi hingga Matang Usia Kami* by Emi Suy thus has an important role, not only with regard to how to mix aesthetics and storytelling techniques through food metaphors that are associated with the characteristics of the mother character, but also move the reader's imagination. Literature and culinary are related not only in material and physical terms, such as the character of the mother told by the author, but also social and cultural in nature. Previous research by (Alamsyah, 2020) with the title *Pemakaian Majas Antologi Puisi pada Ciptaan Sapardi Djoko Damono* analyzes the forms of figure of speech contained in the collection of poems. Methods of data collection using literature study techniques and data analysis techniques include two things (1) data reduction (2) data presentation and (3) drawing conclusions. The second study by (Dhapa, 2022) analyzing the figure of speech with the research title *Majas Metafora dalam Puisi-puisi karya Bara Pattyradja* focusing on the use of figurative language found in Bara Pattyradja's poetry collection. This research uses a qualitative approach. The research data is in the form of written data in the form of line quotes and stanzas that contain allusions. Data was analyzed using stylistic theory. The results of this study indicate that the types of figures of speech contained in Bara Pattyradja's poems include: (a) anthropomorphic metaphors, (b) animal image metaphors, (c) concrete to abstract metaphors, (d) synesthesia metaphors. The meaning of figurative language in Bara Pattyradja's collection of poetry is connotative meaning. Based on some of the explanations above, researchers are challenged to conduct research on the poetry collection of poetry entitled *Ibu Menanak Nasi hingga Matang Usia Kami* by Emi Suy. The researcher chose the title *The Comparative Figure of Speech in a Poetry Collection* entitled *Ibu Menanak Nasi hingga Matang Usia Kami* by Emi Suy. This study uses stylistic studies as a reference.

The usefulness of the results of this study is expected to be able to open views and increase

knowledge related to stylistic studies of poetry literary works, especially Emi Suy's poetry entitled *Ibu Menanak Nasi hingga Matang Usia*, which so far has not been studied in previous research. The novelty of this research object is the basis for explaining that Emi Suy's poetry has distinctive and unique language characteristics, so it is worthy of reading as an expansion of insight and knowledge. In addition, the study of the literary works of poetry can introduce the wider audience in a more complete and detailed manner related to comparative figures of speech.

## METHODOLOGY

This study uses a stylistic approach with structuralism-semiotic methods using hermeneutic techniques. Supriyanto (Adiwijaya, 2021) the stylistic approach is an approach that views literary works as language events. Chvatik (Ansori, 2015) stylistic studies examines the language of literary texts as an aesthetic sign by analyzing the stylistic field and positioning the language contained in literary works as well as aspects of language which are the focus of linguistics.

The data in this study is in the form of descriptive qualitative data in the form of spoken or written words about observable human behavior (Huberman, 1992). Then the data in this study are fragments of poetry from a poetry collection entitled *Ibu Menanak Nasi hingga Matang Usia Kami* by Emi Suy which contains a figure of speech for comparison. The data source is in the form of a poetry collection entitled *Ibu Menanak Nasi hingga Matang Usia Kami* by Emi Suy totaling 46 titles of poetry published by TareBooks (Taretan Sedaya International) the first printed in January 2022 Jakarta.

The data collection technique in this study is through the first level of semiotic reading, namely the heuristic reading technique. (Supriyanto, 2014) that the data acquisition technique was obtained through the first level semiotic reading technique. This reading is seen

from the structure of language, in semiotics, this is a first level convention (Kinaseh et.al., 2015).

The data analysis technique in this study is hermeneutic reading. Data were analyzed using the structuralism-semiotic method (Supriyanto, 2014). This stage of data collection uses heuristic reading techniques, researchers use reading in the second stage by using hermeneutic reading to see the sign system in each data. At this stage, the second stage of the interpretation process occurs, the actual interpretation (Wulandari et.al, 2016). According to Riffaterre, one of the literary conventions regarding the indirectness of expression, which is explained by heuristic and hermeneutic reading methods (Maulidya et.al, 2019). Readers try to look back and make comparisons regarding what has been read in the first reading process.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Language style is a linguistic sign of literary works so that its meaning refers to literary conventions as a second level sign system, Supriyanto (Arfi, 2018). There are four types of figure of speech, there are opposition, affirmation, comparison, and sarcasm (Ratna, 2017). According to Targan (Dion, 2015) language styles are divided into four types, namely, repetition, affirmation, comparison and allusion. In line with this, figure of speech can be grouped into four, namely satirical language style, affirmation or repetition language style, conflicting language style, and comparative language style. Nuryatin (Arifiyanto, 2020) states that the style of a writer will appear when he has produced many literary works. The style of language used by each author makes a variety of literary works. Utilization of the richness of language, the use of certain varieties with the aim of obtaining certain effects (Dwi, 2017). Figure of speech or figurative language is a way of expressing a poet in Nurgiyantoro's process of contemplating meaning (Magdalena, 2021). Based on these four groups, each group has more types in it, including comparative figures of speech which include simile, personification,

periphrasis, prolepsis, allegory, metaphor, metonymy, zeponym, euphemism, antonomasia.

The Comparative figure of speech in the poetry collection entitled *Ibu Menanak Nasi hingga Matang Usia Kami* by Emi Suy. The comparative figure of speech is a figure of speech that describes any situation by using a comparison between one thing and another. In this study, the researcher will analyze several comparative figures of speech contained in the poetry collection entitled *Ibu Menanak Nasi hingga Matang Usia Kami* by Emi Suy.

### Simile Figures

Simile figure of speech is a figure of speech which explicitly uses this type of figurative language as indicated using the words: like (*seperti*), as (*sebagai*), like (*ibarat*), for example (*umpama*), like (*bak*), like (*laksana*), similar (*serupa*). (Tiffany, 2018) simile is used to compare something with another by using conjunctions such as etc. The simile figure of speech is contained in the excerpt of the poem below entitled *Kukusan*.

*di malam mendidih, di siang perih  
ibu pelan-pelan menua, bagai kukusan  
menampung segala ringkih dan perkasa  
(Emi Suy, 2021)*

in the heavy night, in the day it hurts.  
mother slowly ages, like a steamer  
accommodate all the frail and mighty.  
(Emi Suy, 2021)

The poetic line quotation above uses the simile in the third line *as a steamer (bagai kukusan)* in which case the poet likens or parables the struggle of a mother to a blackened bamboo steamer that is willing to be burned by fire to withstand all its fragility and might to fight for the lives of its children. Simile figures of speech are also found in excerpts from a poem entitled.

*Kangen Ayah: alm. Sugiyono.  
ayah, kangenku padamu  
seperti sumur tua*

*: tak pernah kering  
di segala musim  
(Emi Suy, 2021)*

Daddy, I miss you.  
like an old well  
: never dry.  
in all seasons  
(Emis Suy, 2021)

The quotation above the second line of the poem is *like an old well (seperti sumur tua)*, which is likened to the poet's feelings holding back his longing for his father, which never runs dry. Like an old well, in various seasons between dry and rainy seasons, it still has a source of water. The simile figure of speech is also used by the poet in the poem entitled *Selang*.

*tapi kalau aku berumur Panjang mari  
merawat musim dan menua Bersama di mana kita  
saling menjadi cermin  
(Emi Suy, 2021)*

but if I live longlet's take care of the  
season and grow old together where we are to be  
each other's mirrors.  
(Emi Suy, 2021)

The quotation of the line of poetry above the final stanza of the third line of the poet uses a simile with the word *we are to be each other's mirrors (saling menjadi cermin)*, likening when a poet lives long with his lover, they will promise each other to enjoy all his life's journey and being a mirror to each other is a process of mutually improving each other.

### Metaphor

The difference between a metaphor and a simile is that a metaphor is more implicit, and a simile is explicit. Metaphor is a figure of speech that has another meaning, but is a painting based on similarities or comparisons. According to (Ramadhan, 2022) metaphorical figure of speech is an implicit comparison that compares one subject to another and assumes the value of the first or more of the second. The metaphor

was found by the researcher in a poem entitled *Kukusan*.

*di malam mendidih, di siang perih  
ibu pelan-pelan menua, bagai kukusan  
menampung segala ringkih dan perkasa  
(Emi Suy, 2021)*

in the heavy night, in the day it hurts.  
mother slowly ages, like a steamer  
accommodate all the frail and mighty!  
(Emi Suy, 2021)

The quotation above contains a metaphorical figure of speech that indirectly contains *all the frail and mighty (menampung segala ringkih dan perkasa)*. A mother is likened to a poet, like an old bamboo steamer who is willing to fight for the lives of her children to raise, care for and love them. The metaphorical figure of speech was found by a researcher in a line of poetry entitled *Bukan Utang*.

*"Ibu, aku ingin terus memelukmu  
usiaku, lalu mebasuh kakimu  
saban pagi dan sore  
meski kau tahu, tak akan pernah bisa  
melunasi utangku padamu  
(Emi Suy, 2021)*

"Mother, I want to continue to hug you.  
my age, then wash your feet  
every morning and evening  
although you know, never could  
pay off my debt to you.  
(Emi Suy, 2021)

The line *my debt to you (utangku padamu)* has an implicit meaning, the metaphor of my debt to you is likened to the struggle of a mother holding back fighting for and raising her children. The poet considers all of this to be a form of struggle that must be paid for with affection.

*Utang Peta  
telah kulunasi  
segala rindumu padaku  
dengan pertemuan akhir ini!*

(Emi Suy, 2021)

Map Debt  
I paid off.  
All of you miss me.  
with this last meeting!  
(Emi Suy, 2021)

The poet uses the metaphor of *this final meeting* (*pertemuan akhir ini*) which is used to communicate to the reader that the poet has completed his longing debt with the final meeting before leaving to go on the next journey.

*Kepada Dermaga dan Stasiun  
stasiun dan dermaga  
sama-sama sebagai tempat  
menampung pilu  
melaurtkan keluh pada diam  
sebagai kopi*  
(Emi Suy, 2021)

To Piers and Stations  
station and wharf  
together as a place  
accommodate pills.  
moaning in silence  
as coffee  
(Emi Suy, 2021)

The line of accommodate pills (menampung pilu) is a form of metaphorical figure of speech telling that the station and the wharf are a form of place that becomes the beginning or end of a person's meeting that is able to accommodate all feelings for the poet.

*Dokumen hidup  
: bahwa rambut kita  
telah dipenuhi kenanga putih*  
(Emi Suy, 2021)

The Living document.  
: that our hair  
filled with white ylang flower.  
(Emi Suy, 2021)

The second line of poetry is filled with *white ylang flower* (*kenanga putih*). It is said that someone who is old or aged is a sign of aging, seen as the appearance of gray hair on the head, and the poet likens all that to white memory that adorns the head.

*Detik Terpanjang  
di luar hujan  
basah di dalam*  
Emi Suy, 2021)

The Longest Second  
It's raining outside.  
wet inside.  
(Emi Suy, 2021)

The line excerpt communicates to the reader the poet's feelings which are described by his mood with raindrops on the hospital grounds, when the poet walks in the operating room while chanting his prayers accompanied by raindrops which he proclaims even though it is raining outside, wet inside is described as feeling restless.

*Bertenang  
di papan lunucr  
kesedihan terpeleset  
jatuh ke kolam*  
(Emi Suy, 2021)  
*Calm down.  
on the lunucr board  
sadness slipped.  
fell into the pool.*  
(Emi Suy, 2021)

The poet's line of poetry quotes the poet metaphorically describing his sadness as a smooth board that slips and falls into a pool, which is a figure of speech that is likened to the poet's deepest sadness.

### Personification

Personification puts the attributes of human beings on things or inanimate objects or on abstract ideas. (Kosimov, 2022) the giving of human traits to non-humans or abstract things.

The line in the poem below contains a figure of speech in the title of the poem.

*Percakapan Tengah Malam.*  
tembok kamar bertanya,  
"kepada siapakah sunyi dipersembahkan?"  
kepada api, kepada sepi yang tak habis  
dikebiri?"  
(Emi Suy, 2021)

Midnight Talk.  
the wall of the room asked,  
"To whom is silence offered?"  
to fire, to endless silence  
castrated?"  
(Emi Suy, 2021)

The poet uses a personification figure of speech as if inanimate objects become living things in the first line of the wall of the room asked (tembok kamar bertanya), in this poem the room walls seem to be objects that can speak to present a calm and quiet atmosphere for the poet.

*Sungai Waktu*  
engkau arus  
sungai ditubuhku  
mengalirlah deras  
mengajilah lekas  
(Emi Suy, 2021)

River of Time  
you flow.  
river in my body  
flow fast  
study quickly  
(Emi Suy, 2021)

The poetry line quotation above contains a personification figure of speech in that a river is likened to the poet's feelings which continue to flow swiftly and are able to create peace and tranquility in the poet's life.

### **Allegory**

Allegory is a figure of speech in the form of a figurative painting/story, which is a developed metaphor.

*Mantera Pandemi*  
kepada patah  
beri kami sudah  
kepada luruh  
beri kami tumbuh  
kepada hilang  
(Emi Suy, 2021)

Pandemic spell  
to fracture  
give us already.  
to fall  
let us grow.  
to lose.  
(Emi Suy, 2021)

The excerpt tells how the condition of the covid-19 pandemic drowned all the poet's dreams; the poet lost all the precious moments in his life.

*Ibu*  
matamu teduh hujan  
(menggembala harapan  
anak-anaknya  
yang ditinggal angin musim  
terkadang kesedihan tergenang)  
(Emi Suy, 2021)

Mother  
Your eyes are shaded with rain.  
(Shepherding hope  
her children  
left by the monsoons.  
sometimes sadness floods)  
(Emi Suy, 2021)

The poet in the quote from the line of poetry above, is an allegory that tells how a mother who fulfills the hopes or aspirations of her child must be fought for or made into something real. The form of a mother's struggle is an attempt to realize the small hopes of her children.

*Kukusan*  
*di malam mendidih, di siang perih*  
*ibu pelan-pelan menua, bagai kukusan*  
*menampung segala ringkih dan perkasa*  
(Emi Suy, 2021)

Steamer in the heavy night, in the day it hurts. Mother slowly ages, like a steamer accommodate all the frail and mighty.  
(Emi Suy, 2021)

The poet uses allegorical figures of speech to tell the story of his mother's struggles such as a blackened bamboo steamer in a barracks ashes' furnace, a boiling night on a hot day is a form of a mother's struggle in raising her children.

### Alusio

Antithesis figure of speech is a figure of speech that deliberately makes a comparison between two antonyms.

*Detik terpanjang*  
*di luar hujan*  
*basah di dalam*  
(Emi Suy, 2021)

The Longest Second  
It's raining outside.  
wet inside.  
(Emi Suy, 2021)

The poem above contains an antithesis figure of speech, namely a comparison between two antonyms, namely *outside* and *inside* is likened to the poet's feelings with rain outside the house, even though it is raining outside, the poet's heart is still wet with anxiety.

*Ibu Musim*  
*tunas muncul*  
*salju mencair*  
*kembang mekar*  
*dan pohon-pohon berbunga*  
(Emi Suy, 2021)

Season Mother  
shoots appear.  
snow melts

bloom  
and flowering trees  
(Emi Suy, 2021)

The poem above contains an antithetical or antonymic figure of speech in the first and second lines, namely the *shoots appear* and the *snow melts*, which is likened to the process of the poet's life, sometimes sad and interspersed with happiness.

### Tautologies

A tautological figure of speech is a figure of speech that uses words or phrases that are synonymous with the words previously mentioned. The following is an excerpt of the poetry array which contains a figure of speech for tautology.

*Rumah Hidup*  
*hidupku*  
*hidupmu*  
*tak terbuat dari batu-batu kecemasan*  
*yang mereka lemparkan*  
(Emi Suy, 2021)

Living House  
my life  
your life  
not made of emergency stones  
which they threw  
(Emi Suy, 2021)

The excerpt of poetry above a tautological figure of speech is a rhetorical means of stating something repeatedly to deepen the meaning of the poem. The poet says *my life your life* is constantly repeated by the poet as an intention to communicate to the reader that the process of life is born not from other people's worries but to process within each individual human being.

*Mantera Pandemi*  
*kepada patah*  
*beri kami sudah*  
*kepada luruh*  
*beri kami tumbuh*  
(Emi Suy, 2021)



Pandemic spell  
to fracture  
give us already.  
to fall  
let us grow.  
to lose.  
(Emi Suy, 2021)

The poem entitled *Mantera Pandemi* contains a tautological figure of speech, namely the word to be shown to the past that occurred during the Covid-19 pandemic which drowned all the poet's hopes for the next life.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the data analysis that has been completed, in several figurative language found in the poetry collection *Ibu Menanak Nasi hingga Matang Usia Kami* by Emi Suy, namely a comparative figure of speech which is divided into a) simile, b) metaphor, c) personification, d) allegory, e) allusio, and f) tautology. The collection of the poetry collection *Ibu Menanak Nasi hingga Matang Usia Kami* by Emi Suy, most of the figures of speech used are seven metaphorical figures of speech. The collection of poems contains the struggle of a mother which is a culinary metaphor with a bamboo steamer using simple language but touches the heart. Therefore, in this collection of poems there is no use of complicated words, no harsh words or expressions that satirize other people.

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