

**Figurative and Imagery Language in Poetry set *Melihat Api Bekerja*
by M. Aan Mansyur: Stylistic Review**

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Article Info

History Articles

Received:

October 2019

Accepted:

November 2019

Published:

December 2019

Keywords:

figurative language,

imagery,

stylistics

DOI

<https://doi.org/10.15294/seloka.v8i3.35382>

Abstract

Poetry is a medium for poets to express or utter their notions and intended purposes to readers. This research objective is to analyze the form, meaning, function of figurative language and image as well as the relationship between figurative language and their correlations in poetry set *Melihat Api Bekerja* by M. Aan Mansyur. The data were poetry excerpts which had appropriateness to problem sings. The data were gained through literature study and hermeneutic reading. This review of the poetry set used stylistic review. The findings showed: first, there were 76 figurative languages consisting of 27 similes, 17 metaphors, 18 personifications, 3 metonymies, 3 synecdots, and 8 idioms; second, there were 77 imageries consisting of 41 visual images, 8 audio images, 2 smelling images, 1 tasting image, 19 palpability images, and 6 movement images; third, there were 6 correlations of figurative and imagery language. A significant founding in this research is a poetry collection *Melihat Api Bekerja* by M.Aan Mansyur can increase reader interest in figurative language and imagery comprehension. the benefits of these research for the readers to get and understand figurative language and imagery in poetry collection *Melihat Api Bekerja* by M.Aan Mansyur.

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[p-ISSN 2301-6744](#)

[e-ISSN 2502-4493](#)

INTRODUCTION

Literature work is realized due to an individual's thought to various events in his life. Thus, it reflects his creativity in using language. Language becomes an important component in learning interaction (Widianto dan Zulaeha, 2016). Literature work was not born from *social vacuum* but it was born and influenced by social management or reality in society (Farhah, 2013).

Literature work is a medium for poet to deliver his aspiration, notion, even ideology expressed into written or spoken modes (Shofi and Supriyanto, 2018). Each author had his own ways to make his literature different. Literature work is imaginative work mediated by language which is called as literature language (Hidayat and Supriyanto, 2017).

The involvement of human beings in art literature can help themselves to be a cultured man who has responsive with the noble things (Mujahidin, 2012). Humans always look for the values of truth, beauty and goodness. A way to get those values is through interactions of art works, included great literature works (Ariyanto and Nuryatin, 2017).

Poetry is imaginative, emotional, and intellectual expression of a poet – taken from his individual and social life (Sayuti in Inayati, 2016). Poetry is a medium to convey message through symbols which has situation poetry. Poetry has features such as its language density which greatly allows to show stylistic features (Primarini, 2011). Stylistic is an appropriate review to investigate language uniqueness of poetry both from figurative and imagery language.

Kurniasih (2013) stated stylistic is correlated to knowledge about general style, covering from all aspects of human life. Supriyanto (2009) stated stylistic, taken from word *stilus*, means a meant to write. Stylistic is a study about language styles. Meanwhile, as stated by Stanton (2012), style is a mode of an author in using language.

Keraf (2015) stated that figurative language was frequently called as metaphor. Yunata (2013) stated that metaphor used by an

author is used to express his inner experience and to project his personality. Thus, his work has personal features causing aesthetic effects. Supriyanto (2011) stated figurative language covered figurative speech, idiom, and proverbs. Figurative speech is frequently assumed as a synonym of language style. However, it is actually included to language style (Manurung, 2015).

Sudjiman (in Alma'ruf, 2012), idiom is good toned expression since it has its grammars cannot be elaborated from its elements. Meanwhile, proverb is used to shorten a conversation. Therefore, intention and purpose of lengthy conversation can be shortened directly to its point (Al-Maruf, 2012).

Then, Sayuti (2010) stated that imagery is an impression created to keep imagination through a word or series of words. It is frequently an imaginative description. Supriyanto (2011) stated figurative and imagery are aspects or stylistic meant filled by intensity.

It means both aspects should trigger imaginative power while reading a poetry. This research objective is to analyze the form, meaning, function of figurative language and image as well as the relationship between figurative language and their correlations in poetry set *Melihat Api Bekerja* by M. Aan Mansyur.

METHODS

This descriptive qualitative research used stylistic approach. The data source was poetry set *Melihat Api Bekerja* by M. Aan Mansyur, consisting of 54 poetries.

Process of collecting data was done by literature study and heuristic reading technique. Literature study was done to get data and context of the language from various supportive analyzed sources (Al-Ma'ruf, 2009). The written sources were selected by the on-going reviewed aspects – figurative and imagery language. Other written source used as supportive source was direct explanation from the author and poetry appreciators.

The data collection was done by heuristically and repeatedly reading which was prioritized on language convention while listening to the poetries. It was then continued by noting the data in the form of figurative and imagery language. After the reading process done and the data collected, classification was then conducted based on types of figurative language, consisting of figurative speech, idiom, and images. Validity of the data was done by observation and heuristic technique.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Figurative Language of the Poetry Set *Melihat Api Bekerja* by M. Aan Mansyur

This analysis was elaborated through form, meaning, and function of figurative language. Figurative language analysis aspect of the poetry was reviewed from several figurative speeches, idioms, and proverbs. Comparative figurative speeches were 68, idioms 8, and 0 proverb.

Figurative Speech of the Poetry Set *Melihat Api Bekerja* by M. Aan Mansyur

Simile

This figurative speech equalized one thing to other things by using comparative words, for example *bagai, sebagai, bak, seperti, semisal, seumpama, laksana, sepantun, penaka, se,* and other Indonesian comparative words.

(1) *Mataku*

*kegelapan yang mengenakan
bintang-bintang tidak mati. Gelap
seperti dasar lautan.
Seperti pertanyaan yang menolak
semua jawaban”.*

(Stanza-4, line-5 until 10)

The excerpt is a simile. The indicator is a word *seperti*. Based on the excerpt, the author compared *his black eye* to *the bottom of sea*. Comparison is essentially two compared things and assumed to be equal.

The compared things in the excerpt are *something dark* to *bottom of a sea*. Actually, *gelap* or *dark* had different meaning to *bottom of a sea* or *dasar lautan*. *Gelap* or *dark* explains non-existence

of light. It is a condition where an individual cannot see anything although he wears glasses. Meanwhile, *dasar laut* or *bottom of a sea* is part of a sea's highest tide border until the deepest part of a sea. Although it is located deep in the sea but when it is seen by diving, its bottom will be visible.

The excerpt was described by the poet to express bright darkness. Although it is said that the eyes are dark but such darkness is actually bright as if they were the bottom of a sea. The meaning of the excerpt showed that the character had lots of happiness as if it was clean and beautiful sea bottom. The function from the excerpt was to provide and to live readers' imaginative imaginations.

It is concluded that the excerpt was included into simile since it was used to live the situation in a poetry. It was caused by its triggered effect to awake imagination powers of readers.

Metaphor

Metaphor is comparative figurative speech to compare two things directly and briefly.

(2) *“Kau tebing dan*

suara angin yang memantul- mantul”.

(Stanza-1, lines 8 until 9)

This excerpt included to metaphor *Kau tebing dan suara angin yang memantul-mantul* (translated: you, the cliff and the ricocheting wind sound). The compared things were *kau* or *you* to *tebing* or *Cliff* and *suara angin yang memantul-mantul* or ricocheting wind sounds. Cliff is a part of mountain or hill – a precipitous wall. The meaning of the excerpt was an individual whose love and care should have been able to face each event in his relationship.

This comparison was directly stated. The function was to live portray through dense utterances with few imaginative words to support in achieving its beautiful effect. It is concluded that metaphor was used to create cheerful and more alive situation in a poetry.

Personification

It is a figurative speech describing a non-living creature to human.

- (3) "*Laut adalah langit, namun sedikit lebih basah. Keduanya cemburu kepada matamu*".

(Stanza-3, lines 1 until 3)

The excerpt was categorized as personification. It is stated by *laut* or sea and *langit* or sky which were likened as living things whose jealousy. Sky and sea will never get jealous since it is human nature. However, in the excerpt, it is uttered that sky and sea were jealous to a human's eye. The poet described the excerpt which had personification because he wanted to convey that the tears of character *you* was too much compared to sky and sea. The meaning of this excerpt was sadness of the character was so deep. The function of the excerpt was to provide concrete imaginative descriptions to live imaginative images of readers.

It is concluded that personification was used to get aesthetic effects and to describe the background of the poetry.

Metonymy

Metonymy has function to mention features and brand of an object to replace the object.

- (4) "*Porselin mahal yang membentur lantai ruang tamu*".

(Stanza-6, lines 13 until 15)

The metonymy of the excerpt was indicated by word *porselin* or *porcelain*. It is an important matter to isolate ceramics. It also has broader uses. The term ceramic matter refers to any burned inorganic matter by using high temperature to change its substances. The use of the word replaced how to pronounce the matter. This pronouncing name had purpose to ease readers in associating the object rather than to mention all names of the matters.

The meaning of the excerpt was an individual whose bravery to face hindrances. The

functions of the excerpt was to make more alive situation of an imaginative description by showing concrete things. Metonymy was used to make situation more alive.

Synecdoche

Synecdoche calls a part of an important object or the object itself.

- (5) "*Lampu-lampu dipadamkan dengan alasan penghematan*".

(Stanza-2, lines 3 until 4)

There is word *lampu-lampu* or *lamps* in the excerpt. It is not the whole lamps but only some of them are turned off. It means a stingy person. The function was to emphasize utterance or emotion to mention the most important part of the object. Synecdoche was used to create reader explicitly more alive.

Idioms in the Poetry Set Melihat Api Bekerja by M. Aan Mansyur

Idiom principally is uniqueness of form and meaning of language which cannot be translated literally. It is for example as.

- (6) "*Tidak mau kudengar musim hujan kau sebut puisi seperti remaja patah hati*".

(Stanza-2, lines 1 until 3)

The idiom in the excerpt is indicated by *patah hati* or broken heart phrase. It could be known when an individual listened to such phrase. It means disappointment upon what was expected. It had functions to show the disappointment and sadness as well as to attract. Idiom was also used to make the poetry more alive and clearer while being read. Furthermore, the idiom also lived the character of the poetry.

Images in the Poetry Set Melihat Api Bekerja by M. Aan Mansyur

Visual Image

Visual image emerges due to visual suggestive power. It was created by the poet to provide clear explanations of an object description.

- (7) *“Nyala langit yang biru
pada pangkal april dan awan
yang menolak warna selain
putih”.*

(Stanza-1, lines 1 until 4)

Visual image describes readers' thoughts. *Warna biru* or blue color written by poet on the excerpt as if it could have been seen. Thus, it triggered imagination of readers. In the excerpt, visual image was clearly seen because the poet tried to invite readers to see blue color of the sky. It meant a description of joy given by Allah to the poet's life.

The functions of the excerpt could trigger concrete imaginative images of readers. The blue sky on the excerpt made readers imagined a situation described by the poet. Therefore, visual image was used to make the situation more cheerful and more alive, causing readers to have had seen something described by the poet.

Audio Image

This image is correlated to impression and descriptions gained by ears.

- (8) *“Kau tebing dan suara
angin yang memantul-mantul”.*

(Stanza-1, lines 8 until 9)

The excerpt stated that the poet made readers to have heard echoes of ricocheting wind sounds. The audio image was seen used by the poet to make readers hearing the echoes. It could be interpreted as very crowded sounds. The poet described it so to make readers could listen and made the poetry more alive.

The functions of the excerpt were to describe object of sound concretion both verbal description and imitative sound. This image made readers drowned into plot of the poetry and was provided to stimulate imaginations of readers as if they could have heard the described sounds.

Smelling Image

It is used to draw or describe a stimuli to have been sensed by smelling sense.

- (9) *“Mereka hangat, dekat, mendekap
dan masih beraroma kita”.*

(Stanza-3, lines 4 until 5)

The image was indicated by word *aroma* or aroma. It covers any smell recognized by smelling sense – nose. To have aroma in the excerpt was used to describe someone whom just passed away but it still smelt like a human. Readers' imaginations would develop by the presence of smelling image written by the poet.

It functions to live imaginative imaginations of readers and to trigger impression and situation dealing with smell. Through this image, the poetry provided description to stimulate imaginations' developments of the readers to be more alive.

Taste Image

It draws tasting sense experience by using tongue.

- “Manis dan pahit kopi yang
tinggal sepah”.*

(Stanza-3, lines 4 to 5)

The excerpt was correlated to tasting sense – tongue. Bitter and sweet of a coffee or *manis dan pahit kopi* is usually proved by tasting the taste.

The poet described the excerpt to make readers as if they could taste bitter and sweet of a coffee. It meant that life had various conditions. The functions of the excerpt were to live imaginative imagination of the poet to his readers. The image was also used to stimulate readers' imaginations in using tongue as tasting sense.

Palpability Image

It is an image which is capable of creating suggestive power to have readers as if could touch or involve any effectiveness of their skins' palpability senses.

- (10) *“Dengan gemetar rindu,
kusentuh alismu”.*

(Stanza-5, lines 3 until 4)

The excerpt was included into palpability image since the poet imagined as if he had touched his eyebrows. This image was not only to stimulate imagination of imaginative power but also associated to natures and textures of a touched surface, such as eyebrows. The phrase *ku sentuh alismu* or I touch your eyebrows dealt with palpability sense – skin. The phrase could sense texture of a surface – the eyebrow.

The poet described the excerpt to stimulate readers in associating palpability image while reading. The meaning of the excerpt was about keeping unbearable yawning. The functions of the excerpt were to concretize and live imaginative imaginations of readers. The image was also described by the poet to allow readers developing their imaginative power to have them as if they could have felt what was being touched by the poet. Thus, it made the poetry was more aesthetic.

Movement Image

It was used to achieve the poet's purpose to live his description by drawing something to have moved.

- (11) "*Tangannya bisa memijat
betismu yang keram*".

(Stanza-2, lines 13 until 14)

The excerpt was in a poetry titled *Menjadi Kemacetan*. It was movement image described by the poet. Massage movement or *gerakan memijat* is usually done by human when exhausted. This image described stimulus provisions to readers so their imagination would be more alive.

The meaning of the excerpt was a skill to help each other. The functions of the excerpt were to live imaginative imagination which wanted to be conveyed by the poet. Movement image was described by the poet to develop readers' imaginative powers and to follow movement described by the poet.

Correlation of Figurative and Imagery Language of the Poetry Set *Melihat Api Bekerja* by M. Aan Mansyur

The correlation was seen in poetry titled *Belajar Berenang*. The excerpt is shown below.

- (12) "*Kau tebing dan suara
angin yang memantul-mantul*".

(Stanza-1, line 8 until 9)

The excerpt stated that the poet made readers as if they could have listen echoes of ricocheting wind sounds. This audio image was used to make readers listening how the echoes were. The meaning in the poetry could be interpreted as crowded sounds. The poet described it so to make readers capable of listening and to make it more alive.

Correlation of figurative and imagery language was seen in the excerpt above. The meaning of the figurative language was seen but it was clearly seen in its imagery meaning. The excerpt was included into audio image. Thus, the correlation is to support each other and to make the poetry more alive.

CONCLUSION

Based on the stylistic review, it is gained as follow. First, the use of figurative language was realized into figurative speech and idiom found in the poetry set *Melihat Api Bekerja* by M. Aan Mansyur. The figurative speech of the poetry set consisted of 68 simile, 17 metaphors, 18 personifications, 3 synecdoche, and 8 idioms. The most dominant figurative speech was simile – functioning to compare one thing to another thing through connectors. It had purpose to make the poetry more alive and clearer. Furthermore, the use of simile had aesthetic effect to make the poetry more alive.

Second, images in the poetry set were found to have 77. They consisted 41 visual images, 8 audio images, 2 tasting images, 19 palpability images, and 6 movement images. The most dominant image was visual image functioning to stimulate concrete imaginative description to make the poetry more alive.

Third, figurative and imagery language of the poetry set were strongly correlated to literature work. Aesthetic effect caused by poetry

became more alive and interesting for readers. This correlation was found in the poetry set, consisting of 6 correlations. The correlation functioned to complete the poetry to be more alive and clearer.

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