

Figurative Language Aspects and Imagery in The Poetry Anthology *Perahu Kertas* by Sapardi Djoko Damono

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Abstract

This study aims to (1) describe the form and function of figurative language in the poetry anthology *Perahu Kertas* by Sapardi Djoko Damono, (2) describes the form and function of images used in the poetry anthology *Perahu Kertas* by Sapardi Djoko Damono, (3) describes the relationship of figurative language to images in the poetry anthology *Perahu Kertas* by Sapardi Djoko Damono. The analytical method used is descriptive semiotic analysis through heuristic and hermeneutic reading to reveal stylistic aspects and comparative analysis to describe the relationship between forms and functions of figurative language and imagery in the poetry anthology *Perahu Kertas* by Sapardi Djoko Damono. The results of the study based on data analysis showed (1) figurative language found, among others, was dominated by figure of speech and idioms with a limited number. The function of figure of speech is found, namely as the creation of aesthetic effects and comparison of meaning (2) the imagery data found is dominated by motion imagery with the function of reinforcing meaning to form imagery for the readers (3) there is a relationship between forms of figurative language and imagery in poetry anthology *Perahu Kertas* by Sapardi Djoko Damono

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INTRODUCTION

Poetry as part of literary work is composed of words that are deliberately compressed by the author. This arrangement produces the building blocks used as a study in poetry, namely the physical structure in the form of the language used and the inner structure or meaning structure, namely the thoughts and feelings expressed by the poet (Waluyo, 1991:4). The study of the language used in the poetry needs to be considered so that the meaning of the poetry can match the meaning of the poem. Language assessment in poetry can be done in various ways, one of which is stylistics. Stylistics helps readers interpret and understand poetry, and make them aware of the Indonesian words used by the author to express meanings in order to have a certain enjoyment through the use of language.

Literary language is the main medium to express the author's ideas (Al-Ma'ruf, 2009: 1). This is in line with Supriyanto (2011: 1) assertion that literary works are representations of language events that have an important position in the investigation of literary works. In its development, the language of literary works, especially poetry, is different from the language of everyday conversation. This is because the language of the poetry experiences deviations which are intentionally carried out by the author in order to create poetry aesthetics.

The writer chosen Perahu Kertas poetry anthology by Sapardi Djoko Damono as the object of this research because in this poem describes human life that has actually been or will be passed but has not been given careful attention by humans. The choice of words in these poems proves that Sapardi Djoko Damono is a good poet who uses simple words but full of meaning and carries light and relevant themes. As appropriate Perahu Kertas, Sapardi Djoko Damono describes a hope and purpose in life through the diction of a Perahu Kertas. This anthology of 42 poems contains the stories of human life from beginning to end.

Of course, the delivery of these messages cannot be separated from the use of figurative

language and imagery. This is in line with the opinion of Mukhlis and Supriyanto (2018: 5) in a study entitled "Aspects of Stylistics in Poetry Anthology Melipat Jarak by Sapardi Djoko Damono and its use as literary enrichment materials "that figurative language and imagery can encourage readers to interpret and associate their knowledge with a work. In this study, an overview of the forms of figurative language aspects and images contained in this research is given object of research. In addition, there are also uses for enrichment for students. The study approach used is the same, namely stylistics. This study aims to analyze the forms of figurative language and imagery in the poetry anthology Melipat Jarak by Sapardi Djoko Damono. After that, it is developed as an enrichment material for poetry material for students so that students can associate their knowledge through the use of figurative language of poetry.

In view of this, the writer has the suspicion that the anthology of poetry is Sapardi Djoko Damono, particularly the anthology of poetry Perahu Kertas, has figurative language and imagery to find its form and the function of figurative language and imagery in the poetry anthology is known. In other words, besides knowing the form of figurative language and imagery in the poetry anthology Perahu Kertas by Sapardi Djoko Damono, the function of figurative language and imagery will also be known in the poetry by Sapardi Djoko Damono.

Based on this, the writer has reasons for choosing poetry anthology Perahu Kertas by Sapardi Djoko Damono to be studied based on aspects of figurative language and imagery, including the following. 1) Sapardi Djoko Damono's poetry uses simple language and also carries a simple theme but has a deep meaning. 2) Poems written by Sapardi Djoko Damono inspire readers to reflect on each content of the poem and compare it with their lives, especially about their experiences, feelings, and love through the use of figurative language. 3) Sapardi Djoko's poetry is very sensitive in exploring the reader's feelings through the use of language so as to create a rational image for the

reader. 4) Perahu Kertas poetry has received many awards from various institutions so that this poetry has more elements to be studied. For that, pay attention to the following data.

"Perahu Kertas"

Waktu masih kanak-kanak kau membuat perahu kertas dan kau layarkan di tepi kali; alirnya sangattenang, dan perahumubergoyang menuju lautan."

(Damono, 2018: 75)

The first line, Waktu masih kanak-kanak kau membuat perahu kertas dan kau, in the poem is a special form of word choice in a poem. The poet chooses to use a special word, child, as an age-relevant description of playing boats. The poet wants to create the beauty of feeling and the actual imagination to represent the feelings of the poet. The word chosen to represent the poet's feelings of expressing the past, namely waktu masih kanak-kanak kau membuat perahu kertas dan kau, not saat masih kanak-kanak kamu membuat perahu kertas dan kamu. The word "waktu" which is found in the verse means condition. This aims to make poetry lovers remember the past that he has pioneered.

The problems raised in this study include figurative language forms and functions, image forms and functions, and the relationship between figurative language forms and images in the poetry anthology Perahu Kertas by Sapardi Djoko Damono. The purpose of the research this is describe figurative language forms and their functions, describe the form of images and their functions, and analyze the relationship between figurative language forms and images in poetry anthology Perahu Kertas by Sapardi Djoko Damono.

Several studies on stylistic studies have been conducted by Gundogdu (2012), Niazy (2013), Subroto (2013), Laila (2014), Otemuyiwa and Adetokunbo (2015), Khan (2015), Ahmad (2016), Wahyuni (2016), Yono (2017), Windusari (2017) Meliala (2018), Mukhlis (2018), and Hasanah (2019).

By choosing the right language, the poet wants to translate his initially abstract ideas into concrete. Thanks to this also, the poem Sihar Hujan contained in the poetry anthology Perahu Kertas by Sapardi Djoko Damono was awarded the First Prize of Malaysia II Poetry Prize in 1983 and the poem Perahu Kertas also received recognition from DKJ in 1983. This It is evident that the poetry anthology Perahu Kertas by Sapardi Djoko Damono uses figurative language and imagery to create certain effects and convey certain meanings that need to be studied in depth.

METHOD

The approach used in this research is stylistics. Method which The method used is descriptive analysis with semiotics. Poetry anthology Perahu Kertas by Sapardi Djoko Damono were used as data sources. The data collection techniques used in this study were library techniques and heuristic reading techniques. Data collection through library technique is done by reading poetry anthology Perahu Kertas by Sapardi Djoko Damono, records quotations from poetry that are thought to contain figurative language and imagery in the anthology poetry Perahu Kertas by Sapardi Djoko Damono, and collects data from written data sources.

Furthermore, the written source is read carefully and then the relevant ones are selected as data to be analyzed. Data was collected using heuristic reading techniques, namely reading according to convention or language structure (first-rate semiotic reading). After getting the data after processing in reading, the data is classified according to the type of problem, namely figurative language data and imagery. Based on reading careful then done data recording in the form of poetry quotations containing figurative language and imagery in the poetry anthology Perahu Kertas by Sapardi Djoko Damono on the data card.

This data analysis used hermeneutic reading technique (second level semiotic reading). The first step in hermeneutic reading,

namely re-reading by providing interpretations based on literary conventions. When giving interpretation, it should be linked to language, literature, and culture codes because these three are very important in giving meaning to a literary work. The second step is to give meaning to figurative language and images. Finally, the function of figure of speech and image in poetry anthology is revealed poetry anthology *Perahu Kertas* by Sapardi Djoko Damono.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Figurative Language in the Poetry Anthology *Perahu Kertas* by Sapardi Djoko Damono

Figurative language in the anthology of poetry *Perahu Kertas* by Sapardi Djoko Damono is examined from several elements, namely figures of speech, idioms, and proverbs. Data in the form of figures of speech dominates the poetry anthology, while data is in the form of limited idioms. Meanwhile, data in the form of proverbs in this poetry anthology was not found.

1. Permajasan

Majas is a class language used by writers (poets) to give an aesthetic effect and support the creation of a certain atmosphere and tone in a work. In addition, figure of speech can encourage readers to interpret and associate their knowledge with a work. The most dominant figure of speech is found in poetry anthology *Perahu Kertas* by Sapardi Djoko Damono respectively, namely personification, simile and metaphor.

a. Personification

Personification language is a figurative language style that describes objects inanimate objects seem to have a human nature. This can be seen in the following quotation.

(1) "*mawar itu tersirap dan hampir berkata jangan*"
(PK / SDD / 5/2018)

The citation of data number (1) shows that the personification figure is a clause *mawar*

itu tersirap dan hampir berkata jangan. Roses are described as beauty and beauty like faces that humans have. The disclosure of the rose is caused by reflex and the shock of the woman's attitude. The rose watering lady always gave smiled as he watered the roses, but suddenly he just wanted to pick the roses. Beauty is symbolized by roses, while reflexes and prayers are symbolized by nearly saying (praying). The use of personified figure of speech in this poem is to revive the panicked and confused atmosphere of the poem because it is accustomed to being loved and then discarded.

b. Simile

The figure of speech that equates one thing with another uses comparative words such as: seperti, bagaikan, laksana, bak, and other comparative words are simile. Simile figure appears in the following quote.

(2) "*lalu terdengar seperti gema 'hai siapa gerangan yang membawa jasadku?'*"
(PK/MS/SDD/7/2018)

Simile language in data (2) is indicated by a clause *lalu terdengar seperti gema*. Comparative word *seperti* to indicate that the clause is included in the simile figure category. Word *seperti* used to compare between clauses *ketika terdengar ada yang memaksa membuka pintu* with a clause equipped with a comparative word. Clause *ketika terdengar ada yang memaksa membuka pintu...* is a depiction of human life who wants to know something. Temporary clause *terdengar seperti gema ...* is an association of things that are faintly heard. It means, in a meaning, poetry *Bunga 3* meaningful questions and the surprise of the human spirit who saw his body had stiffened.

The use of simile figures in poetry is generally used to describe the surrounding atmosphere or the poetry setting to make it more alive. As in this poem, the word comparison appears *seperti* able to invite readers to imitate things that are described in the array. In this way, the atmosphere of the poetry created by the use of simile figures can really be absorbed by the reader.

c. Metaphor

Metaphor language is a figure of speech like simile, it's just not using comparative words like *bagai*, *seperti*, *laksana*, etc. The following is the metaphorical figure data found.

- (3) "*akulah si telaga: berlayarlah diatasnya;*
 (4) *berlayarlah menyibakkan riakriak kecil yang menggerak-gerakkan bunga bunga padma;*"
 (PK/MM/15/91/2018)

Data number (3) of the line quotation of the poem is the first line of the poem *Akulah Si Telaga*. In the array, there is a brief comparison of a life compared to other things. Array first, written *Akulah Si Telaga*. Paraphrasing the array, become *Akulah / seperti / telaga*. The life in the line refers to the character spoken of in the poem. Life gives opportunity to a character who is like a sailing ship.

Data number (4) is the second array, *berlayarlah menyibakkan riak-riak kecil yang*. If the array is paraphrased, it becomes *berlayarlah / bagai / menyibakkan riak-riak kecil / yang teratur /*. The characters in the second line are supposed to start walking through life by making various works symbolized by the phrase small ripples. In the third line, it emphasizes the purpose of the life that the character lives, namely *menggerak-gerakkan bunga-bunga padma*. The array if paraphrased will move / like / lotus flowers. The focus of the discussion on the line is still a character who walks life. This figure must always work to be remembered. This is written in the phrase *bunga padma*.

2. Idiom

Idioms have specific forms and the meanings in language which is not translated literally the function of idioms in literary works is as an instrument to express an intention that aims to give an attractive impression. In poetry anthology *Perahu Kertas* by Sapardi Djoko Damono was found 4 data in the form of idioms. The following is an explanation of one of these data.

- (5) "*Air yang di slokan itu mengalir dari rumah sakit' katamu padasuatu hari minggu pagi.*"

(PK/I/SDD/19/2018)

The idiom in data number (5) is part of the poem entitled *Air Selokan*. The idioms in the data are indicated by *rumah sakit*. By construction, the two idiom data shows the name of the object in the health sector. The combination of the two words that become one is like an idiom in poetry *Air Selokan* has no literal meaning. The meanings of the two words differ from the meanings of the respective words that compose them.

The meaning of idioms *rumah sakit* only known when someone saw and stopped at the hospital. *Rumah sakit* is a building caring for the sick. Based on this description, idioms in poetry can be used as symbols. The symbolization is a reflection of the whole meaning or content of the poem. Apart from being symbolic, idioms in this poetry data also function to animate characters or figures. The livelihood of the characters in this poem encourages the reader to take advantage of the ability to imitate (shadow) the lines being read.

B. Images in the Anthology Poetry *Perahu Kertas* by Sapardi Djoko Damono

Discusses aspects of imagery in the poetry anthology *Perahu Kertas* Sapardi Djoko Damono's works include images used in poetry. These images are based on the dominant ones found, including motion images, auditory images, and vision images.

1. Motion Imagery

Motion images are very dominant and productive used in poetry anthology *Perahu Kertas* by Sapardi Djoko Damono. The function of motion imaging is to describe something that is actually not moving but is described as being able to move or a motion picture in general so that it can generate the image of the reader. The following is an excerpt from a data analysis including motion imagery.

- (6) "*tak ada alasan untuk memahami kenapa wanita yang selama ini rajin menyiraminya...*"
 (PK/CG/SDD/5/2018)

The data array (6) on the poem fragment is entitled Bunga 2. These data show motion imagery. The motion image marker in the data (6) is words menyiraminya. Word menyiraminya depicts the actions performed by a female character whose face is elegant and cold.

Motion images denoted by words menyiraminya the line has to encourage the reader to immerse himself in the poem and imagine the impression of grace and affection from women to plants. This means that the reader seems to take part and be present in the situation in the poem and become the rose.

2. Hearing Imagery

Another image that is also dominantly utilized in poetry anthology Perahu Kertas by Sapardi Djoko Damono is hearing imagery. The auditory imagery serves to generate various memories, events, and life experiences related to hearing. Descriptions and discussion of auditory imaging data appear in the following data.

(7) "... pernah pada suatu hari berhenti ketika mendengar suara nabi kita ..."

(PK/CPd/SDD/23/2018)

The auditory imagery appears in the poem entitled Angin 1. The auditory image marker on the data quotation (7) is a word mendengar. The word indicates the existence of listening activity orally carried out by the listener's senses. Hearing imaging on data it encourages the reader to seem to listen to the sound and experience the events in the poetry for themselves.

Apart from the things that have been stated earlier, the use of words mendengar in an array of poems entitled Angin 1 also creates a sad atmosphere because it refers to a prayer that Adam offered to God to be reunited with Eve, again. So, the auditory image function in this data has two functions. First, encourage the emergence of the reader image. Second, it plays a role in creating an atmosphere of poetry.

3. Vision Imagery

Apart from motion and hearing images, images that are also productively used in poetry

anthology Perahu Kertas by Sapardi Djoko Damono is a visual image. Visual images generally serve to describe the physical or character of the characters, the setting, the atmosphere and the place. The following is a description of the visual imagery data.

(8) "*hujan meludah di ujung gang lalu menatap angin*"

(PK/CPI/SDD/39/2018)

Poetry array data (8) is part of the poem entitled Puisi CA Air untuk Rizki and includes visual imagery. The visual image markers in the data are words menatap. Word menatap shows the activities carried out by the sense of sight. In this array, the visual image serves to describe the actions taken by the rain figures. Rain figures depicted pouring down the end of the alley. The visual imagery in this poem can also evoke a feeling of assertiveness for the reader. Because the rain rebuked the wind which was holding a leaf stuck on the telephone cable.

C. The Relationship of Using Figurative Language to Images in the Poetry Anthology Perahu Kertas by Sapardi Djoko Damono

The relationship between the use of figurative language on images in the poetry anthology Perahu Kertas by Sapardi Djoko Damono can be identified through study and analysis based on imagery arising from the use of figurative language. Research data in the form of figure of speech is the most dominant aspect figure of speech to imagery. Furthermore, idioms and proverbs do not find this connection. The following is the data obtained from the analysis.

(9) "*Teriaknya, 'Itu semua pemandangan bagi kalian saja, para manusia. aku ini si bunga rumput: pilihan dewata!'*"

(PK/MA/SDD/3/2018)

Poetry array data number (9) is entitled Bunga 1. This line of poetry shows allegory figures. Allegorical language is characterized by a brief comparison of objects followed by

explanations of these objects. Humans are figured using my character, flowers, commenting on the panic of other humans. Humans are also described as trying to remain calm in the midst of a panic situation. The voices issued indicate that humans want to look handsome.

The poet inserts the value of morality in the last line of this poem. These values appear in the array *Aku ini si bunga rumput: pilihan dewata*. The moral that the writer wants to convey lies in the suggestion to be humble because the mention of a person only depends on a certain subjective point of view. This is shown by the use of the word *gods* which do not start with a capital letter in the / d / sound of the word *dewata*, thereby emphasizing that these *dewata* are human creations. So, the allegory in the poem serves to explain or describe panic events so as not to boast about themselves and their strengths. By using this allegory, the reader can feel the auditory image so that it is as if the reader hears the screams of my character.

In a research conducted by Mukhlis, Mulyani, and Supriyanto (2018) an titled "Pemanfaatan Aspek Stilistika Dalam Antologi Puisi Melipat Jarak Karya Sapardi Djoko Damono Sebagai Materi Pengayaan Sastra Di SMA". The results of this study serve as reference materials for literature learning in high school. The similarity with the research to be carried out lies in the aspects being studied and the objects being studied. The relevance of this research with the research that will be carried out, namely as a proof of the character of the poetry created by Sapardi in terms of figurative language and imagery. The difference between previous research and this research lies in the aspects discussed. Previous research discussed figurative language forms and images and their implementation in learning. However, the research carried out was carried out more broadly and deeply in the form of figurative language and its functions and images and functions. Thus, this research will provide readers with in-depth understanding and knowledge about the form of figurative

language and images and their functions according to existing poetry.

CONCLUSION

Stylistic study of aspects of figurative language and images in poetry anthology *Perahu Kertas* by Sapardi Djoko Damono have three conclusions: 1) figurative language that appears in the poetry anthologies *Perahu Kertas* are figure of speech and idiom. The study of figure of speech is limited to comparative figures only. The dominant figures that appear are personification, simile, and metaphor figure of speech. The function of using figurative language in the anthology is to create aesthetic effects and comparison of meanings, 2) The dominant imagery found in the anthology of poetry *Perahu Kertas*, namely motion imagery, auditory imagery, and vision imagery. The function of the imagery, as an effort to present an image for the reader's senses about the poem, 3) There is a relationship between the forms of figurative language on imagery in the poetry anthology *Perahu Kertas* by Sapardi Djoko Damono. The presence of figurative language in the poetry anthology *Perahu Kertas* by Sapardi Djoko Damono as a concretization of the reader's imagination about the senses that appear in the poetry anthology.

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