

**ANALYSIS OF THE POETRY ANTHOLOGY MAGAZINE "WAITING ROOM" AND
ITS USE FOR POETRY TEACHING MATERIALS FOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS**

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ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT
Published: 15 March 2024	<i>Poetry is a written literary work with attention to the beauty of language in its creation. In a poem there are also building blocks, namely physical elements and inner elements, one of the physical elements of poetry is language style/majas. This research uses descriptive literary research. The instrument in this research is the researcher himself, using data collection techniques to reduce and select data. The way the researcher analyzes this research is by grouping the data that has been collected in one group, namely the majas analysis group, after being grouped, the researcher then maps the existing clauses and diction into the majas group in accordance with the opinion of Gorys Keraf. In the results of the research conducted by the researcher by analyzing ten poems Ruang Tunggu, Rindu Untuk Malang, Alena, Alina dan Secangkir Kopi, Ruang Tunggu 9, Takdir Doa, Memasung Air Mata, Mimpikan Aku, Mimpi Di Balik Ketiak, and Gugur in the poetry anthology Ruang Tunggu by Muhamad Edi Gunawan, eleven majas were found. These are personification, metaphor, repetition, parallelism, erotesis, paradox, alliteration, simile, ephemeralism, tautology, and hyperbole</i>
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INTRODUCTION

According to Tarigan, Dalman, and Mulyati in Lazulfa (2019:18) writing is a language skill, which is done indirectly, without having to meet people directly. According to Dahlan, writing is a tool for conveying information in writing to someone using the medium of writing. According to Murinah in Widyantara (2020:115) writing is an ability that has several components, including choosing words, arranging sentences, and creating a complete paragraph.

According to Syahid in Hasanah (2019:19) language style (figure of speech) is a skill in arranging words, so that the resulting words can be interesting and beautiful. According to Keraf (2020:73), language style (figure of speech) is an outpouring of someone's imagination in composing beautiful words and expressing them in the form of work. Poetry is a form of literary work that expresses the author's thoughts and imagination imaginatively and is composed by concentrating all language skills with the application of its physical structure

and inner elements (Waluyo in Mabururi (2020:1). According to Hasanah (2019:14) poetry is an empty object that does not contain and lifeless. According to Prastowo in Melindawati (2016:2) teaching materials are a collection of written and unwritten materials with the aim of creating an effective learning atmosphere. Abidin in Rahmawati (2020:49) teaching materials consist of knowledge, skills and attitudes that students learn to achieve competency in learning. According to Melindawati (2016:3), teaching materials are learning tools to help teachers in the learning process.

THEORITICAL REVIEW

1. Literary Works

Ahyar (2019:7) believes that literary works are a reflection of the human heart, born to explain the human condition and pay great attention to the world of reality throughout the ages. Literature is a written work that, when compared with other literary works, is characterized by authenticity, artistry and beauty in its content (Big Indonesian Dictionary in Ahyar (2019: 7-8).

2. Poetry

Hasanuddin in Jaya (2013: 87) believes that poetry is an expression of the author's imaginative statement which is still abstract. The process of uniting an event carried out by a poet in feelings and thoughts. According to Lafamane (2023), poetry is an expression of the poet's feelings and thoughts using language that is bound by rhyme, rhythm, meter, and the arrangement of lyrics and stanzas.

In its development, many types of poetry are found in the current era. In the historical development of poetry, there are several types, namely old poetry, new poetry and modern poetry. In this case, old poetry is also divided into several types, namely mantra, pantun, talibun, syair, and gurindam (Suryaman (2013:19).

3. Building Elements of Poetry

a. Intrinsic element

Hasanudin in Septiani (2021:100) believes that intrinsic elements are the building blocks of the literary work itself, intrinsic elements are the main foundation in a literary work. Within the intrinsic elements there are themes, characters, characterization, setting, language and message.

b. Extrinsic Elements

Lafamane (2023) believes that the extrinsic elements of poetry are elements within a poem that can influence the presence of a poem. The extrinsic elements of the poem include historical aspects, religious aspects, psychological aspects and philosophical aspects.

In a poem there are also inner elements and physical elements, where the inner elements are elements related to the reading of the poem. Meanwhile, physical elements are elements that are used to express or express a poem. Hasanudin in Septiani (2021:100) believes that there are four inner elements in a poem, namely theme, feeling, tone and message. According to Septiani (2021:102), there are six physical elements, including diction, concrete words, language style, rhyme, and typography.

1. Figure of speech

Tarigan in Elisa (2021:40-43) believes that figures of speech are divided into four groups, namely comparative figures of speech (similes, metaphors, personification, depersonification, allegory, antithesis, pleonasm and tautology, and periphrasis). Figures of speech of opposition

(hyperbole, litotes, irony, oxymoron, satire, paradox, cynicism, sarcasm, and climax). Figures of speech for affirmation (repetition, pleonasm, parallelism, rhetoric, anticlimax, and climax). Meanwhile, according to Keraf (2019:117-145), he explains that according to him there are five groups of figures of speech, including figures of speech based on word choice (official figures of speech, unofficial figures of speech, and conversational figures of speech). Figures of speech based on tone (simple figures of speech, noble and powerful figures of speech, and medium figures of speech). Figures of speech based on sentence structure (figure of speech climax, figure of speech anticlimax, figure of speech parallelism, figure of speech antithesis, and figure of speech repetition). Rhetorical figures of speech (alliteration figure of speech, assonance figure of speech, anastrophe figure of speech, apophasis or preterisio figure of speech, apostrophe figure of speech, asyndeton figure of speech, polysyndeton figure of speech, chiasmus figure of speech, ellipsis figure of speech, euphemism figure of speech, litotes figure of speech, hysteron proteron figure of speech, pleonasm figure of speech, tautology figure of speech, periphrasis figure of speech, figure of speech of prolepsis, or anticipation, figure of speech of erotesis or rhetorical question, figure of speech of syllepsis, figure of speech of zeugma, figure of speech of correction or epianthesis, figure of speech of hyperbole, figure of speech of paradox, and figure of speech of oxymoron). And figurative figures of speech (similarity figures of speech or simile, figure of speech metaphor, figure of speech allegory, figure of speech parable, figure of speech fable, figure of speech personification or prosopopoeia, figure of speech allusion, figure of speech eponym, figure of speech epithet, figure of speech synecdoche, figure of speech metonymy, figure of speech antonomasia, figure of speech hypallage, figure of speech irony, figure of speech cynicism, sarcasm figure of speech, satire figure of speech, inuendo figure of speech, antiphrasis figure of speech, and pun or paronomasia figure of speech).

METHOD

Method means method, while research methodology means the researcher's way of conducting research. In this research, the researcher used a literary research methodology. Literary research is different from other types of research which use test instruments, interviews, observations and questionnaires. In literary research, the instrument used is the researcher himself.

Siswantoro (2016:56) believes that literary research methodology is a research activity that uses systematic and procedural methods. Systematic, which means researchers must carry out research regularly in an effort to solve existing problems.

Siswantoro (2016:56) also believes that literary research, like research in other scientific disciplines, relies on systematic methods. It's just that in this method the descriptive method is used.

1. Data Collection Techniques

In collecting data, researchers collected data using data reduction or data selection techniques. Siswantoro (2016:74) explains that the act of reducing data is selecting the required data with predetermined parameters. In another sense, not all data is analyzed, but only the data that is needed is analyzed by the researcher.

2. Research Instrument

Siswantoro (2016:73) explains that so far the instruments commonly used in research are tests, interviews, observations and questionnaires. But in literary research the instrument used is the researcher himself. Data obtained naturally from manuscripts is based on certain

parameters, for example, if a researcher conducts literary research in the figure of speech section, then the parameters used are regarding the figure of speech itself, rather than preparing other parameters such as diction, concrete words, cadence, rhyme, and so on.

3. Data Analysis Techniques

Siswantoro (2016:80) explains that data analysis carried out in the literary research method is carried out by presenting the data obtained according to parameters or groups in descriptive form. Siswantoro (2016:81) also explains that the main characteristic of descriptive presentation is unitized data. This means that the analysis is carried out based on each topic, feature theme, concept or element. In this case, data belonging to language styles is analyzed into the same unit.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In the analysis carried out by the researcher, the researcher carried out a figure of speech analysis of ten poems contained in the Anthology of the Ruang Waiting poetry by Muhamad Edi Gunawan. The poems analyzed by researchers were poems entitled The Waiting Room, Longing for Malang, Alena, Alina and a Cup of Coffee, Waiting Room 9, Destiny of Prayer, Holding Up Tears, Dream of Me, Dreams Behind the Armpits, and Fall. The analysis results obtained are as follows.

In the analysis carried out by researchers on the poem Ruang Waiting by Muhamad Edi Gunawan (2022:8), four figures of speech were found. Two figures of speech belong to metaphor figures of speech, one figure of speech belongs to personification figure of speech, and the other figure of speech belongs to repetition figure of speech. In the clauses "the wall clock was stabbed by time" and "the noise burned the silence" into metaphorical figures of speech. The clause "the fan shook his head" is classified as a personification figure of speech. And the clause 'I was still waiting in the waiting room' is classified as a figure of speech for repetition.

In the analysis carried out by researchers on the poem Rindu Untuk Malang by Muhamad Edi Gunawan (2022:14-15), seven figures of speech were found. Two figures of speech belong to personification figures of speech, two figures of speech belong to erotesis or rhetorical questions, one figure of speech belongs to paradox, one figure of speech belongs to metaphor, and another figure of speech belongs to repetition. In the clauses "the speed of the train dragged me" and "the sound of the train laughing at me" belong to personification figures of speech. The clause "Can I come back to you?" and "Could it be, the speed of the train brings me back to you?" classified as an erotic figure of speech or rhetorical question. The clause "the wheels crushed my body" is classified as a metaphor. In the diction "trains and memories" is classified as a paradoxical figure of speech. Meanwhile, in the diction, "longing" is classified as a figure of speech for repetition.

In the analysis carried out by researchers on the poem Alena by Muhamad Edi Gunawan (2022:16), there were five figures of speech found, two figures of speech belonging to personification figures of speech, one figure of speech belonging to metaphor, one figure of speech belonging to alliteration, and one figure of speech others are classified as parallelism figures of speech. The clauses "The coffee you served last night still tastes warm" and "Letting the storm swallow up time" belong to personification figures of speech. The clause "As pale as the moon that you stole from me" is classified as a metaphor. The clause "You are Alena

Aileas, love edited by God" belongs to the parallelism figure of speech. And the clause "Your face is pale and blue" is classified as an alliterative figure of speech.

Analysis carried out by researchers on the poem Alina and a Cup of Coffee by Muhamad Edi Gunawan (2022:21-22), there are three figures of speech found by researchers, one figure of speech is classified as a metaphor, one figure of speech is classified as a figure of speech for personification, and one other figure of speech belongs to the figure of speech of repetition. The clause "Brewing blackened tears" is included in the metaphorical figure of speech. The clause "Coffee grains melt like soldiers attacking your heart" is classified as a personification figure of speech. Meanwhile, the diction of "Alina" is classified as a repetition figure of speech. Analysis carried out by researchers on the poem Ruang Waiting 9 by Muhamad Edi Gunawan (2022:29), there are five figures of speech found by researchers, three figures of speech are classified as metaphor figures of speech, one figure of speech is classified as personification, and another figure of speech is classified as repetition. In the clauses "A broken heart, a layer of wounds without words", "Let the morning steal your dreams and hopes", and "Perhaps your tears will bring resolution; from the prayers you ordered to God." Classified as a metaphorical figure of speech. The clause "Continue sobbing to celebrate freedom" is classified as a personification figure of speech. Meanwhile, the diction of "Sobbing" is classified as a figure of speech for repetition.

In the analysis carried out by researchers on the poem Takdir Doa by Muhamad Edi Gunawan (2022:33-34), there were six figures of speech found by researchers. Two figures of speech belong to the figure of speech of personification, one figure of speech belongs to the figure of speech of simile, one figure of speech belongs to the figure of speech of metaphor, one figure of speech belongs to the figure of speech of euphemism, another figure of speech belongs to the figure of speech of erotesis. In the clauses "Meeting with time even though the corner is always quiet" and "The noisy air knocks on the heart" are classified as personification figures of speech. The clause "The path I took so hard steps" is classified as a simile figure of speech. The clause "The body is empty, hope is lost" is included in the metaphorical figure of speech. The clause "Thousands of pairs of eyes condemn the pain of looking" is classified as a figure of speech euphemism. And the clause "How long will it take for the message I requested to arrive, and change the words?" belongs to the figure of speech of erotesis. In the analysis carried out by researchers on the poem Memasung Air Mata by Muhamad Edi Gunawan (2022:40), there were four figures of speech found by researchers. Two figures of speech belong to the figure of speech of personification, one figure of speech belongs to the figure of speech of alliteration, and the other figure of speech belongs to the figure of speech of tautology. In the clauses "The gates were torn apart by a song of roses" and "The thorns stabbed the beasts that took root" are classified as personification figures of speech. The clause "A melancholy hum arrives at memasung" is classified as an alliterative figure of speech. And the clause "Roaring wildly like a bullet" is classified as a tautological figure of speech.

In the analysis carried out by researchers on the poem Dream of Me by Muhamad Edi Gunawan (2022:45), there were seven figures of speech found by researchers. Three figures of speech belong to the metaphor figure of speech, two figures of speech belong to the alliteration figure of speech, one figure of speech belongs to the personification figure of speech, and the other figure of speech belongs to the parallelism figure of speech. In the clauses "I can't take my limping steps", "Welcoming tomorrow in the bitterness of life", and "Dream of me in silent poetry" are classified as metaphors. The clauses "This loneliness and longing" and "So cruel to judge" belong to alliterative figures of speech. The clause "A patch of twilight slipped dimly"

is classified as a personification figure of speech. And the clause "Dream of me and as I dream of you" belongs to the figure of speech of parallelism.

In the analysis carried out by researchers on the poem *Dream Behind the Armpits* by Muhamad Edi Gunawan (2022:46), there were five figures of speech found by researchers. Two figures of speech belong to metaphor figures of speech, another one belongs to personification figures of speech, and two figures of speech belong to repetition figures of speech. In the clauses "Humming wounds cheers up the day" and "Stepping on the black and red lines are included in the metaphorical figure of speech. The clause "Squashed by the cruel commotion of his own city" is classified as a figure of speech for personification. Meanwhile, the dictions of "Dreaming" and "Screaming" are classified as repetition figures of speech.

In the analysis carried out by researchers on the poem *Autumn* by Muhamad Edi Gunawan (2022:56), there were four figures of speech found by researchers. Two figures of speech belong to the figure of speech metaphor, one figure of speech belongs to the figure of speech antithesis, and the other figure of speech belongs to the figure of speech hyperbole. The clauses "Red flowers bloom in Jakarta" and "Your face appears at the end of silence" are classified as metaphors. The clause "Bringing the full moon before dawn" is classified as an antithesis figure of speech. And the clause "Disturbing unrest" belongs to the figure of speech of hyperbole.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the analysis of figures of speech that have been carried out by researchers, the researchers concluded that there are several figures of speech found in the poetry anthology *Ruang wai* by Muhamad Edi Gunawan entitled "The Waiting Room, Longing for Malang, Alena, Alina and a Cup of Coffee, The Waiting Room 9, Takdir Doa, Holding Tears, Dreaming of Me, Dreaming Under Armpits, and Falling" shows the figures of speech found, namely personification, metaphor, repetition, parallelism, erotesis, paradox, alliteration, simile, euphemism, tautology, hyperbole, and antithesis.

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