

## **SATIRE IN THE POEMS BY GERSHON WOLF**

### **SKRIPSI**

*Submitted in a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements  
For the Degree of Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd)  
English Education Program*

**By**

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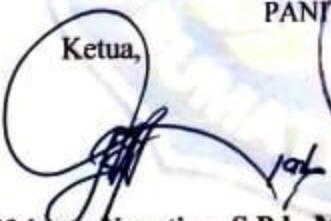
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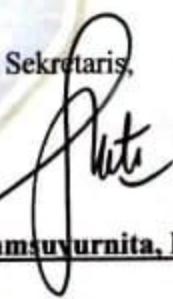
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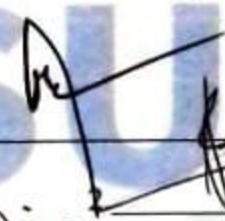
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## ABSTRACT

**Wulandari, Sasmita. NPM. 1505050113. “Satire in The Poems by Gershon Wolf” Skripsi: English Education Program. Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara. Medan. 2019**

This study deals with analysis satire in the poems by Gershon Wolf. The objectives of the study were to describe the types of satire, to describe the satire written in the poem by Gershon Wolf. The data in this research was taken from internet. Descriptive qualitative method was applied to analyzing the data. That found of three poems it is “*Waa Waa Warriors*”, “*All The Disadvantages*”, “*A Man of Might and Sleight*”. The data focused in the poems by Gershon Wolf that consist of Satire. Based on the analysis, there were three types of Satire in the Poems namely Horatian satire, Juvenalian satire, and Manippean satire proposed by Abrams theory. From the data obtained, there were fourteen (14) sentence found in poems by Gershon Wolf. It was found 3 types of Satire in this research, there were (5) sentence of Horatian satire, (3) sentence of Juvenalian satire, (6) sentence of Manippean satire.

**Keywords : Poems, Satire**

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In the name of Allah, the Most Gracious and Most Merciful. Firstly of all, the researcher would like to say thank to Allah SWT for blessing, guarding, guidance and everything that have been given along her life until she accomplish this skripsi. Secondly, sholawat and salam to the Prophet Muhammad SAW who has brought people from the darkness to the lightness and from stupidness to the cleverness.

Thirdly, the researcher would like to thanks her beloved parents, Alm. Saipul Ermansyah and Jumati for their love, prayer, and great support both in material and moral before, during and after her study.

This research is entitle: "*Satire in The Poems by Gershon Wolf*" to fulfill one requirement to obtain the degree of Sarjana Pendidikan in Faculty of Teacher Training and Education at University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara. In writing this research faced a lot difficulties and problems but those did not stop her efforts to make a better one, and it is impossible to do without helps from other. Therefore the research would like to thank:

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Medan, September 2019  
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## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### A. Background of The Study

Literary work was born as a result of the author's imagination and reflection on the social phenomena around him. Therefore, the presence of literary works is part of people's lives. the author as an individual subject to his collective subject.

Literary works can be divided into three types namely: drama, poetry, and prose. All three have their own characteristics. Specifically poetry is dominant in terms of typography which includes diction, images, rhymes, and rhythm and style of language. One of the things that makes a literary work interesting is the style of language used by the writer.

Likewise in a poem, the language used is written in an interesting and imaginative form so that it can make every human being interested and motivated to read it. Poetry is one of the literary works that makes the word as the main element of its beauty made by an author in expressing a person's thoughts and feelings with various styles of language.

Language style is a way of expressing thoughts through language that typically shows the soul and personality of the writer or user of the language. Each literary work has a different value of beauty. According to Meyerohff (2006: 27) claim that language style also can describe the personality, mindset, condition of human. This is due to the different forms and styles of language in each of his

literary works. In literary works, style of language is usually used to obtain writing so that it attracts readers to read it. The style of language is also a middle-aged style or characteristic of the writer in his work.

In the reality, some English Department students and other people when they studied literature works, such as poetry, prose, have difficulty to understand the style of language especially about satire style because students and the public did not know what satire style and type of satire are based on literature. So, students or the public are confused about how to describe and determine what style of satire language and type of satire is especially in poetry.

As an imaginary work, poetry offers a variety of human and humanitarian problems, life and life are certainly seen from the poet's point of view in living up to the various problems with full sincerity. Poetry expresses thoughts that evoke feelings, stimulates the senses' imagination in a rhythmic arrangement. All of that is important, recorded and expressed, expressed attractively and gives an impression. Poetry is a recording and interpretation of important human experiences, used in the most memorable form.

Such is the case in a poem by Gershon Wolf. Gershon Wolf is an international poet. One of the famous poets in America created his work with beautiful enjoyment that contains words about the world of politics, religion, culture, etc. From several poems by Gershon Wolf such as "A Man of Might and Sleight", "Waa-Waa Warriors", "All the Disadvantages" which he recently wrote with writings that reveal a meaning of political satire, culture, religion, etc.

In a collection of poems by Gershon Wolf with his poetry which was seen to amaze the reader through satire language style that was so expressive in terms of social, cultural, educational, and political conditions, and did not hesitate to criticize State officials, and the chaotic state at that time did not escape from the satirical imagination shot which still distorted in loaded with nuances of tempting aesthetics.

Rini in her thesis (2015: 48) stated "Satire has two broad and narrow meanings. Broadly, satire is considered as a type of essay in which it is dominated by expressions that contain banter, cynicism and even ridicule of a condition. Narrowly, satire is part of the language style".

Satire is a style of language to express a satire of a person's situation, feelings. Abrams (2012: 333-334) divides satire into two types; 1) Formal satire, consisting of Juvenalian satire and horatian satire. 2) indirect satire, it only has one type, namely Manippean satire. Basically, Satire is insinuating, but the satire that is brought smooth and not rude can even be used as a joke. So it can't hurt someone's heart. The phrase satire itself is subtle and not rude alone. The satire expression can be better understood when someone is spoken directly, but if in the context of writing, then the risk of being misunderstood by a reader is huge. So it must be careful in refusing the satire expression.

In the Indonesian Dictionary, satire is defined as the style of language in literature to express a syndicate against a situation or a person.

Based on the explanation above, the author feels interested in examining Gershon Wolf's poetry because of his unique language style, array, full array of satire, ridicule, as well as criticism of various aspects of life, both human weakness, social situations, from culture, to political criticism against State leaders and the condition of the country. Thus, researchers decided to set the title in this study "Satire in The Poems By Gershon Wolf".

## **B. The Identification of The Problems**

The problem of this could be identified as follows:

1. Most students or people do not really know the type of satire especially in poetry.
2. Students of English department or society's find it difficult to distinguish the types of satire.

## **C. The Scope and Limitation**

This research focused on the types of satire used in Gershon Wolfs Poetry based on theory M. H. Abrams (2012: 333-334) which is concluded in two types of stire: (1) Formal satire, consisting of juvenalian satire and manippean satire; (2) Indirect satire, it only has one types, namely manippeam satire. The scope of this study only choose three poems namely "*Waa Waa Warriors*", "*All The Disadvantages*", "*A Man of Might and Slight*" and will be selected poems that have a types of satire.

## **D. Fomulation of The Problem**

The problem of this research are formulation as follows:

1. What types of satire are used by Gershon Wolf's poetry?
2. How the satire written in the poems by Gershon Wolf?

## **E. The Objectives of the Study**

The objective of the study are stated below:

1. to describe the types of satire in poetry by Gershon Wolf.
2. to describe the satire written in the poem by Gershon wolf.

## **F. The Significance of the Study**

Finding of the study are expected to add theoretical and practical contributison.

1. Theoretical
  - a. Add references for literary and theoretical reviewers.
  - b. Can be used as a reference for the development of literary reviewers theory.
  - c. As a comparison for the next penile on the same object but using a different study.
2. Practical

The practical benefits expected in this study are:

- a. For academic society this research can give contribution about literature especially in the poems and satire.

- b. For students on the study of program English Department, as input to explore the study of language style, especially satire language style.
- c. For readers, it is expected to be the latest reference that can provide information for the development of literary studies.
- d. For further research, this research would be useful as a reference or resources in doing other research

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW AND LITERATURE

#### **A. Theoretical Framework**

##### **1. Poetry**

###### a. Definition of poetry

As a genre, poetry is different from novels, dramas or short stories. The difference lies in the density of composition and close covery, so that poetry does not give loose space for the poet to create freely. According to Norris (2010) Poetry might be a possible to reading comprehension because poetry just shorter piece of text.

As a dense and concentrated literary work, poetry also has a beauty that is not found in other literary works. This beauty lies with the meaning that can be done by singing the poem. Poetry has a privilege because it is sung. According to Laurence and Thomas (1992) poetry might be defined as a kind of language that says more intensely than ordinary language.

In addition, poetry is an expression of thoughts that can foster feelings, stimulate the imagination of the five senses in rhythmic structures. All of that is something very important, which is recorded expressed, expressed attractively and gives an impression. Therefore, poetry is a recording and interpretation of important human experiences that are packaged in the most memorable form.. The word poetic itself already contains the beauty that is unique to poetry. Literary

works are said to be poetic if they can create feelings, attract attention, and generate clear responses.

From some of the definitions above it can be concluded that the poetry behavior is different from everyday language and requires more attention to define it. Because often the language in the poem is a sign and deviates from the actual or semantic meaning, has multiple meanings, and classical language. Keraf (2001: 113) stated the figurative language is the way of giving information through a special language which shows the soul and the writer personality (the user). However, there is one permanent characteristic, namely poetry expressing something with another meaning, or it can be said as an indirect expression.

#### b. The Elements of Poetry

The elements of poetry consist of emotions, imagination, thoughts, ideas, tone, rhythm, sensory impression, arrangement of words, figures of speech, density, and mixed feelings. (Shanon Ahmad through Pradopo, 2009: 7) there are three main elements. 1) things that include thoughts, ideas, or emotions. 2) the shape of the poem. 3) the impression of the poem.

There are two important elements, namely thematic and semantic elements of poetry and poetry syntactic elements. Furthermore, the thematic or semantic elements go in the direction of the inner structure, while the elements of syntax lead to the fictional structure.

There are elements forming poetry as follows:

1) Structure of Poetry Fiction

The fictional structure of poetry or commonly referred to as the poetry method is a means used by poets to express the nature of poetry, the structure includes the following:

a. Diction

The choice of words is more closely related to the essence of poetry which is full of compaction. Therefore, the poet must be able to choose words so that the composition of the rhymes and the rhythm have an appropriate and beautiful position.

b. Image

Imaging is the use of language to describe an object, action, feeling, thoughts, and ideas and each sensory experience or sensory experiment that is very special. This image includes images such as shadows or dreams and the use of language that describes these images.

c. Concrete words

Concrete words are words that can describe or describe accurately, imagining more clearly what the author will say.

d. Figurative words

The word figurative is the language used to get poetry, the poet uses figurative language which is figurative language.

e. Rhyme and rhythm

Repeating the sound in poetry, by repeating the sound, the poem will be more tunable if it is read.

2) The Inner Structure of Poetry

The inner structure of poetry or often called the nature of poetry which includes the following:

a. Theme/meaning

The media of poetry is language. The level of language is your relationship with meaning. So, poetry must be meaningful, be it the meaning of each word, line, stanza, or overall meaning.

b. Feeling

Taste is the poet's attitude to the essence of the problem in the poem. Disclosure of the theme and sense is closely related to the social background and poet psychology. For example educational background, religion, social class, gender, position in society, age, and sociology and knowledge. The depth of the expression of the theme and the determination in dealing with the nature of the conflict does not depend on the poet's ability to choose words, cascade, style of language, and the form of the poem alone. But it depends

more on the insights, knowledge, experiences, and personalities that are formed by its sociological and psychological background.

c. Tone

Tone is the attitude of the poet to the reader. The tone also relates to the theme and taste. The poet can convey the theme in a patronizing tone, dictate, and work together with the firebrand to solve the problem, simply leaving the problem to the reader, in a loud tone, thinking stupid and inferior to the reader, and so forth.

d. Mandate/purpose/intention

Conscious or not, there are goals that encourage poets to create poetry. These goals can be sought before the poet creates poetry, or can be found in poetry.

### 3) Language Style or Means of Rhetoric

Language style is a way of expressing through a unique language that shows the writer's personality and personality. (Keraf, 2007: 113) A good style of language must contain 3 elements, namely honesty, courtesy, and attractive. Style of language can be divided into four, namely comparative, conflicting, interrelated, and repetitive language styles. Language style is the quality of the vision, views of the writer or speaker, because the language style reflects the way an author chooses and puts words and sentences in the body of the essay.

### 4) Imagery

Imagery may be defined as the representation through language of sense experience. The word imagery perhaps often suggests a mental picture, something seen with the eyes and visual imagery is the kind of imagery that occurs most frequently in poetry.

### 5) Visual Forms

Visual forms include the use of typography and row arrangement. Visual forms generally suggest (relate) to the meaning of poetry.

### 6) Themes and Meanings

The meaning of poetry in general can only be understood after a reader understands the meaning of each background and figures of speech used in poetry, also pay attention to other poetry elements that support the meaning.

The theme of the poems is the central idea that the poet wants to convey. It can be a story, or a thought, or a description of something or someone, anything which is what the poem is all about.

- a. Fiction or Physical Level themes  
Humans at a molecular psychiatric level. This theme is more suggestive and / or is shown by a lot of physical activity rather than psychiatric.
- b. Organic Level Theme  
Humans as the psychiatric level of protoplasm. This theme is more concerned with and / or questions about sexuality and betrayal or an activity that can only be done by living things.
- c. Social Level Theme  
Humans as social creatures. Community life, which is a place of human action and reaction with others and with the natural environment, contains many problems, conflicts, and so on. Social problems that often arise in

the form of economic, political, educational, cultural, struggle, love, propaganda, boss-subordinate relations, and various other social problems and relations that usually appear in works that contain social criticism.s

c. Types of Poetry

In general, two types of poetry are recognized, including:

1) Old poetry

Old poetry is a type of poetry whose language structure is closely related to rhythm, dimension, and rhyme. Composing poetry is also related to lines and stanzas. Examples of old poetry are rhymes, poetry, gurindam, sonatas.

For instance: “*But as she grows, we come to find*

*Young passion starts to mold.*

*Unless its fed with patient care*

*'tis rare to see passion grow old.*

This is one example of an Old Poetry categorized as Rhyme. The poem was uploaded from the internet: [https://www.poetrysoup.com/poems/age\\_old](https://www.poetrysoup.com/poems/age_old) by Dean E. Wood. This poem was update on September, 8<sup>th</sup> 2019, entitle *Age Old Passion*.

2) New poetry

New poetry is a poem whose writing is not completely obedient to the rules of lines, stanzas, rhythms, and rhymes. The poem was written in a freer

style. The writing looks as if it is a prose, namely by arranging it as the prose paragraph is compiled.

For instance: “*In these modern times, a distance,*

*Even that of many miles,*

*Can b narrowed using FaceTime,*

*Bringing happiness and smile*

This is one example of New Poetry. The poem was uploaded from the internet: [https://www.poetrysuo.com/poems/fa\\_by\\_fcetime\\_1176737](https://www.poetrysuo.com/poems/fa_by_fcetime_1176737) by Ilene Bauer. This poem was update on August, 29<sup>th</sup> 2019, entitle *FcaeTime*.

Types of poetry are divided into three, namely epic poetry, lyric poetry, and dramatic poetry.

### 3) Epic Poetry

Epic poetry is a type of long poetry, which tells of an event or event that generally involves powerful figures, brave, and defends the truth. Poetry is divided into 3 types, namely:

- a. Epic poetry, which is long storytelling poetry, there are many children's stories, and the oldest stories.
- b. Poetry Fabel, which is a poem that tells about the life of animals to insinuate and give meaning to life in humans.
- c. Ballad poetry, which is poetry which contains dramatic contrasts, contains strong emotions, and uses simple language.

#### 4) Poetry Lyrics

Lyric poetry is a very short poem, but it can also be interpreted as poetry that can be sung, because lyric poetry is arranged in a simple arrangement and expresses something simple too.

Example:

*Shall I compare thee to a summer's day?*

*Thou art more lovely and more temperate*

*Rough winds do shake the darling buds of May,*

*And summer's lease hath all too short a date.*

*Sometimes too hot the eye of heaven shines,*

*And often is his gold complexion dimmed,*

*And every fair from fair sometime declines,*

*By chance, or nature's changing course untrimmed,*

(by William Shakespeare: Sonnet Number 18. 1564-1616. Source:

<https://poets.org/poem/shall-i-compare-thee-summers-day-sonnet-18>)

Judging from the meaning of the poem, lyric poetry can be classified into three namely: a) Cognitive Poetry, b) Expressive Poetry, c) Effective Poetry.

- a. Cognitive poetry is lyric poetry emphasizing the content of ideas or ideas of the poet. This poem is more concerned with themes that usually contain statements of ideas, wisdom, expressed in a slightly prosaic language style, which are more likely to have a single meaning.

Example: “(*with limited cognition*)

*How can this be? Thought the tree,*

*That so much life depends on me.... ”*

Poems by Lee Bates the title is *Depth of a Man*. From stanza 3 and line 1-3, Form ABC. The character of this poem is fun and posted in 2019.

(source: [https://www.poetrysoup.com/poem/depth\\_of\\_a\\_man\\_1100925](https://www.poetrysoup.com/poem/depth_of_a_man_1100925) )

- b. Expressive poetry is lyric poetry that shows a personal expression of the poet. This type of poetry shows fresh and original spontaneity. But sometimes it is difficult to digest because of the very personal or personal characteristics of the individual.

Example: “*Gangly Longfellow thoreau and thru...*

*Well stocked with*

*Wordsworth lx numbered yesteryear*

*Born as predicted by*

*Bubba's zayda longtime seer... ”*

This poems by Matthew Harris entitle is *Gangly Longfellow Thoreau and Thru*, From stanza 1 and line 1-4, form free verse. The character of poem is humorous, blessing, and expensive and posted in 2019. (Source:

<https://www.poetrysoup.com/poems/expensive>)

- c. Affective poetry is lyric poetry that emphasizes the importance of influencing the reader's feelings. This poem invites the reader to feel the poet's inner atmosphere, so that this type of poetry is often called a mood cution. The mood expressed by a poet is usually a feeling that is difficult to formulate, but can only be felt.

Example: “*you are an organic system,  
or you would not be capable of reading this,  
much less reflecting upon its possible merit  
for integrity with your own organic  
system...*”

This poem by Gerald Dillenbeck entitle is *Organic System*. From stanza 2 and line 1-6, form political verse. The character of poems is humanity, integrity, love, affective and posted in 2019. (source:

[https://www.potrysoup.com/poems\\_effective](https://www.potrysoup.com/poems_effective))

s

In terms of content, lyric poetry is divided into nine types, namely elegy, hymn, ode, epigram, humor, pastoral, idyll, satire, and parody.

- a. Elegy is a poem that contains the lamentation of someone's death. Elegy is usually written by poets immediately after someone's death occurred. The contents of this elegant poem are like the poet's wailing to the death of someone who remembers his services and his promises of the poet to the deceased.

Example: “*I meat to*

*But never did go looking for him, to buy him back  
And now my old guilt is flooding this twilit table*

*My guilt is ghosting the candles that...”*

(by Maxine Kumin: “Jack”. 2005. Source: [www.literarydevices.com/elegy/](http://www.literarydevices.com/elegy/))

- b. Hymn is a poem containing idol to God or even to the motherland. This poem usually has a great tone, solemn, and full of glory.

Example: *when I am dead and eulogized,*  
*Then just pretend I never lived.*  
*Assume I never crossed your path*  
*But have no doubt I never loved.*

(by John Dickinson: "When I am Dead" on May, 27<sup>th</sup> 2019. 1,1-4. Source:

[https://www.poetrysoup.com/poem/when\\_i\\_am\\_dead\)116680\)](https://www.poetrysoup.com/poem/when_i_am_dead)116680))

- c. Ode is a poem served with idol to a hero or a figure who is admired by the poet.

Example: *"there was a time when meadow, grove, and stream,*  
*The earth, and every common sight*  
*To me did seem*  
*Appareled in celestial light..."*

(by William Wordswothr: "Recollections of Early Childhood" on May 4<sup>th</sup>,

2015. Usually has a regular stanza, 2-4 line, length and rhyme scheme.)

Source:[https://examples.yourdictionary.com/poetry-examples\\_of\\_odes.html](https://examples.yourdictionary.com/poetry-examples_of_odes.html)

- d. Epigrams, poetry lyrics about teachings of life. Its nature is more teaching or patronizing with short poetry and ironic style.

Example: *"both robb'd of air, we both lie in one ground*  
*both whom one fire had brunt, one water drown'd"*

(by John Donne: "Hero and Leander" on January, 1896. 210. Source:

[www.luminarium.org/sevenlit/donnehero.htm](http://www.luminarium.org/sevenlit/donnehero.htm)

- e. Humor is poetry that is presented to find the effect of humor in the poem. this poem emphasizes its quality in terms of the poet's intelligence in processing words or playing with their contents.

Example: *:"the pudding it came quickly but I couldn't wait to leave,*  
*I choked on every mouthful, how my stomach it did heave*  
*So please take notice of my error in this horrendous day,*  
*If you order sticky toffee pudding be careful what you say!*

(by Jan Alison: "Just Dessert" on February, 2<sup>st</sup> 2014. Form rhyme.

[https://www.poetrysoup.com/poem/just\\_dessert\\_539642\)](https://www.poetrysoup.com/poem/just_dessert_539642)

- f. Idyll is a type of poem that contains songs about the life of a village, the hills, and the fields. This poem usually contains full of paintings about life and beautiful natural scenery, innocent people, and a very simple life.

Example: *"friend or foe we all are one*

*One is all, all is one:  
So lets not minus that!  
We all want to be together,...”*

(by Piercing Words: “One” on March, 12<sup>st</sup> 2018. Form idyll. Source:

[https://www.poetrysoup.com/poem/one\\_1033740](https://www.poetrysoup.com/poem/one_1033740))

- g. Pastoral is poetry lyrics that are presented in the form of a picture of the life of the shepherds or farmers in the fields. This poem is pitched or nostalgic, longing for pasture life at a young age.

Example: “*come live with me and be my love,  
And we will all the pleasure prove  
That hills and valleys, dale and field,  
And all the craggy mountains yield.  
There will we sit upon the rocks  
And see the shepherds feed their flocks,  
By shallow rivers, to whose falls  
Melodious birds sing madrigals.*

(by Christopher Marlowe: “The Passion Shepherd to His Love.” on May, 8<sup>th</sup>

2017. <https://www.quora.com/What-are-some-examples-of-pastoral-poetry>)

- h. Satire is a lyric poem containing ridicule with the intention to give criticism.

The tone of this poem is indeed humor, but because it contains criticism, this humor tone usually turns into a satire for those affected by the criticism.

Example: “*some say Vladimir Putin it rain*

*Yet others scoffed: “The man is but a fool.”  
The climate changers thought he’d gone insane  
The very folks who shout, “The Earth must cool!”  
Who teach their theories to your kids at school  
Their remedy’s to raise the carbon tax  
~ Boost government control up to the max*

(by Gerson Wolf: “Some Say He Made it Rain” on June, 2<sup>st</sup> 2019. Form

rhyme royal. Source: <https://www.poetrysoup.com/poem/satire>)

- i. Parody is a lyrical poem that contains ridicule, but is pointed out to certain works of art. In this type of poetry, the artwork that is targeted is usually manipulated meaning or meaning so as to achieve the effect of humor as well as ridicule against the artwork.

Example: “*shoo bear, don’t brother me,  
Shoo Bear, don’t brother me,  
Shoo Bear, don’t brother me,  
I don’t care to share your company...”*

(by Billy TheKidster: “Wildernes Trail Song” on August, 12<sup>st</sup> 2019. Source:  
[https://www.poetrysoup.com/poem/wildernes\\_trail\\_song\\_1172685](https://www.poetrysoup.com/poem/wildernes_trail_song_1172685))

## 5) Dramatic Poetry

Dramatic poetry expresses a certain atmosphere or certain events through the inner eyes of the character chosen by the singer. The attitude in dramatic poetry is the attitude of the character chosen by the poet who is usually expressed in a long monologue about the critical event or atmosphere he faces. The content of dramatic poetry is the character's analysis of the critical situation he faces so that the character's characteristics are clearly visible.

For instance:

*A dragon did Sir Donald Trump set out  
 To slay. But fortune did not shine on him  
 That day. A buzzing bee caused Trump to shout  
 “Go ‘way!”  
 And that is when the dragon had his say:*

(By Gershon Wolf: “Sir Donald Is Fired” on May, 9<sup>th</sup> 2019. 1,1-4. Form dramatic verse. Source: [https://www.poetrysoup.com/poem/sir\\_donald\\_is\\_fired\\_1178701](https://www.poetrysoup.com/poem/sir_donald_is_fired_1178701))

## 2. Definition of Satire

### a. Satire As Genre

Satire is a form of work that shows weakness in human behavior and antibiotic issues that are packaged in such a way as to be absurd, even ridiculous, which can therefore entertain and reach connoisseurs from the wider community.

Satire is also able to protect its creator from the possibility of being blamed for criticizing, because what is conveyed in satire is implicit. For this reason, satire becomes a powerful tool in rebellion during oppressive social and political times.

Canadian television critic and newspaper, John Doyle in Globe and Mail (in LeBoeuf: 2007: 23) says that "there are specific periods when satire is necessary. We've entered one of those times. "Globalization and advances in media technology allow international issues such as the injustices that occur can be enjoyed by citizens in various parts of the world. War on terrorism, issues of violence, injustice, and human rights violations in a country can be monitored by citizens in other parts of the world. It is at times like this that criticism is urgently needed. When the hand cannot reach, the writing can be sharper than a sword.

Criticism can be likened to various forms. satire can appear in media films, television shows, poems, short stories, or novels. With advances in media technology, satire is finding its place in more media. LeBoeuf (2007: 24) "satire is more alive today than ever before, finding outlets in literature, television, the internet, comics and cartoons".

In further development, satire is an artistic form used to criticize M.D Fletcher's special human behavior, the authors of several satire books refer to it as "verbal aggression in which some aspects of historical reality are exposed to ridicule". Meanwhile, the creator of the satire according to Max Beerbohm in LeBoeuf (2007) is "a fellow laying about him lustily, for the purpose of hurting, of injuring people who, in his opinion, ought to be hurt and injured." Beerbohm is

indeed intended to hurt the intended person by using various symbols that often have implicit meanings.

Swift (2016) states that satire refers to a genre literature which is often used by literary people as a smart weapon to expose cluster of ideas and peoples behavior into improvement. Satire exposes the absurdity of man or institution, breaking open the gap between the mask and the face. Examples of satire are Jonathan Swift's Gulliver's Travel which contains insults to the British and all human beings, Lewis's Babbit who attacks American businessmen, and Catch 22 by Heller's work that attacks the Air Forces of America.

b. Definition of Satire As Language Style

In the micro sense, satire is a style of language. A work is called satire because it uses this style of language. In particular, satire occupies the role of figurative language. According to Simpson (2003) satire is preeminent from of humor which, when successful: accomplishes simultaneously a number of humor function. Satire is as much common part of everyday spoken and written interaction as mu of the other easily recognizable humor practice.

From the various definitions above, it can be concluded that satire is an expression that makes a conclusion. Habits, or conditions, by using various rhetorical points such as sarcasm, irony, and parody.

c. Characteristics of Satire

Satire is quite difficult to recognize. To capture satire, an understanding of the context of the situation is needed. However, there are some features which mark expressions that contain satire., Which distinguish them from other types of expressions.

Dhyaningrum (in his 2016 study: 25) suggests satire characteristics, namely: 1) contains irony and tends to be hyperbolic, 2) uses wit or humor to make it look funny, 3) uses excessive exaggeration, 4) uses statements that are degrading or reducing certain effects, 5) using statements or quotes, 6) using specific vocabulary or criticizing, insinuating, mocking, and, 7) using idioms.

According to Simpson (2004: 71) the target satire is divided into four parts namely, episodic, personal, experiential, and textual. Part of the satire is described as follows.

- a. Episodic, which is a type of satire whose target is a particular condition, action or event that occurs in the community.
- b. Personal, that is the type of satire whose target is a particular individual which is shown to a person, especially the nature of stereotypes and human behavior.
- c. Experiential, that is the type of satire whose target is the aspect and experience of human nature that is permanent, as opposed to certain episodes and events.
- d. Textual, namely tie satire whose target is the language code as the targeted object.

Meanwhile, LeBoeuf in his dissertation (2007: 38) revealed that satire characteristics in general are as follows:

1) Contains criticism

Satire contains criticism about attitude, bad behavior, or ignorance, with the aim to lead to social change towards improvement.

Example: “*Americans today are quite polarized*

*All we do is complain and criticize*

*The rhetoric ramping ever upward, uncivilized*

*The ranting and the raving has us desensitized..”*

(by Gershon Wolf. “Mesmerize us” on May, 12<sup>th</sup> 2019. Form Rhyme.

Source: [https://www.poetrysoup.com/poem/mesmerize\\_us\\_1143754](https://www.poetrysoup.com/poem/mesmerize_us_1143754))

2) Ironic

Satire uses irony that is often conveyed in the form of humor, to show problems or behavior that is criticized.

Example: ”*kamehameha the Great King*

*Banded the islands by taking,*

*Foreign ills brought us mass killing,*

*Now takers are law0abiding..”*

(by William Kekaula. “Kemeahameha” August, 25<sup>th</sup> 2019. )

3) Implicit

Satire is not a blatant statement. The criticized target declines himself in satire in an absurd, exaggerated way, or out of his normal context.

Example: “*about all politicians we are very implicit;*

*Like Trump think they may be exquisite;*

*Normal not,*

*Should be shot.*

*When what they really have been is illicit.*

(by James Horn. “Implicit That They Are Exquisite” on May, 14<sup>th</sup> 2019.

Source:[https://www.poetrysoup.com/poem/implicit\\_that\\_they\\_are\\_exquisite\\_1144226](https://www.poetrysoup.com/poem/implicit_that_they_are_exquisite_1144226))

d. Types of Satire

According to Abrams (2012) there are two types of satire, formal satire and indirect satire. In formal satire the satiric persona speaks out directly used “I” to the listener or the other character of the work. Meanwhile in indirect satire the cast is in some other literary form than that direct address to the reader.

a) Formal satire

Formal satire has two types:

1) Horatian Satire

Horatian Satire of Horace is a type of Satire which the speaker is an urbane. Witty, and tolerant man of the world, who is moved more to wry amusement than to indignation at the spectacle of human folly, pretentiousness, hypocrisy, and who uses a relaxed and informal language to evoke from audience a wry smile at human fallings and absurdities.

Example: *They must be afraid...*

*to safe spaces the head out*

*where the sulk and they pout*

*they can't stand the beat*

*so the get of the kitchen*

*~enough of their bit-chin*

(by Gershon Wolf: “Waa Waa Warriors” on July, 15<sup>th</sup> 2019. Line 1-6. Form grook

source:[https://www.poetrysoup.com/poems\\_poets/poems\\_by\\_poets.aspx?ID=95854](https://www.poetrysoup.com/poems_poets/poems_by_poets.aspx?ID=95854)

## 2) Juvenalian Satire

Junvenalian Satire is a serious moralist who uses a dignified and public utterance to decry modes of vice and error which are no less dangerous because they are ridiculous, and who undertakes to evoke from readers contempt, moral indignation, or a disillusioned sadness at the aberration of humanity.

Example: “*moreover, I seem to be the wrong gender.*

*Assaulting sensibilities oh-so-tender... and*

*Lest I think I even stand a chance*

*Every one knows who wears the pants!”*

(by Gershon Wolf: “All The Disadvantages” on July, 14<sup>th</sup> 2019. Stanza 2, 1-4.

From acrostic.

Source:[https://www.poetrysoup.com/poems\\_poets/poems\\_by\\_poets.aspx?ID=95854](https://www.poetrysoup.com/poems_poets/poems_by_poets.aspx?ID=95854))

## b) Indirect Satire

Indirect satire only has one type, namely Menippean Satire. Menippean satire criticizes mental attitude rather than societal norms or specific individuals. This type of satire often ridicules single-minded people, such as bigots, misers, braggarts, and so on.

Example: “*he charmed the pants off Mr. Bush*

*Obama fell hard for him too*

*He's very close with Donald Trump*

*He'll lure the next President too*

(by Gersho Wolf: “A Man of Might and Sleigh” on July, 26<sup>th</sup> 2019. Stanza 3, line 1-4. Form rhyme.)

Source:[https://www.poetrysoup.com/poems\\_poets/poems\\_by\\_poets.aspx?ID=95854](https://www.poetrysoup.com/poems_poets/poems_by_poets.aspx?ID=95854)

#### e. The Function of Satire

1. Aggressive function, always mocking or making fun of the victim.
2. Social function, can serve to strengthen intra and inter-group ties, strengthen the cohesiveness of interpersonal relationships.
3. Intellectual function, which are based on absurdity, play on words and nonsense, give pleasure in temporary freedom from strict rules and relationality.

#### f. How Satire Attacks its Targets

Satire attacks her target through multiple objects. The double object is the target of satirical criticism which binds the external object of criticism. There are two parts to multiple objects. Multiple objects, which are targets of pure attack on the job. Externally from work is a model, which is the final target of attacks and the basis of intentional objects. Anything can be used as a model; individual, political system or just a collection of ideas. Intentional objects cannot only be incorporated into fiction, because that will reduce the work to become invective.

## B. Previous Relevant Study

Researchers who have examined satire in general in poetry and in literary research are as follows:

- a. Bungsu Ratih Puspita Rini in 2015 studied "Satire in the Javanese song lyrics by the Hip Hop Foundation". A research that emphasizes satirical style consisting of sarcasm, irony, and parody. In his research, Rini explained about the structure that formed nine song lyrics by the Jogja Hip Hop Foundation dominated by creating meaning in the form or orchestration or euphoric sounds in each phoneme ending, matrix form and satie utterance found in the various songs from Hip Hop Foundation so that many found the moral message that researchers get from the thesis.
- b. Gyimah (2013) in the research "Sonyika as Satirist: A Study of *The Trials of Brother Jero*". In this research, Gymah examined Sonyika as a satirist with reference to his play. The Trials of Brother Jero. Gymah conclude that if Sonyika effectively indulges in this criticism and successfully send him message across a satirist, it is because in addition to other things, Sonyika is able to handle irony, exaggeration and invective so well that he can situation audience interest though out the play while urging correction.
- c. Furthermore Chowdury (2014) in his thesis "Swift's Uses of Satire in Gulliver's Travels", Chowdury intended to analyze the multi faced satirist approach of Swift in Gulliver's Travels as a commentary on the eighteenth century England and beyond. Chowdury explored the appropriateness of

the genre in addressing the issues and showing how a reader of the novel can give its readers a comprehensive critical analysis of Swift's time and context.

- d. The last is Holbert (2013) in his research "Developing a Normative Approach to Political Satire: An Empirical Perspective", Holbert focused on a formal normative assessment of political satire. He summarized social scientific research on the influence of political satire within a democratic framework.

Research conducted by Bungsu Ratih Puspita Rini and Gymah with what was studied together studied aspects of satire language style but the research data sources were absolutely different.

The research equation carried out by Chowdury (2014) and Holbert (2013) what the author will study is to study the type of the satire style approach but the source of the research data is different. Therefore, researchers consider this thesis as feasible to proceed.

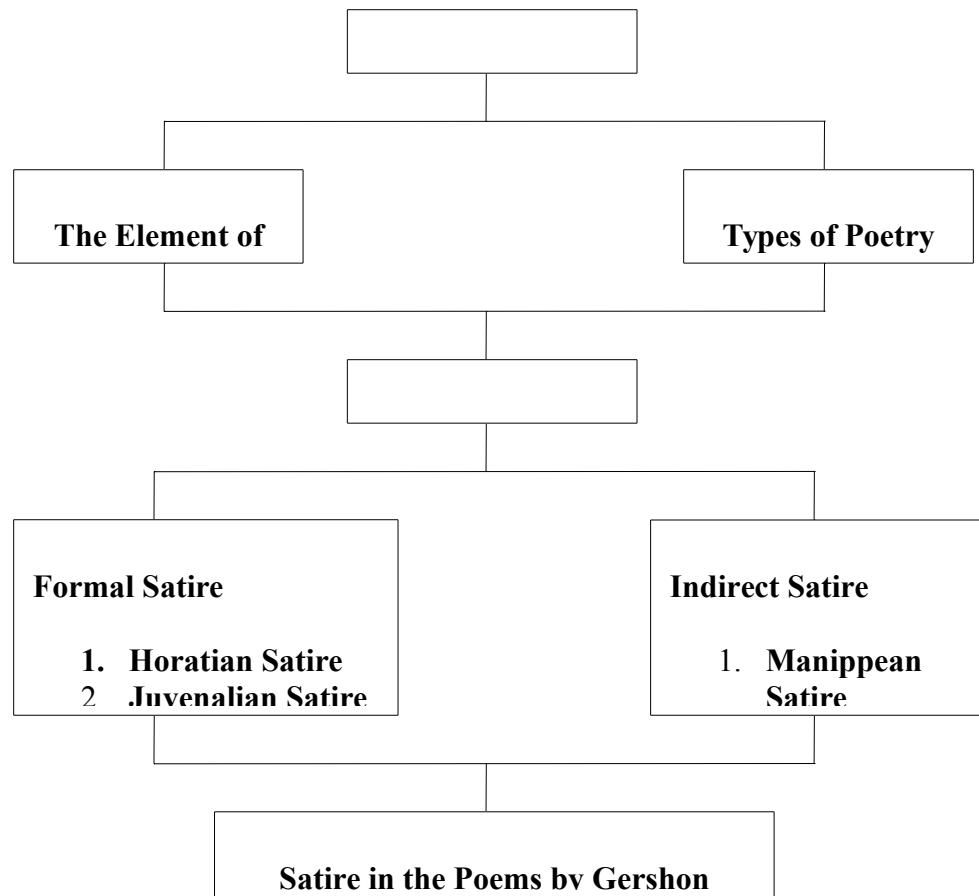
#### **D. Conceptual Framework**

Language as the main media used by the author in expressing all his imagination, feelings, and inner experiences into his composition. As a work that has genre and tension, literature is produced by the author's autonomy with a beautiful language presentation and contains aesthetic value. Literature was born

on the creation of a natural writer form of teaching and inner messages that are packaged using a separate language presentation by the author.

The style of language is used by the author in conveying the terms of the terms with their own meaning and style in order to achieve the author's desire for the inner reading and social conditions of the author. Literary language is presented in its own style by using variations of sentences, clauses, words, sounds, and figurative language to facilitate the distribution of messages to the reader, apart from being a literary social product, it cannot be separated from the author's social conditions.

As a work of high quality and contains aesthetic value. Poetry is presented in its own language which can be applied diction by the author. The anthology in Gershon Wolf's poetry is a language that is presented with its own language style. The researcher intends to study satire language style with the following conceptual framework.



**Figure 2.1 Conceptual Framework**  
**By Abrams (2012)**

## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH DESIGN

#### **A. Research Design**

The research method used is a qualitative description method. This research is oriented to the study of satire style in poetry by Gershon Wolf. Judging from the type of this research is library research because it uses written data taken by researchers from a collection of poems by Gershon Wolf.

According to John W. Creswell (2009) Qualitative research is a means for exploring and understanding the meaning individuals or groups ascribe to a social or human problem. In qualitative research, data is a source of theory or theory based on data. Categories and concepts are developed by researchers in the field. The theory can also be born and developed in the field. Field data is used to verify theories that arise in the field and are continually refined throughout the research process. Qualitative research is closely related to phenomena that occur permanently without the intervention of an experiment and artificial treatment.

#### **B. Source of Data**

The data source is the object from which the data is obtained which forms the basis for taking or place to obtain the required data. Thus, the source of the data in this study is Gershon Wolf's poem entitled "*All the Disadvantages*", "*Waa-Waa*

*Warriors*", "*A Man of Might and Sleight*" which he wrote in June 2019. The choice of Gershon Wolf's poem as a source of data is due to the following reasons:

- a. Gershon Wolf is an American poet whose poetry contains the style of satire language he tells.
- b. Poetry by Gershon Wolf is dominated by the style of satire which is very interesting.

### **C. Techniques of Collecting Data**

The data are collecting by applying the documentary technique. According to Bogdan and Biklin (2007) documents the informants write themselves or are written about them such as autobiographies, personal letters, diaries, memos, minutes from meetings, newsletters, policy documents, proposals, codes of ethics, statements of philosophy, yearbooks, news release, scrapbooks, letters to the editor. Documents divided into three namely personal documents, official document, and popular culture document.

The data was taken from official document, namely poems. The procedure for collecting the data were follows:

1. Searching the poem in the internet
2. Printing out the poem
3. Reading the whole poem to find out types of satire

4. Underlining it.

#### **D. Technique of Analyzing Data**

Analysis of the data used in this study is to use techniques by reducing the data and then analyze the data then draw conclusions based on the essence of the study. The stages can be described as follows:

1. Data identification stage, namely the stage for selecting, focusing, and quoting directly the data contained in Gershon Wolf's poem.
2. Data classification stage, namely the stage carried out by grouping data according to categories of types of satirical language styles in poetry by Gershon Wolf.
3. Data analysis stage, which is the stage for analyzing and interpreting data in accordance with existing data that is found during the research process.
4. The description / report stage, which describes the results of data analysis and concludes the results of the study in accordance with the formulation of the problem that is proposed or wants to be solved.

## CHAPTER IV

### DATA AND DATA ANALYSIS

#### **A. Data Collecting**

The data is inferred and taken from a poem by Gershon Wolf's. There are three poems taken: Waa Waa Warriors, All the Disadvantages, and A Man of Might and Sleight. The poems were presented in Appendix I. There are 14 data found in three poems by Gershon Wolf's and analyzed based on the type of innuendo concluded by M.H. Abrams. Three types of satire analyzed in this study include Horatian satire to found (5) data. For one example: “*they can't stand the beat, so they get out of the kitchen..*”, Juvenalian satire to found (3) data. For one example: “*lest I think I even stand a chance, every one knowa who wears the pants!*” and Manippean satire to found (6) data. For one example: “*the west doesn't know what he want..*”

#### **B. Data Analysis**

After identifying the data, the types of satire in the poetry by Gershon Wolf are clarified based on the types of satire by Abrams (2012). There are three types of allusions, namely: horati satire, juvenalian satire, and manippean satire.

##### 1. Horatian Satire

In this satire, horatian is dominant by criticizing some bad traits towards social through soft humor and light heart. Horatian satire is a very gentle allusion and is more often provoking entertainment than anger. Horatian humor ridicules

human follies. Horatian satire is witty, amusing, tolerant and, less harsh and abrasive. It is able to criticize the society by evoking humor and laughter. For the example is taken from Gershon Wolf's. The researcher only use word or sentences that have meaning or depend on the types of satire.

**Poem 1: Waa Waa Warriors**

*'when the going gets tough'*

*The tough gets going'*

*Why don't they stay?*

*They must be afraid...*

*To safe spaces the head out*

*Where they sulk and they pout*

*They can't stand the beat*

*So the get out of the kitchen*

*~enough of their bit-chin*

(by Gershon Wolf: July, 15<sup>th</sup> 2019.)

From the poem above, the poem quips about social life that does not want to know. From the poem explains when the situation has a problem or conflict, people prefer to look for safety or do not want to know what happens in social or social life. As in the sentence "*they can't stand the beat, so the get out of the kitchen*" which explains those who don't want to be with trials or with things that make it difficult, they are more safe looking not to get involved and pretend not to know so the writer preser 36 umorous words. In the poem sources of internet:[https://www.poetrysoup.com/poets/poems\\_by\\_poets.aspx?ID=95854](https://www.poetrysoup.com/poets/poems_by_poets.aspx?ID=95854)

## 2. Juvenalian Satire

This juvenalist insinuation is of a dominant or calmer, bitter, and angry nature, biting hard on the situation and people who speak find it difficult or unacceptable with this insinuation. Juvenalian satire is often described as dark or tragic rather than comic. It uses irony to highlight and combat the wrongdoings of public figures and institutions. It is distinguished from Horatian satire by the more hostile tone it takes towards its subjects. For this reason, it is often used in more serious political writing. An example is taken from the poem by Gershon Wolf. The researcher only uses words or sentences that have meaning or depend on the types of satire

### **Poems 2: All The Disadvantages**

*why I was cursed with this white skin  
 how can I ever possibly win  
 in a world of mandatory diversity  
 especially if I attend a university  
 moreover, I seem to be the wrong gender  
 assaulting sensibility oh-so-thunder... and  
 lest I think I even stand a chance  
 everyone knows who wears the pants!*

(by Gershon Wolf: July, 14<sup>th</sup> 2019)

From the poem above, here the writer tells about racism or gender or caste differences that occur in the community. Evidenced by the sentence "*why I was*

*cursed with this white skin".* Especially in the world of lectures. As if it felt like everyone had the same opportunity in education, not seeing visibility, the position or uniform used, and being a woman was not a mistake. In the poem sources of internet:[https://www.poetrysoup.com/poems\\_poets/poems\\_by\\_poets.aspx?ID=95854](https://www.poetrysoup.com/poems_poets/poems_by_poets.aspx?ID=95854)

### 3. Manippean Satire

In this type, satire manippean criticizes mental attitude compared to certain social or individual norms. This type often attacks single-minded people such as fanatics, misers, and so on. Manippean satire is less common than Juvenalian satire or Horatian satire, though it is the oldest types satire. Manippean satire target mindset or worldviews instead of targeting specific people. There is considerable overlap between Horatian and Manippean satire, since both often target people's stupidity or vices rather than targeting specific people, though the tone of Manippean satire is often harsher, like Juvenalian satire. The example is taken from Gershon Wolf's poem A Man of Might and Sleigh. The researcher only use word or sentences that have meaning or depend on the types of satire.

#### **Poem 3: A Man of Might and Sleight**

*First he conquered Georgia*

*Then he took Crimea*

*He's foothold in Iran and Syria*

*Soon he'll have venezuela*

*he charmed the pants off Mr. Bush*

*Obama fell hard for him too  
 he's very close with Donald Trump  
 he'll lure the next President too*  
 (by Gershon Wolf: July, 27<sup>th</sup> 2019)

From this verse the poem explains or depicts someone who is able to conquer the political world with his strategy and persuade the top brass and win the hearts of State officials with his strategy which is a temptation that can make the western world believe him. In the poem sources of internet:[https://www.poetrysoup.com/poems\\_poets/poems\\_by\\_poets.aspx?ID=95854](https://www.poetrysoup.com/poems_poets/poems_by_poets.aspx?ID=95854).

**Poems 3: A Man of Might and Sleight**  
*what's he after, you may ask  
 is it world domination*

*the west doesn't know what he want  
 his strategy is flirtation*

(by Gershon Wolf: July, 27, 2019. Stanza 4 and line 1-4)

This poem is a continuation of the poem entitle “A Man of Might and Sleight” in stanza 4 and line 1-4. From the phrase “*the west does not know what he wants, his strategy is flirtation*” which explains that western people do not know what is wanted by someone named Vlandmir Putin so that the rulers he seduced will not understand the strategy he uses to get what he wants.

### C. Research Findings

In this study found all kinds of satire in poems by Gershon Wolf. His poetry is “Waa Waa Warriors”, “All the Disadvantages”, and “A Man of Might and Sleight”. They were three types of satire. The data of this study are relevant to the theory proposed by M.H. Abrams namely horatian satire, juvenalian satire, and manippean satire. So, from the type of adjustment contained in the satire associated with the contents of the poem written.

The first is a type of satire horatian. This satire horatian refers to criticism through tenderness or humor. For example in the poem Waa Waa Warriors "*they can't stand the beat, so the get out of the kitchen*" which means those who do not care about the trials of the community or the things that make it difficult, they are more safe looking not to get involved and pretend not to know.

The second is juvenalian satire. Juvenalian satire refers to bitter, harsh criticism. For example "*why I was cursed with this white skin*", "*lest I think I even stand a chance everyone knows who wears the pants!*" That is, tell about racism or gender or caste differences that occur in the community. Especially in the world of lectures. As if it felt like everyone had the same opportunity in education, not facing caste, the position or uniform used, and being a woman was not a mistake.

The third is manippean satire which refers to criticism of mental attitude compared to social norms. For example, "*he charmed the pants off Mr. Bush, Obama fell hard for him too, he's very close to Donald Trump, he'll lure the next President too*" which explains someone who is able to conquer the political world with his strategy and persuade the top brass and take the hearts of State officials

with his strategy which is a temptation which can make the western world trust him.

## **CHAPTER V**

### **CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION**

#### **A. Conclusion**

After analyzing the data, the researcher conclude that:

- a. There is a type of satire used by Gershon Wolf in these poems. there are horatisatre, juvenalian satire, and manippean satire. Namely horror satire there are 4 data, juvenalian satire there are 3 data, and manippean satire there are 7 data.
- b. Based on the analysis, researchers found how Gershon Wolf used satire in his poem. Gershon Wolf uses insinuation with many things. From irony, comparison and humor to criticize and insinuate something. First is the type of satie horatian. Example: "they can not stand the beat, so the get out of the kitchen" means, they can not stand the trials or conflicts that exist, so they choose to take a way out more or run away. The second is the Juvenalian satire type. Example "lest I think I even stand a chance, every knows who wears the pants!" That is, he feels everyone has the same position as taking education, not looking at caste, position, and clothing worn ". The third is the Manippean satire type: "Obama fell hard for him, he is very close with Donald Trump" meaning, government officials from other countries also do not know what the strategy or temptation he promised without knowing the true meaning of the temptation. So, this is the meaning of poetry written by

Gershon Wolf in his poem which is full of various meanings from the type of satire itself.

### **B. Suggestion**

In this opportunity, the author wants to give advice that might be useful or useful for students, teachers, and all people in this research.

1. It is recommended that students learn more about innuendo to get a clear understanding and a deep understanding.
2. It is recommended for the reader to conduct research with detailed analysis to get an in-depth understanding of the meaning of innuendo.
3. This finding is very important to be understood and guided by English and literature teacher and lecture in order to be able to ad insight into satire majors in literary works especially in poetry.
4. Teacher and lectures can be creative in designing learning using old poetry as a references in learning to wr 42 using satire speech, so that the learning of language style is more interesting and does not seem monotonous.
5. Next, other researchers should examine of figurative language using different object to increase the knowledge of the writer and reader.

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## **APPENDIX I**

### **Waa Waa Warriors**

‘when the going gets tough

The tough gets going’

Why don’t they stay?

They must be afraid...

To safe spaces the head cut

Where they sulk and they pout

They cant stand the beat

So the get out of the kitchen

~enough of their bit-chin

## **All The Disadvantages**

W hy was I cursed with this white skin

H ow can I ever possibly win

I n a world of mandatory diversity

E specially if I attend a university

M oreover, I seem to be te wrong gender

A ssaulting sensibility oh-so-tender... and

L est I think I even stand a chance

E very one knows who wears the pants!

## **A Man of Might and Sleight**

Arose a man of might and sleight

From the Russian heartland

He gives the world quite a fright

His name: Vlandimir Putin

First he conquered Georgia

Then he took Crimea

He's a foothold in Iran and Syria

1

Soon he'll have Venezuela

He Charmed the pants off Mr. Bush

Obama fell hard for him too

He's very close with Donald Trump

He'll lure the next President too

What's he after, you many ask

Is it world domination

The west doesn't know what he want

~his strategy is flirtation.

## **APPENDIX II**

### **Waa Waa Warriors**

‘when the going gets tough

The tough gets going’

(*Why don’t they stay?*)

1

(*They must be afraid...*)

2

To safe spaces the head cut

Where they sulk and they pout

(*They cant stand the beat* )

3

(*So the get out of the kitchen*)

4

(~*enough of their bit-chin*)

5

## All The Disadvantages

*(Why was I cursed with this white skin)*

1

H ow can I ever possibly win

I n a world of mandatory diversity

E specially if I attend a university

M oreover, I seem to be the wrong gender

Assaulting sensibility oh-so-tender... and

*(L est I think I even stand a chance)*

2

*(E very one knows who wears the pants!)*

3

## **A Man of Might and Sleight**

Arose a man of might and sleight

From the Russian heartland

He gives the world quite a fright

His name: Vlandimir Putin

First he conquered Georgia

Then he took Crimea

*(He's a foothold in Iran and Syria)*

1

Soon he'll have Venezuela

*(He Charmed the pants off Mr. Bush)*

2

*(Obama fell hard for him too)*

3

*(He's very close with Donald Trump)*

4

*(He'll lure the next President too)*

5

What's he after, you many ask

Is it world domination

*(The west doesn't know what he want)*

6

~his strategy is flirtation.

### APPENDIX III

No .	Poem/Syair	Horatian Satire	Juvenalian Satire	Manippean Satire
1	why don't the stay?	✓		
2	They must be afraid...	✓		
3	They can't stand the beat	✓		
4	So the get out of the kitchen	✓		
5	Enough of their bit-chin	✓		
6	Why was I cursed with thus white skin		✓	
7	Lest I think I even stnd a chance		✓	
8	Every one knows who wear the pants		✓	
9	He's foothold in Iran and Syria			✓
10	He Charmed the pants off Mr. Bush			✓
11	Obama fell hard for him too			✓
12	He's very close with Donlad Trump			✓
13	He's lure the next President too			✓
14	The west doesn't know what he want			✓



Form K-1

Kepada Yth : Bapak Ketua/Sekretaris  
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NPM : 1502050113  
Pro. Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
Kredit Kumulatif : 154 SKS IPK = 3,39

Persetujuan Ket/Sekret, Prog. Studi	Judul Yang Diajukan	Disahkan oleh Dekan Fakultas
✓ 16/09/2018	Satire in Indonesia Lawak Klub	
	Student Learning Styles in Reading Comprehension	
	The Used of Collocation in English Textbook for Grade XI of Junior High School	

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Judul	Diterima
Satire in Indonesia Lawak Klub	 14/3 - 2019

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Disetujui oleh  
Dosen Pembimbing

Dra. Diani Syahputri, M.Hum

Medan, 06 Maret 2019  
Hormat Pemohon,

Sasmita Wulandari



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Form K-2

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Sebagai Dosen Pembimbing Proposal/Risalah/Makalah/Skripsi saya.

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Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Judul Penelitian : Satire in Indonesia Lawak Klub.

Pembimbing : Dra. Diani Syahputri, M.Hum

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  4. Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan :
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Menjadi

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**Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum**

Medan, 23 Juli 2019  
Hormat saya

**Sasmita Wulandari**

Diketahui Oleh :

Dosen Pembahasan

**Rini Ekayati, S.S., M.A**

Dosen Pembimbing

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Judul Proposal : Satire in Indonesia Lawak Klub

No	Masukan dan Saran
Judul	✓
Bab I	Background of the study, scope and limitation
Bab II	Review of literature, conclusion
Bab III	Research Design.
Lainnya	References.
Kesimpulan	<input type="checkbox"/> Disetujui <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ditolak <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Disetujui Dengan Adanya Perbaikan

Dosen Pembahas

(Dini Ekyayani, S.S., M.A.)

Dosen Pembimbing

(Dra. Diant Syahputri, M.Hum)

Panitia Pelaksana

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Sekretaris

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Proposal yang diajukan oleh mahasiswa di bawah ini:

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Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
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Sudah layak diseminarkan.

Medan, 20 Mei 2019

Pembimbing

Dra. Diani Syahputri, M.Hum



### **LEMBAR PENGESAHAN HASIL SEMINAR PROPOSAL**

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N.P.M : 1502050113

Prog. Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Judul Proposal : Satire in the Poems by Gershon Wolf

Pada Kamis, tanggal 23 bulan Mei tahun 2019 sudah layak menjadi proposal skripsi.

Medan, 23 Juli 2019

Disetujui oleh:

Dosen Pembahas



Rini Ekayati, S.S., M.A

Dosen Pembimbing



Dra. Diani Syahputri, M.Hum

Diketahui oleh  
Ketua Program studi



Mandra Saragih S.Pd., M.Hum



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Prog. Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Judul Proposal : Satire in the Poems by Gershon Wolf

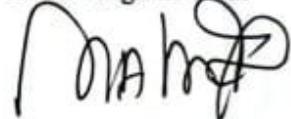
Benar telah melakukan seminar proposal skripsi pada hari Kamis, tanggal 23 bulan Mei, tahun 2019.

Demikianlah surat keterangan ini dibuat untuk memperoleh surat izin dari fakultas.

Atas kesediaan dan kerja sama yang baik, kami ucapkan terima kasih.

Medan, Juli 2019

Ketua Program Studi



**Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum**



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Judul Proposal : Satire in the Poems by Gershon Wolf

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Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

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Bisa mengirim surat ini agar disertakan  
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di-  
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Wa ba'du, semoga kita semua sehat wal'afiat dalam melaksanakan kegiatan-aktifitas sehari-hari, sehubungan dengan semester akhir bagi mahasiswa wajib melakukan penelitian/riset untuk pembuatan skripsi sebagai salah satu syarat penyelesaian Sarjana Pendidikan, maka kami mohon kepada Bapak/Ibu Memberikan izin kepada mahasiswa untuk melakukan penelitian/riset di Pustka Bapak pimpin. Adapun data mahasiswa kami tersebut sebagai berikut :

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Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
Judul Penelitian : Satire in the Poems by Gershon Wolf.

Demikian hal ini kami sampaikan, atas perhatian dan kesediaan serta kerjasama yang baik dari Bapak kami ucapkan terima kasih.

Wa'alaikumssalam Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh.



\*\* Pertinggal \*\*



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Kepala Unit Pelaksana Teknis (UPT) Perpustakaan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara dengan ini menerangkan :

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**NPM : 1502050113**  
**Univ./Fakultas : UMSU/ Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan**  
**Jurusan/P.Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris/ S1**

adalah benar telah melakukan kunjungan/penelitian pustaka guna menyelesaikan tugas akhir / skripsi dengan judul :

*"Satire in The Poems by Gershon Wolf"*

Demikian surat keterangan ini diperbuat untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Medan, 24 Muharram 1441 H  
24 September 2019 M

Kepala UPT Perpustakaan,



# 19.Sasmita\_Wulandari.docx

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