FIGURES OF SPEECH IN MUSTOFA BISRI'S POETRY *KAU INI BAGAIMANA ATAU AKU HARUS BAGAIMANA* AND IT'S SOCIAL IMPLICATION

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ABSTRACT

Surbakti, Siti Rahma H. 1502050115. Figures of Spech in Mustofa Bisri's Poetry *Kau Ini Bagaimana atau Aku Harus Bagaimana.* **Skripsi : English education Program of Teachers' Training and Education. University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara. Medan. 2019.**

The research deals with Figures of Speech in Mustofa Bisris's Poetry *Kau Ini Bagaimana atau Aku Harus Bagaimana* an It's Social Implication. The data were analyzed based on 15 types of Figures of Speech as suggested by Christina Alm Arvus (2003). The objectives of this study were to describe the types of figures of speech found, the use of figures of speech, and describe the social implication found in Mustofa Bisri's Poetry *Kau Ini Bagaimana atau Aku Harus Bagaimana.* The scope of this study was focused on the kinds figures of speech identified in the text of Mustofa Bisris' Poetry *Kau Ini Bagaimana atau Aku Harus Bagaimana* and It's Social Implication. This research used qualitative design. The sources of data were from Mustofa Bisris' Poetry *Kau Ini Bagaimana atau Aku Harus Bagaimana.* The instrument in this study was interview and document. The samples was derived by website and use 20 persons as samples to find out the social implication. there were 52 figures of speech with 9 types of figers of speech, they were 2 for metaphor (3.8%), 8 for oxymoron (15.4%), 2 for hyperbole (3.8%), 3 for symbolic language (5.8%), 21 for polysemy (40.4%) , 3 for synecdoche (5.8%), 9 for alliteration (17.3%), 1 for parallelism (1.9%), 3 for chiasmus (5.8%) and the last was there were seven sentence that did not use any kind of figures of speech. The use of figures of speech was categorized by Tropes and Schemes, this poetry dominantly (75%) use Tropes, they were: metaphor, oxymoron, hyperbole, symbolic language, polysemy, synecdoche, and also there were schemes (25%) which consist of three types of figures of speech, they were: alliteration, parallelism, and chiasmus. The social implication of this poetry is 25% of this poetry consisted of "SARA" and drive people view about economic and politic into the bad assumption.

Keywords: figures of speech, poetry, Mustofa Bisri, social implication.

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بِسْمِ اللهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

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In writing this thesis entitled "Figures of Speech in Mustofa Bisri's Poetry *Kau Ini Bagaimana atau Aku Harus Bagaiman* and It's Social Implication". With purpose for submitting in partial fulfillment of the requirement for degree in study program of English Department, there were so many obstacles faced the researcher can certainly without help for many people, especially the following people, it might be possible for her to finish it. Thus, the researcher would like to express her thanks first to her beloved parents Asnawi Surbakti and Amrina for their pray, advise, courage, moral, and financial support from she born until forever. May Allah SWT always bless them.

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Hopefully the findings of this research are expected to be useful for those who read this thesis and interested to the topics.

Finally, the researcher realizes that this thesis is still far from being perfect in spite of the fact she has done his best completing this work. Therefore, constructive criticism, comments, suggestions are welcomed for further improvement of this thesis.

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Medan,   August 2019
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. The Background of The study

Communication is the way for people to express what human want, what human need, and what human want to do. People as the social human being, they show their expression, opinion, suggestion, or idea by language in their social life.

Language is a certain medium in the daily communication. People can use language as a tool for self expression, as a communication tool or as a tool for integration and social adaptation. People can use language in the literal meaning, but they also can use language in the figurative meaning. Some people use literal language to express their own feeling but some people use figurative language to tell the others their emotion.

The use of language in human life is as a symbol of sound in the instrument of utterance. There are many way to show their feeling even in writing or speaking. However we needs media in every styles of communication, such as speech, drama, prose, poetry, etc. One of examples of the media is by written literary work. People can conveying, expressing their opininon, thought and idea, argument and meaning by the literary work. People also can create an indirectly communication in literary work by figurative language to make the words more interesting with the meaning and critical thinking. One of the example literary work is poetry, most of the people use poetry as their tool to express their emotion.

The use of figures of speech in the poetry to make the sentences more interesting and can be the memorable words in the society.Figures of speech used torearranged syntax and the dominance of prosodic features (except in free verse) to make the inflict in poetry to others literal words such as prose.

In the words of (Laurence and Thomas, 1992), "Poetry might be defined as a kind of language that says more intensely than ordinary language". Based on that view, we can take that poetry should be part of language to make the words become meaningful than the literal meaning. Poetry also can become a tool to express personal feeling because the words of the poetry contained with many symbols that have messeges in every sentences. Because of that, according to (Laurence and Thomas, 1992) said that "Poetry is universal language used by the poets to express their ideas in beautiful words". It's mean that poetry should use the great or beautiful words to express the author's feeling.

To complete this view, in the words of Gautam (2014) "A figures of speech is a way of saying something other than the literal meaning, it adds extra dimensions to language and reveals one thing bye relating it to something else". It's mean that figures of speech is kind of tool to said a sentence in non-literal meaning. It puts extra norm in language and show something that connecting to others words.

For examples: "Tanah air mata tanah tumpah darahku"…(Sutardji Calzoum Bachri)

The figurative meaning of that sentence is, the place that he lived is the place that he fought. The kind of figures of speech in that sentence is personification. In the words of Mc Arthur (1992:764-765)"It has been regarded as both afigure in its

own right and as an aspect of metaphorinwhich non-human is identified with human." Because of that its called personification.

The one of the most popular author of poetry is K.H. Mustofa Bisri. He is a person who really cares with the better world. He shows his expression by using poetry and novel. The one of his most popular poetry is *Kau Ini Bagaimana atau Aku Harus Bagaimana*. This poetry show his feeling about the goverments in Indonesia. Regarding to his poetry, he puts so many figures of speech to express his emotions, because words are the stronger device to changes something wrong that happened. Logan (2010:73):

> "Today in our technocrat society, it is the question that we are able to address with our science and technology that is the ultimate reality and hence is given first priority. The more complicated problems involving human emotions, the existence of which many technocrats try to deny, are often ignored or treated in an extremely superficial manner".

Based on this background, the writer would like to analyze the figures of speech that used in Mustafa Bisri's poetry *Kau Ini Bagaiman atau Aku Harus Bagaimana*.Actually, figurative meaning can be the problems for the readers because not all of the readers can figure out the messegaes in the poetry lyrics. Knowing the representative in every sentences in that poetry to find out the social impact based on his poetry.

B. Identification of the Problem

The problems of this research were identified as follows:

1. Identifying the use of figures of speech that used in Mustafa Bisri's poetry *Kau Ini Bagaiman atau Aku Harus Bagaimana.*

2. Finding out the messeges in Mustafa Bisri's poetry *Kau Ini Bagaiman atau Aku Harus Bagaimana.*

3. The impact in the social life because of the Mustafa Bisri's poetry *Kau Ini Bagaiman atau Aku Harus Bagaimana*

C. Formulation of the Problem

The problem of this study were formulated as follows:

1. What types of figures of speech are used in Mustafa Bisri's poetry *Kau Ini Bagaiman atau Aku Harus Bagaimana*?

2. How are the figures of speechused in Mustafa Bisri's poetry *Kau Ini Bagaiman atau Aku Harus Bagaimana*?

3. What is the social implication from Mustofa Bisri's poetry *Kau Ini Bagaiman atau Aku Harus Bagaimana*?

D. The Objectives of the Problem

In relation to the problems, the objectives of this study are:

1. To find out the types of figures of speech are used in Mustafa Bisri's poetry *Kau Ini Bagaiman atau Aku Harus Bagaimana.*

2. To describe the use of figures of speech in Mustafa Bisri's poetry *Kau Ini Bagaiman atau Aku Harus Bagaimana.*

3. To find out the social implication from Mustofa Bisri's poetry *Kau Ini Bagaiman atau Aku Harus Bagaimana.*

E. Scope and Limitation

This research was focused on the kinds of figures of speech that used in Mustafa Bisri's poetry *Kau Ini Bagaiman atau Aku Harus Bagaimana* according to the Christina Alm- Arvius (2003) about figures of speech that consists of fifteen types and finding what is the dominant figures of speech that used in that poetry to know it's social implication.

F. The Significance of Study

The expected benefits from the results of this study were:

1. Theoretically,

   The finding of the study are expected to:

   (1) Enrich horizon in theories of applied linguistic and,

   (2) Become a reference for further studies.

2. Practically

   This research can be used as a reference for further research and can make the speakers understand about the impact by using figures of speech.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Theoritical Framework

1. Semantics

Linguistic is a study that discuss about language. Actually, both Semantics and Pragmatics are discuss about meaning, but the defferences between both of them is the standpoint.Based on John I saeed (2016:3):

> "Linguistic description has different levels of analysis. Phonology is the study of what sounds a language has and how these sounds combine to form words, syntax is the study of how words can be combined into sentences, and semantics is the study of the meanings of words and sentences."

John I saeed (2016:3) states: "Semantics is the study of meaning communicated through language". Semantic is the study that discuss about meaning even its in verbal-non verbal communication or sign and language. Mc Arthur (1992:914) states: "Semantics in linguistics, the study of the meaning of words and sentences, their denotations, connotations, implications, and ambiguities".

2. Meaning

Meaning in semantics is understanding a sentence through linguistic meaning. Mc Arthur (1992:647) said that: "meaning is the purport or message conveyed by words, phrases, sentences, signs, symbols, and like semantics meansthe study of meaning".Actually, idea that exists and coded inlanguage are the meaning of meaning.

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In the words of Leech (1993:9), "some people would like semantics to persue the study of meaning in a wide sense of all that is communicated by language". Its mean the meaning of a sentence is really important to know what is the people want to tell. According to Leech (1992), there seven types of meaning, they are:

1. Conceptual Meaning (denotative or cognitive meaning) : widely assumed to be the central factor in linguistic communication. It can be shown to be integral to the essential functioning of language.
2. Connotative Meaning: the communicative value an expression has by virtue of what it refers to, over and above its purely conceptual meaning.
3. Social and Affective Meaning: a piece of language conveys about social circumstances of its use.
4. Reflected and Collocative Meaning: the meaning which arises in cases of multiple conceptual meaning, when one sense of a word forms part of our response to another sense. Consist of the association a word acquires on account of the meanings of words which occure in its environtment.
5. Associative meaning: It's a summary term, we need employ nothing more sophisticated than an elementary "associationist" theory of mental connections based upon contiguities of experience.
6. Thematic Meaning: the messege from the speakers or the wrter were organized by the message in the term of ordering, focus and emphasis.
7. Intended and Interpreted Meaning: the difference between both of that is Intended is the meaning of the mind speaker when they speak and Interpreted is the meaning of the mind listener when they received the message.

3. **Literal and Non-Meaning**

   3.1 Literal Meaning

   Literal meaning is the meaning of a sentence that based on the factual or accurate meaning, usually describing the sentence by their own meaning or based on what is the dictionary said. According to Mc Arthur (1992:615), "Literal is a term traditionally opposed to figurative meaning and metaphorical". Abrams

(2012:130) rightly says, " The standard meaning, as opposed to its meaning in the figurative use, is called the literalmeaning". For examples: (a) I go to the school by motorcycle (b) What is your name (c) I am hungry

Regarding on the examples, there is no ambiguous words in the sentence. All of the meaning in the sentence is the real meaning of the sentence. In the words of Leech (1981:10) "if a speaker speaks literally, there will be no important difference between the linguistic meaning and speaker meaning".

3.2 Non-Literal Meaning

Non-Literal meaning is the meaning of a sentence that out of the literal meaning or the real meaning. According to John I Seed (2016:14), "Non-Literal meaning uses of language traditionally called figurative and are described by a host of rhetorical terms including metaphor, irony, metonymy, synecdoc, hyperbole, and litotes". For examples: (a) I can see the stars in your smile. (b) I love you to the moon and back. (c) He killed me by his words

Through the examples, the differences between literal and non literal meaning is very clear. The examples of Non-Literal meaning have their own meaning that out of the literal meaning, comparing the real object with another thing.

Non-Litetal mening or as know as Figurative meaning, usually described by poetry, poem, novel or etc.Abrams (2012:130) rightly says, "Figurative language is a conspicuous departure from what competent users of a language apprehend as the standard meaning of words, or else the standard order of words, in order to achieve

some special meaning or effect."In the other words, abrams (2012:130) says, "Figures are sometimes described as primarily poetic, but they are integral to the functioning of language and indispensable to all modes of discourse". Because of that poetry use figures of speech in the sentences.

Gray (2008:120) points out, "Any form of expression or grammar which deviates from the plainest expression of meaning is designated a figure of speech". Supporting this view, Mc Arthur (1992:402) writes. "In classical rhetoric and poetics there is an inherent contrast between *figurative* or ornamental usage on the one hand and *literal* or plain and conventional usage on the other; in this contrast, figures of speech are regarded as embellishments that deviate from the 'ordinary' uses of language".

4. **Figures of Speech**

Figures of speech is the style of a sentence that people use in their sentence. Abrams (2012:130) points out, "Figures of speech, or "rhetorical figures," or schemes (from the Greek word for "form"), in which the departure from standard usage is not primarily in the meaning of the words, but in the order or syntactical pattern of the words."In the word of Mc Arthur (1992:) says, "figures of speech is a rhetorical device that achieves a special effect by using words in distinctive ways". According to Christina Alm Arvius, there are fifteen classification of figures of speech, they are: metaphor, simile, personification, oxymoron, hyperbole, symbolic, polysemy, homonymy, metonymy, synecdoc and meronymy alliteration, sound symbolic, parallelism and chiasmus.

4.1 Metaphore

Metaphore is one of the kinds of figures of speech that a metaphorical language which compares one thing with another directly. In the words of Mc Arthur (1992:653) says, "metaphore is a figure of speech which concisely compares two things by saying that one is the other".According to Christina Alm Arvius (2003:87), "metaphor is the most widely recognized and discussed type of trope". Methapore is describing systematic sense relations between established language and contructs, and incidental compositional strings containing such elements and patterns.

The use of metaphore is to make a variation in a sentence. In the words of kennedy (1978), "Metaphor is the use of an expression which means or describes one thing or idea using words usually used of something else with very similar qualities without using the word "as" or "like"". Abrams (2012:130) points out, "In a metaphor, a word or expression that in literal usage denotes one kind of thing is applied to a distinctly different kind of thing, without asserting a comparison."It's mean that meataphore is describing something withoot the conjunction words to explain the sentence. For examples : "heart of stone" (instead of saying "the heart is cold like a stone").

4.2 Simile

Simile is a figure of speech that comparing two different objects. According to Christina Alm Arvius (2003:125), "Simile is a trope which like metaphore describes one thing by comparing it with another, suggesting similarities between

then, although they are also clearly different". Based on Kennedy (1978) statement that simile is a comparison of two unlike things, typically by some connective, usually use "like", "as", "than", or "resamble". Its seems like abrams (2012:130) says, "In a simile, a comparison between two distinctly different things is explicitly indicated by the word "like" or "as."". For examples : (a) His heart is like a rainbow. (b) as green as Emerald.

4.3 Personification

Personification is figure of speech that comparing the real object with a thing. Christina Alm Arvius (2003:129) rightly says, "Personification is metaphor of a particular type means that examples of personification share some specific, additional characteristic that is not to be found in all metaphor". In the words of Mc Arthur (1992:764-765)"Personification has been regarded as both a figure in its own right and as an aspect of metaphor inwhich non-human is identified with human." According to Abrams (2012:132), "Personification, or in the Greek term, prosopopeia, in which either an inanimate object or an abstract concept is spoken of as though it were endowed with life or with human attributes or feelings (compare pathetic fallacy).

For example: Tsunami kills most of the people.

The words of *kills* is as a symbol of a characteristic of human being that is inanimate as though it were human being. According to Christina Alm Arvius (2003:129), "Personification describes something that is not human as though it could feel, think, act, live, or die in the same way as people".

4.4 Oxymoron

Oxymoron is a Paradoxical combination of words or expressions with opposite, that is more or less straightforwardly antonymic sense (Christina Alm Arvirus (2003:134)). Mc Arthur (1992:739) states: A term in rhetoric for bringing opposites together in a compact paradoxical word or phrase: *bittersweet;be cruel to be kind; a cheerful pessimist.* The term is often used for social comment, both humorously or cynically (such as calling *militaryintelligence* a contradiction in terms). In the words of Abrams (2012:267), "If the paradoxical utterance conjoins two terms that in ordinary usage are contraries, it is called an oxymoron".

For examples : "*She is the only man* around here"

Based on the example, the words of "she is the only man" in that sentence is not refers to a girl, but that is opposite of the word, that is a boy who is joined with a group of girl.

4.5 Hyperbole

Hyperbole is a figure of speech which the statements are exaggerated. Exaggeration is very common in langue. It is usually use in poetry or poem. In the words of Mc Arthur (1992:491), "Hyperbole is a rhetorical term from for exaggeration or overstatement, usuallydeliberate and not meant to be taken (too) literally". According to Abrams (2012:166), "Hyperbole is bold overstatement, or the extravagant exaggeration of fact or of possibility"

For example: (a) My money so tall that my Barbie gotta climbed it. (b) A flood of tears.

4.6 **Symbolic Language**

Symbolic is the stage after the acquisition of language (Abrams (2012:324)). Christina Alm Arvius (2003:137) states : Symbolic language use the uasually literal or least non-figurative sense of words and composite strings are retained, although they also associate to other conception, often of an intangible kind.

For example: Someone had painted a *swastika* on their door.

The word of swastika refers to an old pictoral sign that is foung in many ancient cultures that notaben in India and it is represented the sun. it's mean that swastika is a symbol of something.

4.7 Polysemy

Polysemy is a multiple meaning. Mc Arthur (1992:795) pointed out, "Polysemy is a term in linguistic for words or other items of language with two or more sense". In the words of Christina Alm Arvius (2003:141), "Polyseme can be clearly distinct in some applications, but they can also overlap in an inconspicuous and natural way in actual utterances".

For example: (a) A man is an adult human being. (b) I now pronounce you man and wife. The word of "man" in that sentences have different meanings. Man in the first sentence refers to an adult boy, and "man" in the second sentence refers to husband. Although that both of the sentence used "man" in theis sentence, the meaning of each sentences are different.

4.8 **Homonym**

Abrams (2012:325) points out, "Homonym is very similar in sound, but are sharply diverse in significance". According to Mc Arthur (1992:483), "Homonym is one of two or more words that are identical in sound or spelling but different in meaning. There are three kinds: those that sound and look alike".

For example: (a) I picked the flowers. (b) Put the floor into the bucket. The words of "flower" and "floor" has the same sound but different meaning.

4.9 Metonymy

Christina Alm Arvius (2003:153) states: "Metonymy usually considered the two main types of tropes in verbal langue, but the former has received much more attention in scholarly, or scientific circles". In the words of Mc Arthur (1992:656), "A figure of speech which designates something by the name of something associated with it: *the Crown* substituting for monarchy, *the stage* for the theatre, *the bottle* for alcoholic drink, *No. 10 Downing Street* for the British Prime Minister, *the White House* for the US President".

In the words of Abrams (2012:132), "The literal term for one thing is applied to another with which it has become closely associated because of a recurrent relation in common experience".

For examples: (a) *Oxford* takes its traditions seriously. (b) *Downing Street* emphasised that Mr Kirkham had been,honoured for his charitable work.

The name of a place or the name of object is the examples of metonomy. The words "Oxford and "Downing Street" are the words that refers to object and a place.

4.10 Synecdoche

Synecdoche is a figure of speech that using another word to describe a word. According to Christina Alm Arvirus (2003:163), "Synecdoche is a meaning shift in the use of a lexeme—or a longer expression—within a part-whole relationship".Mc Arthur (1992:1014) states: "Synecdoche in a figure of speech concerned with parts and wholes where the part represents the whole and where the whole represents the part". Abrams (2012:132) points out, "Synecdoche is a part of something is used to signify the whole, or (more rarely) the whole is used to signify a part".For Examples: "England won the match" and "See us tomorrow again" (said on TV).

4.11 Meronymy

Meronymy is similar with synecdoche. According to Christina Alm Arvus (2003:171), "Synecdoche is similar to meronymy in that they both concern part-whole relations between senses and the things they denote. Meronymy in general can be said to build on connections between different parts of recognisable types of scenarios or complex entities".

4.12 Alliteration

Alliteration is repeating and reduplicating word and have the same rhyme in the end of every sentence, it can be seen based on Christina Alm Arvus (2003:174), Alliteration is also called initial rhyme, and it means that an initial consonant or consonant cluster is repeated in two or more words in a stretch of language. The first two examples below contain the set phrases *harm a hair of*

somebody's head and *through thick and thin*. For example: (a) They stuck together through thick and thin, (b) Overpay, underpay or even take a holiday.

4.13 Sound Symbolic

According to Christina Alm Arvus (2003:178). "Symbolic Sounds is phonological form may appear to be a simple iconic representation of the kind of movement or shape that it represents. For example: Laura was wearing pink flip-flop sandals. The word of "flip-flop" is sound symbol of sandals.

4.14 Parallelism

In the view of Christina Alm Arvus (2003:180), "Parallelism involves semantic repetition and emphasis just as formal reoccurrence. Accordingly, it can also be compared to the character and use of tropes." Its mean that this figure of speech use 2 kinds of categories of figures of speech, they compare it in a sentence. For example: So shaken as we are, so wan with care.

4.15 Chiasmus

In the view of Christina Alm Arvus (2003:180), " Chiasmus, as in the quotation from Macbeth below, can be considered a specific sort of parallelism." It means that words or expressions are repeated in the reverse order. For example: (a) Fair is foul, and foul is fair, (b) when the battle's lost and won, (c) I have nothing to offer but blood, toil, sweat and tears.

5   Figures of speech in Poetry

Basically, figures of speech always use in poetry to embellish a sentence. Loj Raj Regmi (2014) says, "the use of figures of speech is to rearranged syntax and the dominance of prosodic features (except in free verse) distinguishes poetry from other literary sense especially from prose".

Along of the sentences in poetry are using figures of speech. Mc Arthur (1992:7920 states: "Poets have wanted not only to create beauty but also to express themselves memorably; the attitudes, fashions, and beliefs of many periods are made permanent in poetry".

In the words of mc Arthur (1992:791) "Poetry is often the case that to discuss a piece of work as poetry implies evaluating its quality, while to discuss it as verse relates to technique used in creating it. The terms, however, are blurred: the phrase *bad poetry* may refer to technique and the phrase *superb verse* may imply poetic excellence. In general, however, verse is the basis that supports a structure of sufficient quality to be called a poem".

6. Social Implication

Social Impication is the impact of something that happened in social. According to Becker (2003:1):

> "Advancing the definition of SIA "Social impact assessment (SIA) arguably originated, as a specific concept at least, with the 1969 National Environmental Policy Act of the USA (NEPA) (see Interorganizational Committee, 1994). However, in more general terms, predicting and assessing the consequences of change on society has been part of the political landscape since the Oracle at Delphi (Becker, 1997), and has been of interest to anthropology and sociology since their inception."

According to Becker (2003:3), he said that early definitions of SIA tended to see it as being inherently linked to a regulatory context. SIA should also focus on reconstruction of livelihoods. The improvement of social wellbeing of the wider community should be explicitly recognized as an objective of planned interventions, and as such should be an indicator considered by any form of assessment. However, awareness of the differential distribution of impacts among different groups in society, and particularly the impact burden experienced by vulnerable groups in the community, is of prime concern.

B. Relevant of The Study

Some previous researches have been conducted on "figures of speech":

The first researcher is Hariyanto (2017) analyzed the types of figurative language in the firework by katy perry and also the contextual meaning of figurative language from that song. Based on his research, he found that there are Simile, metaphore, hyperbole, affliction, symbolic, paradox, and personification that used in firework by katy perry. He found that the implication meaning are stated in figurative language and the used of figurative language in that song is to represent feeling and express message of the song.

The second previous research is Regmi (2014) studied the use of figures of speech. He also gave examples for every figures of speech that he put in his research. He found that metaphore and simile, irony and satire, image and symbol, personification and paradox, anaphora and refrain in his research.

The third researcher is Evi Nur Padillah, Hendro Firmawan, Endang Purwaningsih (2016) about the figures of speech in the novel, especially Simile, Hyperbole, Personification, and Metaphor used in Gayle Forman's If I Stay and look for the dominantly of figures of speech that use in that novel. Based on their research, they found that there are three elements which includeon figure of speech. They are integrity,courteous and interesting. In this part,the writer analyzes the sentences fromthe novel entitled *If I Stay* that contain those element and from the four kinds of figures of speech which are taken to analyze, there are 169 times of figurative speech found 74 times of simile, 72 times of hyperbole, 12 of personification and 11 times of metaphor. The most frequent figure of speech category used in thisnovel is simile.

The fourth researcher is Ary Iswanto Wibowo and Ali Akbar (2017) about the figurative language in the poem by Anne Sexton and Maya Angelou. In their research, they also discuss about figures of speech and fiding the figurative meanimg in the room of my life's poem by Anne Sexton, and still rise's poem by Maya Angelou. From their analysed they got three kinds of figurative language that has been used by both poem, *The Room of My Life* and *Still I Rise*. They are personification, metaphor, and simile. As the writers analyze the poems, they found as many ten personifications, four similes, and four metaphors in *The Room of My Life's* poem. Then, they found three personifications, seven similes, and one metaphor in *StillI Rise's* poem.

The fifth researcher is Defisyani, Hamzah, Fitrawati (2018). Their research is about the impact of figurative language in the advertisement product, they

devided it as two objects, female and male. In their research, they found there are many words, phrases and sentences that consist of figurative languages. In this study, the researcher is limited is only a few types of figurative language that can be discussed. However, there are also other types of figure of speech such as euphemism, litotes, paradox, and oxymoron which are not found in the results. From the explanation above, the researcher can suggest for future research can use different theories and data so that all types of figurative language found in the advertisement can be discussed totally.

The sixth researcher is cristina M. Pulido, Gisela Redondo Sama, Teresa Sorde Marti and Ramon Fiexha (2018). The research is about Social Impact in Social Media. In their research, they were identification of evidence of the social impact in terms of what citizens are sharing on their social media platforms. This article applies a social impact in social media methodology (SISM) to identify quantitative and qualitative evidence of the potential or real social impact of research shared on social media, specifically on Twitter and Facebook and they found that social media users are showed to be intermediaries making visible and assessing evidence of social impact.

C. Conceptual Framework

The relationship between the main concept of the study was described in the conceptual framework. it was connected with the concept, research and the theories that used to established the credibility. This research focused on analyzed the types of figures of speech used in Mustofa Bisri's poetry and It's Social Implication.

Figures of speech, or "rhetorical figures," or schemes (from the Greek word for "form"), in which the departure from standard usage is not primarily in the meaning of the words, but in the order or syntactical pattern of the words. The main purpose of figures of speech is as a style of language that people use to express their thought, idea and feeling. Some people can not interpreting the messeges of the sentences because of the finding the types of figures of speech in the sentence can help the reader to find the meaning in every sentences.

Theory of Christina Alm Arvius usde in this research. There are eleven classification of figures of speech, they are: metaphor, simile, personification, oxymoron, hyperbole, symbolic, polysemy, homonymy, metonymy, synecdoc and meronymy, alliteration, sound symbolic, parallelism, and chiasmus.

The data in Mustofa Bisri's poetry was analyzed by collecting its sentence. And then, the researcher identified every figures of speech that used in the mustofa bisri's poetry and found the figurative menaning in each sentence and also found the social implication of the research.

Text of Mustafa Bisri's Poetry

Types of
Figures of

Realization

Social
Imlication

1. Tropes
2. Schemes

1. Metaphore
2. Simile
3. Personification
4. Oxymoron
5. Hyperbole
6. Symbolic
   Language
7. Polysemy
8. Homonym
9. Metonymy
10. Synecdoche
11. Meronymy
12. Alliteration
13. Sound Symbolic
14. Parallelism
15. chiasmus

Finding
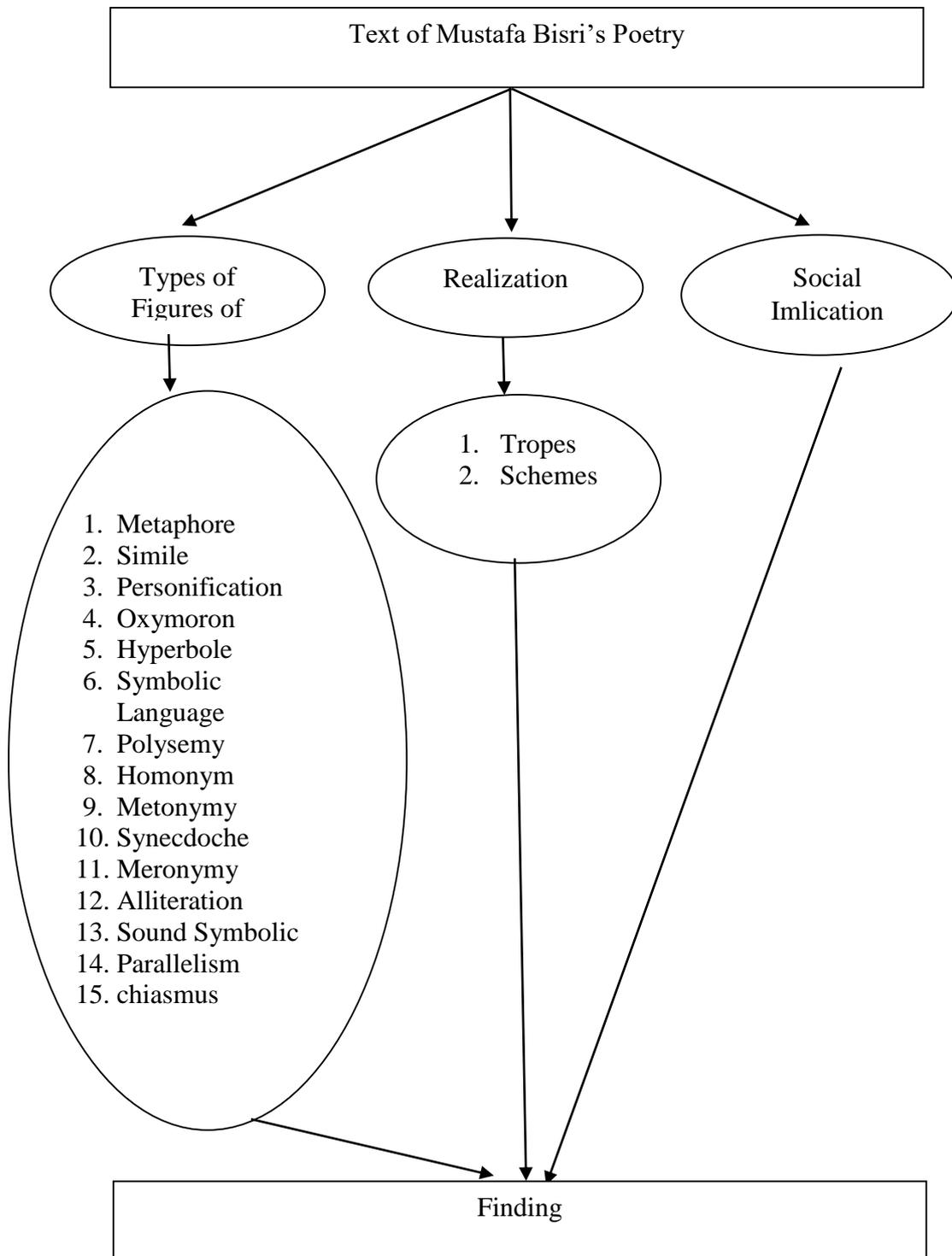
Figure 2.1. Conceptual Framework

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF RESEARCH

A. Source of Data

The source of the data in this research was taken from K.H Mustafa Bisris's Poetry*Kau ini Bagaimana atau Aku Harus Bagaimana.* The researcher took it from the website and found the social impact of this research, the reseaecher were took 20 persons as the samples.

B. Research Design

This research will be conducted by using descriptive qualitative method. According to Sugiyono (2013:8), "Descriptve research is usually called as qualitative method collecting the information toward data Naturally" .

This research is design to analyses the use of figures of speech in Mustofa bisri's Poetry *Kau ini Bagaimana atau aku Harus Bagaimana* and also finding the social implication based on Mustafa Bisri's poetry. The data themselves will appeared in the form of discourse, sentences, clauses, phrases, words, or even morphemes from the poetry lyrics.

C. Technique of Collecting Data

The technics or process of collecting data in this research involved several activities. For the first, the researcher searched the potery entitle *Kau ini bagaimana atau Aku Harus bagaimana* by Mustofa Bisri and than read the poetry.

The second was the researcher transcribed the lyrics of *Kau ini bagaimana atau Aku Harus bagaimana* by Mustofa Bisri and analyzed the meaning of every sentences in that poetry. After analyzed the meaning of the poetry, the researcher analyzed what kinds of figures of speech that used in *Kau ini bagaimana atau Aku Harus bagaimana* by Mustofa Bisri. Next, after analyses the poetry, the researcher was done an interview and found the social implication through that poetry by giving questions to the samples.

D. Technique of Analyzing Data

After collecting the lyrics of Mustofa bisri's Poetry *Kau ini Bagaimana atau aku Harus Bagaimana*, the next step wass analyzing the collected data. Here was the techniques that the researcher used to analyzed the data:

1. Read the poetry

2. Interpreted the real meaning of figures of speech used in the Mustofa bisri's Poetry *Kau ini Bagaimana atau aku Harus Bagaimana*.

3. Identified the types of figures of speech in Mustofa bisri's Poetry *Kau ini Bagaimana atau aku Harus Bagaimana*.

4. Interpreted the poem in its relevant to the presents context:

   To know the result of interview, the researcher gave the questions based on this estimation:

Table 3.1
Questions of the Interview

Factors	No.	Questions	Answers
General	1.	Have you ever heard about that poetry?	
	2.	Is it heard to understand about that poetry?	
social	3.	Do you agree with the lyrics of that poetry?	
	4.	Do you agree if that poetry had content of SARA?	
	5.	Is this poetry describing the government?	
	6.	Is this poetry will give impact to the reader?	
Poetry	7.	Do you agree if the use figures of speech in a sentence is important?	
	8.	Do you agree if poetry is one of the communication to change something wrong?	
	9.	the used of figures of speech is important part in the poetry ?	
	10.	How important satire used in poetry ?	

CHAPTER IV

DATA AND DATA ANALYSIS

A. Data Collection

This chapter presents the analysis of the data of the data related to the kinds of figures of speech by Christina. The analysis of the data of poetry *Kau Ini Bagaimana atau Aku Harus Bagaimana* and also the analysis of its social implication. The data were collected from the script of Mustofa Bisri's poetry *Kau Ini Bagaimana atau Aku Harus Bagaimana* and interviewed from some samples. The study was focused on the kinds of the figures of speech and also its social implication. And how the figures of speech realized in that poetry.

B. Data Analysis

In the analysis of kinds of figures of speech that used in that poetry, the researcher used the kinds of figures of speech by Christina Alm. This section presents the figures of speech used in mustofa bisri's poetry "Kau Ini Bagaimana Atau Aku Harus Bagaimana".

1. Types of Figures of speech

After analyzing the data, the researcher summarized the result in the following table:

Table 4.1
Types of Figures of speech

No.	Types of Figures of Speech	Number of Occurrences	Percentage
1.	Metaphor	2	3.8%
2.	Simile	0	0%
3.	Personification	0	0%
4.	Oxymoron	8	15.4%
5.	Hyperbole	2	3.8%
6.	Symbolic Language	3	5.8%
7.	Polysemy	21	40.4%
8.	Homonym	0	0%
9.	Metonymy	0	0%
10.	Synecdoche	3	5.8%
11.	Meronymy	0	0%
12.	Alliteration	9	17.3%
13.	Sound Symbolic	0	0%
14.	Parallelism	1	1.9%
15.	Chiasmus	3	3.8%
	Total	**52**	**100%**

Based on the table above, the total number of the figures of speech that used in Mustofa Bisri's Poetry "Kau ini Bagaiman atau Aku Harus Bagaimana" were 52. From 15 types of figures of speech, there were nine types of figures of speech that used in that poetry. They were 2 for metaphore, 8 for oxymoron, 2 for hyperbole, 3 for symbolic language, 21 for polysemy, 3 for synecdoche, 9 for alliteration 1 for parallelism and there were 3 for chiasmus. This poetry also put literal meaning in some sentence and there were one word that keep repeat for seven times. Here the explanation of every types that found in that poetry:

1. **Polysemy**

the examples of hyperbole can be seen in this table:

Table 4.2
Polysemy Figures of Speech

No.	Sentence of the Poetry	Figures of speech	Meaning of the sentence
1.	Kau ini bagaimana?	Polysemy	"Kau" in here is refers to the rule of the government
2.	kau bilang bergeraklah, aku bergerak kau curigai	Polysemy	The government asked the people to tried something new but they thought something bad of the people idea.
3.	kau suruh aku menggarap sawah, sawahku kau tanami rumah-rumah	Polysemy	The government tried to build or develop the country with broke something to build the new one.

According to Christina Alm Arvius (2003:141), "Polysemy can be clearly distinct in some applications, but they can also overlap in an inconspicuous and natural way in actual utterances". Polysemy is figures of speech which use another word to express the real meaning. From table 4.2 , the world "Kau" in the first example of polysemy "Kau ini Bagaimana ?" is reference to explain about the rule of the government. Because of that that sentence become polysemy.

In the second example of polysemy is "Kau bilang bergeraklah, Aku bergerak kau curigai" in here, there are 3 words that used to express another meaning, they were, "kau" to express the rule of the government, "bergerak" to express doing something new, and "Curigai"in here not to express distrusful but to express afraid of something new. Because of that the real meaning of this sentence is The government asked the people to tried something new but they thought something bad of the people idea.

For the last example of plysemy in Table 4.2, the sentence of "kau suruh aku menggarap sawah, sawahku kau tanami rumah-rumah" in the word of "kau" in here was not to express about the rule of the government but describing profession of government, and the sentence of "kau tanami rumah-rumah" in here is describing what exactly the government do to their field. The word of "tanami" in here expressed condemn, and the word of "rumah-rumah" in here expressed edifice of the government. So the real meaning of this sentence is the government tried to build or develop the country with broke something to build the new one.

2. **Oxymoron**

the examples of hyperbole can be seen in this table:

Table 4.3
Oxymoron Figures of Speech

No.	Sentence of the Poetry	Figures of speech	Meaning of the sentence
1.	aku kau larang berjudi, permainan spekulasimu menjadi-jadi	Oxymoron	The government give a policy to not to gamble but the government do gamble in their rule
2.	kau bilang bicaralah, aku bicara kau bilang aku ceriwis	Oxymoron	The government keep people mouth to not saying something
3.	kau bilang carikan alternatifnya, aku kasih alternatif kau bilang jangan mendikte saja	Oxymoron	The government ask people help but when people try to help the government, they feel like the people try to disturb their work.

Related to Christina Alm Arvirus (2003:134), Oxymoron is a Paradoxical combination of words or expressions with opposite, that is more or less

straightforwardly antonymic sense. It is mean that oxymoron express the opposite of the real meaning of the world.

Based on the table 4.3, in the first example "permainan spekulasimu menjadi-jadi". The word of "spekulasi menjadi-jadi" explained abouthowbad the economic in their country. And the secon example "kau bilang bicaralah" the wordof "bicaralah" in here had opposite meaning, it is mean to keep their mout or do notsay anything. And the last example "jangan mendikte-saja" means do not say or suggest anything.

3. **Hyperbole**

the examples of hyperbole can be seen in this table:

Table. 4.4
Hyperbole Figures of Speech

No.	Sentence of the Poetry	Figures of speech	Meaning of the sentence
1.	kau suruh aku takwa, khotbah keagamaanmu membuatku sakit jiwa	Hyperbole	The government said something that can not be understand to the people
2.	aku kau suruh bertanggungjawab, kau sendiri terus berucap wallahu a'lam bissawab	Hyperbole	The government aske to follow the rule or policy but they are to following their own rule

Based on the Table 4.4, as we know that hyperbole is a figure of speech that used profuse worldsjust for explain simple world. In Mustofa Bisri's poetry "Kau Ini Bagaimana atau Aku Harus Bagaimana", the author of this poetry used Arab language or something that related with religion just to explain the simple worlds.

In the first example, the real meaning of that sentence the government said something that can not be understand to the people, and the meaning of last example is the Government ask to follow the rule or policy but they are to following their own rule.

4. Symbolic Language

the examples of symbolic language can be seen in this table:

Table 4.5
Symbolic languge Figure of Speech

No.	Sentence of the Poetry	Figures of speech	Meaning of the sentence
1.	aku berpikir kau tuduh aku kafir	symbolic language	The government asked the people to society to explore their mind but the government said their idea were weird
2.	kau bilang Tuhan sangat dekat, kau sendiri memanggil-manggil-Nya dengan pengeras suara tiap saat	Symbolic Language	The government make a promise in the name of god but the break their promise.

Related to the Table 4.5, according to Christina Alm Arvirus (2003:137) states : Symbolic language usually use the literal or least non-figurative sense of words and composite strings are retained, although they also associate to other conception, often of an intangible kind. It is mean that symbolic language is a figure of speech that use some symbol to describe something.

In the figure 4.6, as we can see, the author of that poetry using some symbols to describe something, such as in the first example, the world of "Kafir" in here is a symbol to someone who did not have a faith, and the last example in the word of

"Kau sendiri memanggil-manggilNya dengan pengeras suara setiap saat", the word

"pengeras suara" in here is describing their speech about their promise in the name

of God during their campaign.

5. Synecdoche

the examples of synecdoche can be seen in this table:

Table 4.6
Synecdoche Figure of Speech

No.	Sentence of the Poetry	Figures of speech	Meaning of the sentence
1.	kau bilang jangan banyak tingkah, aku diam saja kau waspadai	Synecdoche	The government said to stay and don't do something bad but they afraid if the people just stay at their own place.
2.	kau suruh aku memegang prinsip, aku memegang prinsip kau tuduh aku kaku	Synecdoche	The government said to trust their policy but thay said the people did not want to move.
3.	kau suruh aku toleran, aku toleran kau bilang aku plin plan	Synecdoche	The government said to trust their policy but thay said the people did not want to move

Synecdoche is a figure of speech that using another word to describe a word.

According to Christina Alm Arvirus (2003:163), "Synecdoche is a meaning shift in

the use of a lexeme or a longer expression within a part-whole relationship"

Related to the Table 4.6, kind of synecdoche that used in that poetry could

be seen in word "jangan banyak tingkah" mean keep calm, "memegang prinsip"

mean a trust, and "plin-plan" mean too much elected .

6. Metaphor

The example of metaphor can be seen in this table below:

Table 4.7
Metaphore Figure of Speech

No.	Sentence of the Poetry	Figures of speech	Meaning of the sentence
1.	aku kau suruh menghormati hukum, kebijaksanaanmu menyepelekannya	Metaphor	The government always break their own rule

In the view of Christina Alm Arvius (2003:87), "metaphor is the most widely recognized and discussed type of trope". It is mean that methapor is describing systematic sense relations between established language and contructs, and incidental compositional strings containing such elements and patterns.

Related to Table 4.7, there is a word that use to describe something. Such as the word of "kebijaksanaan" in that sentence mean habit. Because of that, the real meaning of that sentence is the government always break their own rule.

7. Alliteration

The example of Alliteration can be seen in this table below:

Table 4.8
Alliteration

No.	Sentence of the Poetry	Figures of speech	Meaning of the sentence
1.	aku toleran kau bilang aku plin plan	Alliteration	The government said to trust their policy but thay said the people did not want to move
2.	aku kau suruh bertanggungjawab, kau sendiri terus berucap wallahu a'lam bissawab	Alliteration	The government aske to follow the rule or policy but they are to following their own rule

Related to Christina Alm Arvius (2003:176), "Alliteration is also called initial rhyme, and it means that an initial consonant or consonant cluster is repeated in two or more words in a stretch of language." In the table 4.8, in the word of "plin-plan" it was alliteration because that word repeated and reduplicated. And in the next example it would be alliteration if the end of the rhyme have the same sound. Because of that, that example was alliteration.

8. Parallelism

The example of Sound Parallelism can be seen in this table below:

Table 4.9
Parallelism

No.	Sentence of the Poetry	Figures of speech	Meaning of the sentence
1	kau ini bagaimana atau aku harus bagaimana	Parallelism	People asking what should they do and what should the government do.

in the table 4.9 about parallelism, it cam be parallelism if the sentence compering two character and use of tropes. That sentence in the example comaring two side subjects.

9. Chiasmus

The example of Chiasmus can be seen in this table below:

Table 4.10
Chiasmus

No.	Sentence of the Poetry	Figures of speech	Meaning of the sentence
1.	aku bilang terserah kau, kau tidak mau	Chiasmus	People said to the government that u to them but they don't want
2.	aku bilang terserah kita, kau tak suka	Chiasmus	People said based on our argument, the government do not like

Chiasmus actually is the specific explanation of parallelism, It means that words or expressions are repeated in the reverse order. In the table 4.10, both of the example explaining every sentence with the next sentence by repeating the opposite of the real meaning.

10. Literal Meaning

There is a sentence where the author put this sentence more than once, he replayed it for seven times. That sentence is "Aku Harus Bagaimana?" this sentence used more than once and it used to express what exactly the author want, what exactly they need based on their poetry, because of that, the author keep repeat that sentence to make and impulse the emotion of that poetry.

2. The Use of Figures of Speech

There are two general categories of figures of speech there were Tropes, which consist of the meaning of word and Schemes, which focus on the repetition on the word. After analyzing the types of figures of speech, it is found that the realization of the use of fogures of speech that dominantly was using Tropes,

however its also had some of Schemes. Its showed from the percentage of the data,

There were 7 types of Trope in that poetry and 3 types Schemes in that poetry.

No.	Categories of Figures of speech	Types of figures of speech	Number of Occurrences	Percentage	
1.	Tropes	Metaphor	2	3.8%	
		Oxymoron	8	15.4%	
		Hyperbole	2	3.8%	
		Symbolic Language	3	5.8%	75%
		Polysemy	21	40.4%	
		Synecdoche	3	5.8%	
2.	Schemes	Alliteration	9	17.3%	
		Parallelism	1	1.9%	25%
		Chiasmus	3	5.8%	
Total			**52**	**100%**	

3. Social Implication

After analyzing the poetry, It was used to look the social implication through the interview with twenty samples. Where they are divided into two objects, the first was person who had job and the second was person who not work yet or a student, and to know about what is social implication in Mustofa Bisri's poetry "kau inii bagaimana atau aku harus bagaimana" the writer divided the question into three parts, they are general, social and also about poetry.

1. Person who have job

The first part of the questinos were about the general question, it was about the basic of Mustofa Bisri's poetry, have they ever heard about that poetry or not, and how hard for them to understand about the poetry.

From ten persons, there were 7 people who said never heard about that poetry and 3 person said they were ever heard or read about that poetry. It is mean

that form ten person, there were 7 person never heard about that poetry and 3 persons ever heard about that poetry.

The second part of the question is about the social, what is the impact to society because of that poetry. Based on the data that the researcher got, all of the samples were agree with what is written in that poetry, and for them, it did not hard for them to understand the meaning even in the first tome of read, and there were seven person who said that the poetry there were not consist of "SARA" or something that should not said in that poetry, and three persons said that poetry was consist on "SARA". Its mean that 30% from 10 samples said that this poetry consist of "SARA"

Based on data analysis of that poetry, that poetry discuss about the government that consists of economic and politic in Indonesia. And the second question of this part is about what they think about the explanation of that poetry, is that poetry really describing the government in Indonesia. From the ten samples , there was one person said that the poetry did not describe about the politic and economic of the government and nine persons said all of the sentences of that poetry were discussed about the government nowadays.

The poetry exactly discussed about the bad rules of the government, and after they read about that poetry, they said that there were not something bad because of that poetry, they did not find something that can change their mindset about the government, that poetry did not influence or drag them to something bad or negative thinking.

For the questions of the last part were about poetry. This section was asking about what exactly the important of poetry in daily life and almost all of the samples said that poetry is really important for life, they said that poetry can be a tool to speech or said something that should not be open up but we can write it and tell the people.

2. **Person who do not have job yet**

Seems like the first object, the first part of the questions were about the general question, it was about the basic of Mustofa Bisri's poetry, have they ever heard about that poetry or not, and how hard for them to understand about the poetry. In here, all of the samples said they were never heard that poetry before, but when the first time they read that poetry, it was not really hard for them to understand the meaning of that poetry.

The next section of the questions were about the social, it was still the same question with the first sample, what is the impact to society because of that poetry. Based on the data that the researcher got, all of the samples were agree with what is written in that poetry, and for them, it did not hard for them to understand the meaning even in the first tome of read, and there were seven person who said that the poetry there were not consist of "SARA" or something that should not said in that poetry, and three persons said that poetry was consist on "SARA".

In this section, two from the samples said they were "SARA" in that poetry, this poetry can make people be hate to the government especially for the society. They will hard to trust the government because of the assumption of that poetry.

Including the last part of the question, seems like the firs samples, they said that poetry can be the good thing to express what they feel as long as the meaning of the poetry not hurting someone's feeling.

3. **Discussion**

Based on the data analysis of the interview from 20 person. In the group of person had a job, there were 3 person from 10 person said that the poetry consist of "SARA" where can give the people especially the one who did not know about figures of speech will get bad meaning in because of the poetry, they will take all of that poetry as their view of the government. In the group of person who do not have job yet, there were 2 person from 10 persons said that poetry consist of "SARA". Its mean that from 20 persons, there are 15 person or 75% of the samples said there is no bad influence for people because of that poetry and 5 person or 25% of the samples said that poetry consist of "SARA" and have bad impact for them, especially their view of economic and politic of the government and also the rule of the government's made.

Related to the data analysis of the interview, this poetry will not drag the people in to the bad assumption just because with election of the words used that poetry. Actually, the election words are really important to make the sentence more beautiful in poetry because eaccording to Mc Arthur (1992:7920) states: "Poets have wanted not only to create beauty but also to express themselves memorably; the attitudes, fashions, and beliefs of many periods are made permanent in poetry".

To complete this view, actually this poetry dominantly use Tropes, which mean this poetry focus on the meaning of the word to express what is the author thought about the society around him. According to Christina Alm Arvus (2003:190), "The used of tropes in Semantic contents and of course especially the cores of sense networks are formed within and dependent on a given language system, although they also necessarily connect to our experiences of the world, including social habits and interaction, as well as nonlinguistic psychological capacities and processes."

C. Research Findings

After analyzing the data obtained in this study, it can be argued some of finding as follows:

1. In Mustofa Bisri's poetry *Kau Ini Bagaimana atau Aku Harus Bagaimana* found that there were 52 figures of speech with 9 types of figers of speech, they were 2 for metaphor (3,8%), 8 for oxymoron (15.4%), 2 for hyperbole (3.8%), 3 for symbolic language (5.8%), 21 for polysemy (40.4%) , 3 for synecdoche (5.8%), 9 for alliteration (17.3%), 1 for parallelism (1.9%), 3 for chiasmus (5.8%) and the last was there were seven sentence that did not use any kind of figures of speech.

2. There were two categories of figures of speech, theye are Tropes and Schemes. From the data analysis found that this poetry dominantly (75%) use Tropes which consist of seven types of figures of speech, they were: metaphor, oxymoron, hyperbole, symbolic language, polysemy,

synecdoche, which focused on the meaning of the word and also there were schemes (25%) which consist of three types of figures of speech, they were: alliteration, parallelism, and chiasmus, where schemes is figures of speech that focused on the repetition.

3. For the social implication, from 20 samples, just 3 of samples who said that they were ever heard that poetry and the others said they were never heard that poetry but all of the samples said they were not hard to understand the meaning of that poetry. From 20 samples, there were 5 samples or 25% people said this poetry have bad impact to their daily life, especially in their mindset about the government. That poetry had bad impact because of the content of "SARA" in that poetry and make the people have bad assumptions about the Government.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. CONCLUSION

Related to the research finding that based on the data analysis, it was obtained some conclusions as follow:

(1) The total number of the figures of speech that used in Mustofa Bisri's Poetry "Kau Ini Bagaiman atau Aku Harus Bagaimana" were 52. they were 2 for metaphor (3.8%), 8 for oxymoron (15.4%), 2 for hyperbole (3.8%), 3 for symbolic language (5.8%), 21 for polysemy (40.4%), 3 for synecdoche (5.8%), 9 for alliteration (17.3%), 1 for parallelism (1.9%), 3 for chiasmus (5.8%) and the last was there were seven sentence that did not use any kind of figures of speech.

(2) Mustofa bisri's poetry used two categories of figures of speech, theye were Tropes and Schemes. Based on the data analysis found that Tropes with 75% which consist of seven types of figures of speech, they were: metaphor (3.8%), oxymoron (15.3%), hyperbole (3.8%), symbolic language (5.8%), polysemy (40.4%), synecdoche (5.8%), and schemes which consist of three types of figures of speech, they were: alliteration (17.3%), parallelism (1.9%), and chiasmus (5.8%), where schemes is figures of speech that focused on the repetition. Its mean that this poetry dominantly used Tropes with 75%

(3) Based on data analysis of that poetry, that poetry discuss about the government that consists of economic and politic in Indonesia. In the data of social implication, from 20 samples, just 3 of the samples who said that they were ever heard that poetry and the others said they were never heard that poetry but all of the samples said they were not hard to understand the meaning of that poetry, and found that 25% of the samples said that poetry consist of "SARA" and also had bad influence to people mindset about the government especially for people view about economic and politic. It will hard for the people to trust the government because of that bad assumption, and 75% of samples said that this poetry did not consist of "SARA" and will not change people mindset about the government..

B. Suggestion

There were some constructive points suggested as the following.

1. The students who are interested with poetry and want to analysis the meaning of the poetry.

2. The readers, especially the one who want to research about poetry, it can be reference to help the students to find out the use of figures of speech.

APPENDIX I

LYRICS OF THE POETRY

Kau Ini Bagaimana Atau Aku Harus Bagaimana

K.H Mustofa Bisri (Gus Mus) 1987

Kau ini bagaimana?

kau bilang aku merdeka, kau memilihkan untukku segalanya

kau suruh aku berpikir, aku berpikir kau tuduh aku kafir

aku harus bagaimana?

kau bilang bergeraklah, aku bergerak kau curigai

kau bilang jangan banyak tingkah, aku diam saja kau waspadai

kau ini bagaimana?

kau suruh aku memegang prinsip, aku memegang prinsip kau tuduh aku kaku

kau suruh aku toleran, aku toleran kau bilang aku plin plan

aku harus bagaimana?

aku kau suruh maju, aku mau maju kau selimbung kakiku

kau suruh aku bekerja, aku bekerja kau ganggu aku

kau ini bagaimana?

kau suruh aku takwa, khotbah keagamaanmu membuatku sakit jiwa

kau suruh aku mengikutimu, langkahmu tak jelas arahnya

aku harus bagaimana?

aku kau suruh menghormati hukum, kebijaksanaanmu menyepelekannya

aku kau suruh berdisiplin, kau mencontohkan yang lain

kau ini bagaimana?

kau bilang Tuhan sangat dekat, kau sendiri memanggil-manggilnya dengan pengeras suara tiap saat

kau bilang kau suka damai, kau ajak aku setiap hari bertikai

aku harus bagaimana?

aku kau suruh membangun, aku membangun kau merusakkannya

aku kau suruh menabung, aku menabung kau menghabiskannya

kau ini bagaimana?

kau suruh aku menggarap sawah, sawahku kau tanami rumah-rumah

kau bilang aku harus punya rumah, aku punya rumah kau meratakannya dengan tanah. aku harus bagaimana?

aku kau larang berjudi, permainan spekulasimu menjadi-jadi

aku kau suruh bertanggungjawab, kau sendiri terus berucap wallahu a'lam bissawab

kau ini bagaimana?

kau suruh aku jujur, aku jujur kau tipu aku

kau suruh aku sabar, aku sabar kau injak tengkukku

aku harus bagaimana?

aku kau suruh memilihmu sebagai wakilku, sudah kupilih kau bertindak sendiri
semaumu

kau bilang kau selalu memikirkanku, aku sapa saja kau merasa terganggu

kau ini bagaimana?

kau bilang bicaralah, aku bicara kau bilang aku ceriwis

kau bilang jangan banyak bicara, aku bungkam kau tuduh aku apatis

aku harus bagaimana?

kau bilang kritiklah, aku kritik kau marah

kau bilang carikan alternatifnya, aku kasih alternatif kau bilang jangan mendikte
saja

kau ini bagaimana?

aku bilang terserah kau, kau tidak mau

aku bilang terserah kita, kau tak suka

aku bilang terserah aku, kau memakiku

kau ini bagaimana atau aku harus bagaimana

ANALYSIS OF TYPES OF FIGURES OF SPEECH

No.	Sentence of the Poetry	Figures of speech	Meaning of the sentence
1.	Kau ini bagaimana?	Polysemy	"Kau" in here is refers to the rule of the government
2.	kau bilang aku merdeka, kau memilihkan untukku segalanya	Polysemy and oxymoron	The government said that people is free to choose everything what they want but they broke their promise and try to control the people
3.	kau suruh aku berpikir, aku berpikir kau tuduh aku kafir	Polysemy and symbolic language	The government asked the people to society to explore their mind but the government said their idea were weird
4.	aku harus bagaimana?	-	Statement or asking opinion
5.	kau bilang bergeraklah, aku bergerak kau curigai	Polysemy	The government asked the people to tried something new but they thought something bad to the people
6.	kau bilang jangan banyak tingkah, aku diam saja kau waspadai	Synecdoche	The government said to stay and don't do something bad but they afraid if the people just stay at their own place.
7.	kau ini bagaimana?	Polysemy	"Kau" in here is refers to the rule of the government
8.	kau suruh aku memegang prinsip, aku memegang prinsip kau tuduh aku kaku	Synecdoche	The government said to trust their policy but thay said the people did not want to move.
9.	kau suruh aku toleran, aku toleran kau bilang aku plin plan	Synecdoche and Alliteration	The government said to trust their policy but thay said the people did not want to move
10.	aku harus bagaimana?	-	Statement or asking opinion

11.	aku kau suruh maju, aku mau maju kau selimbung kakiku	Metaphor	The government asked the people to try to build their future but the government disturb their future.
12.	kau suruh aku bekerja, aku bekerja kau ganggu aku	Polysemy	The government asked to do something but the government disturb their future.
13.	kau ini bagaimana?	Polysemy	"Kau" in here is refers to the rule of the government
14.	kau suruh aku takwa, khotbah keagamaanmu membuatku sakit jiwa	Hyperbole	The government said something that can be understand to the people
15	kau suruh aku mengikutimu, langkahmu tak jelas arahnya	Symbolic languge	The rules of the government are not clear enough
16	aku harus bagaimana?	-	Statement or asking opinion
17.	aku kau suruh menghormati hukum, kebijaksanaanmu menyepelekannya	Metaphor	The government always break their own rule
18.	aku kau suruh berdisiplin, kau mencontohkan yang lain	Polysemy and Alliteration	The government do something different than what they sould do.
19.	kau ini bagaimana?	Polysemy	"Kau" in here is refers to the rule of the government
20.	kau bilang Tuhan sangat dekat, kau sendiri memanggil-manggil-Nya dengan pengeras suara tiap saat	Symbolic language	The government make a promise in the name of god but the break their promise.
21.	kau bilang kau suka damai, kau ajak aku setiap hari bertikai	Polysemy, oxymorone and Alliteration	The government always make a rules that not based on the people need
22.	aku harus bagaimana?	-	Statement or asking opinion
23.	aku kau suruh membangun, aku membangun kau merusakkannya	Oxymore	The government broke people place
24.	aku kau suruh menabung, aku menabung kau menghabiskannya	Polysemy	The government doing something bad like corruption

25.	kau ini bagaimana?	Polysemy	"Kau" in here is refers to the rule of the government
26.	kau suruh aku menggarap sawah, sawahku kau tanami rumah-rumah	Polysemy	The government tried to build or develop the country with broke something to build the new one.
27.	kau bilang aku harus punya rumah, aku punya rumah kau meratakannya dengan tanah	Polysemy and Alliteration	The government tried to build or develop the country with broke something to build the new one.
28.	aku harus bagaimana?	-	Statement or asking opinion
29.	aku kau larang berjudi, permainan spekulasimu menjadi-jadi	Oxymoron and Alliteration	The government give a policy to not to gamble but the government do gamble in their rule
30.	aku kau suruh bertanggungjawab, kau sendiri terus berucap wallahu a'lam bissawab	Hyperbole and Alliteration	The government aske to follow the rule or policy but they are to following their own rule
31.	kau ini bagaimana?	Polysemy	"Kau" in here is refers to the rule of the government
32.	kau suruh aku jujur, aku jujur kau tipu aku	Polysemy	The government always do a trick in their policy
33.	kau suruh aku sabar, aku sabar kau injak tengkukku	Oxymoron	The act of the government is out of control
34.	aku harus bagaimana?	-	Statement or asking opinion
35.	aku kau suruh memilihmu sebagai wakilku, sudah kupilih kau bertindak sendiri semaumu	Polysemy and Alliteration	The government do a campaign by giving a hope to the people but after they are become what they want, they forget their promise.
36.	kau bilang kau selalu memikirkanku, aku sapa saja kau merasa terganggu	Polysemy and Alliteration	The government always make something in the name of people need but when people need their help, the government did not help them.

37.	kau ini bagaimana?	Polysemy	"Kau" in here is refers to the rule of the government
38.	kau bilang bicaralah, aku bicara kau bilang aku ceriwis	Oxymoron	The government keep people mouth to not saying something
39.	kau bilang jangan banyak bicara, aku bungkam kau tuduh aku apatis	Oxymoron	when people try to shout out their though, the government shut their mouth.
40.	aku harus bagaimana?	-	Statement or asking opinion
41.	kau bilang kritiklah, aku kritik kau marah	Polysemy and Alliteration	The government asked to the people to tell what they want or what they need but when people try to shout out their ide, the government mad.
42.	kau bilang carikan alternatifnya, aku kasih alternatif kau bilang jangan mendikte saja	Oxymoron	The government ask people help but when people try to help the government, they feel like the people try to disturb their work.
43.	kau ini bagaimana?	Polysemy	"Kau" in here is refers to the rule of the government
44.	aku bilang terserah kau, kau tidak mau	Chiasmus	People said to the government that u to them but they don't want
45.	aku bilang terserah kita, kau tak suka	Chiasmus	People said based on our argument, the government do not like
46.	aku bilang terserah aku, kau memakiku	Chiasmus	People said based on their idea, the government hate it
47.	kau ini bagaimana atau aku harus bagaimana	Parallelism	People asking what should they do and what should the government do.

APPENDIX III

QUESTIONS OF THE INTERVIEW

In English:

Factors	No.	Questions	Answers
General	1.	Have you ever heard about that poetry?	
	2.	Is it heard to understand about that poetry?	
social	3.	Do you agree with the lyrics of that poetry?	
	4.	Do you agree if that poetry had content of SARA?	
	5.	Is this poetry describing the government?	
	6.	Is this poetry will give impact to the reader?	
Poetry	7.	Do you agree if the use figures of speech in a sentence is important?	
	8.	Do you agree if poetry is one of the communication to change something wrong?	
	9.	the used of figures of speech is important part in the poetry ?	
	10.	How important satire used in poetry ?	

In Bahasa Indonesia:

Factor	No.	Pertanyaan	Jawaban
General	1.	Apakah anda pernah mendengar puisi tersebut?	
	2.	Menurut anda sulitkah untuk memahami puisi tersebut ?	
social	3.	Setujukah anda dengan isi puisi tersebut?	
	4.	Apakah puisi tersebut memiliki konten SARA?	
	5.	Apakah puisi tersebut menggambarkan pemerintahan saat ini?	
	6.	Apakah puisi tersebut akan berakibat buruk kepada si pembaca?	
Poetry	7.	Apakah penggunaan majas dalam kalimat merupakan suatu hal yang penting?	
	8.	Puisi merupakan salah satu alat komunikasi untuk mengubah sesuatu yang salah?	
	9.	Apakah penggunaan kata ganti dalam puisi merupakan hal yang penting ?	
	10.	Seberapa penting penggunan satire ?	

INTERVIEW

Name: Astri

Job: employee

Factor	No.	Pertanyaan	Jawaban
General	1.	Apakah anda pernah mendengar puisi tersebut?	Tidak pernah
	2.	Menurut anda sulitkah untuk memahami puisi tersebut ?	Tidak
social	3.	Setujukah anda dengan isi puisi tersebut?	Ya
	4.	Apakah puisi tersebut memiliki konten SARA?	Tidak
	5.	Apakah puisi tersebut menggambarkan pemerintahan saat ini?	Iya
	6.	Apakah puisi tersebut akan berakibat buruk kepada si pembaca?	Tidak
Poetry	7.	Apakah penggunaan majas dalam kalimat merupakan suatu hal yang penting?	Iya
	8.	Puisi merupakan salah satu alat komunikasi untuk mengubah sesuatu yang salah?	Iya
	9.	Apakah penggunaan kata ganti dalam puisi merupakan hal yang penting ?	Iya
	10.	Seberapa penting penggunan satire dalam sebuah puisi ?	Tidak penting

Name: Delvina Astuti

Job: Cashier

Factor	No.	Pertanyaan	Jawaban
General	1.	Apakah anda pernah mendengar puisi tersebut?	Tidak
	2.	Menurut anda sulitkah untuk memahami puisi tersebut ?	Setuju
social	3.	Setujukah anda dengan isi puisi tersebut?	Setuju
	4.	Apakah puisi tersebut memiliki konten SARA?	Tidak setuju
	5.	Apakah puisi tersebut menggambarkan pemerintahan saat ini?	Setuju
	6.	Apakah puisi tersebut akan berakibat buruk kepada si pembaca?	Tidak setuju
Poetry	7.	Apakah penggunaan majas dalam kalimat merupakan suatu hal yang penting?	Setuju
	8.	Puisi merupakan salah satu alat komunikasi untuk mengubah sesuatu yang salah?	Tidak setuju
	9.	Apakah penggunaan kata ganti dalam puisi merupakan hal yang penting ?	Setuju
	10.	Seberapa penting penggunan satire dalam sebuah puisi ?	Penting

Name: Wira

Job: employee

Factor	No.	Pertanyaan	Jawaban
General	1.	Apakah anda pernah mendengar puisi tersebut?	Ya
	2.	Menurut anda sulitkah untuk memahami puisi tersebut ?	Ya
social	3.	Setujukah anda dengan isi puisi tersebut?	Ya
	4.	Apakah puisi tersebut memiliki konten SARA?	Ya
	5.	Apakah puisi tersebut menggambarkan pemerintahan saat ini?	Ya
	6.	Apakah puisi tersebut akan berakibat buruk kepada si pembaca?	Tidak
Poetry	7.	Apakah penggunaan majas dalam kalimat merupakan suatu hal yang penting?	Ya
	8.	Puisi merupakan salah satu alat komunikasi untuk mengubah sesuatu yang salah?	Ya
	9.	Apakah penggunaan kata ganti dalam puisi merupakan hal yang penting ?	Ya
	10.	Seberapa penting penggunan satire dalam sebuah puisi ?	Sangat penting

Name: Vivi Lestari

Job: Cashier

Factor	No.	Pertanyaan	Jawaban
General	1.	Apakahandapernahmendengarpuisitersebut?	Tidak pernah.
	2.	Menurutandasulitkahuntukmemahamipuisitersebut ?	Cukup sulit.
social	3.	Setujukahandadenganisipuisitersebut?	Setuju.
	4.	Apakahpuisitersebutmemilikikonten SARA?	Ya puisi tersebut memiliki konten sara.
	5.	Apakahpuisitersebutmenggambarkanpemerintahansaatini?	Sangat benar.
	6.	Apakahpuisitersebutakanberakibatburukkepadasipembaca?	Mungkin (untuk pembaca yang tidak paham apa makna dari puisi tersebut).
Poetry	7.	Apakahpenggunaanmajasdalamkalimatmerupakansuatuhal yang penting?	Sangat penting dalam sebuah puisi.
	8.	Puisimerupakansalahsatualatkomunikasiuntukmengubahsesuatu yang salah?	Bisa saja.
	9.	Apakahpenggunaan kata gantidalampuisimerupakanhal yang penting ?	Ya sangat penting.
	10.	Seberapapentingpenggunan satiredalamsebuahpuisi ?	Cukup penting.

Name: Rodiyah

Job: entrepreneur

Factor	No.	Pertanyaan	Jawaban
General	1.	Apakah anda pernah mendengar puisi tersebut?	Belum pernah
	2.	Menurut anda sulitkah untuk memahami puisi tersebut ?	Sedikit sulit
social	3.	Setujukah anda dengan isi puisi tersebut?	Iya, setuju
	4.	Apakah puisi tersebut memiliki konten SARA?	Hmm, gimana ya
	5.	Apakah puisi tersebut menggambarkan pemerintahan saat ini?	Iya, mungkin
	6.	Apakah puisi tersebut akan berakibat buruk kepada si pembaca?	Tidak, bagus kok
Poetry	7.	Apakah penggunaan majas dalam kalimat merupakan suatu hal yang penting?	Tidak juga
	8.	Puisi merupakan salah satu alat komunikasi untuk mengubah sesuatu yang salah?	Iya
	9.	Apakah penggunaan kata ganti dalam puisi merupakan hal yang penting ?	Ya, penting
	10.	Seberapa penting penggunan satire dalam sebuah puisi ?	Tergantung penulisnya

Name: Endah

Job: employee

Factor	No.	Pertanyaan	Jawaban
General	1.	Apakah anda pernah mendengar puisi tersebut?	Iya, pernah.
	2.	Menurut anda sulitkah untuk memahami puisi tersebut ?	Tidak.
social	3.	Setujukah anda dengan isi puisi tersebut?	Setuju.
	4.	Apakah puisi tersebut memiliki konten SARA?	Tidak.
	5.	Apakah puisi tersebut menggambarkan pemerintahan saat ini?	Iya, setuju.
	6.	Apakah puisi tersebut akan berakibat buruk kepada si pembaca?	Tidak.
Poetry	7.	Apakah penggunaan majas dalam kalimat merupakan suatu hal yang penting?	Sangat penting.
	8.	Puisi merupakan salah satu alat komunikasi untuk mengubah sesuatu yang salah?	Tidak setuju
	9.	Apakah penggunaan kata ganti dalam puisi merupakan hal yang penting ?	Sangat penting
	10.	Seberapa penting penggunan satire dalam sebuah puisi ?	Sangat penting, sehingga dapat merasa tersindir kepada orng yg disindir.

Name: Tika

Job: employee

Factor	No.	Pertanyaan	Jawaban
General	1.	Apakah anda pernah mendengar puisi tersebut?	Iya
	2.	Menurut anda sulitkah untuk memahami puisi tersebut ?	Tidak
social	3.	Setujukah anda dengan isi puisi tersebut?	Iya
	4.	Apakah puisi tersebut memiliki konten SARA?	Tidak
	5.	Apakah puisi tersebut menggambarkan pemerintahan saat ini?	Ya
	6.	Apakah puisi tersebut akan berakibat buruk kepada si pembaca?	Tidak
Poetry	7.	Apakah penggunaan majas dalam kalimat merupakan suatu hal yang penting?	Ya
	8.	Puisi merupakan salah satu alat komunikasi untuk mengubah sesuatu yang salah?	Tidak
	9.	Apakah penggunaan kata ganti dalam puisi merupakan hal yang penting ?	Iya
	10.	Seberapa penting penggunan satire dalam sebuah puisi ?	Sangat penting

Name: Desy Dwi Jayanti

Status: Student

Factor	No.	Pertanyaan	Jawaban
General	1.	Apakah anda pernah mendengar puisi tersebut?	Not yet. This is my first reading
	2.	Menurut anda sulitkah untuk memahami puisi tersebut ?	Not really.
social	3.	Setujukah anda dengan isi puisi tersebut?	As I try to catch the meaning. I am agree. Because the meaning is close right to the point
	4.	Apakah puisi tersebut memiliki konten SARA?	When I read it a glance. And as my first reading I would say it kind of SARA content but I have change my mind in the second reading.
	5.	Apakah puisi tersebut menggambarkan pemerintahan saat ini?	Definitely yes. They usually make a policies but dont show the consistency on their attitude. The worst is there is a bias in the implementation of the policies that they made.
	6.	Apakah puisi tersebut akan berakibat buruk kepada si pembaca?	I guess no, instead it open our mind and we can use it as the educative way to critics the government
Poetry	7.	Apakah penggunaan majas dalam kalimat merupakan suatu hal yang penting?	Undoubtfully, figure speech is the best way to make people think to catch the right meaning.
	8.	Puisi merupakan salah satu alat komunikasi untuk mengubah sesuatu yang salah?	poem is the way or solution to criticize something that inappropriate happened in society.
	9.	Apakah penggunaan kata ganti dalam puisi merupakan hal yang penting ?	Kind of the element which support the poem.
	10.	Seberapa penting penggunan satire dalam sebuah puisi ?	It stronger the meaning or value of poem.

Name: Sarah Ramadhani

Status: Student, Tjut Nyak Dien University

Factor	No.	Pertanyaan	Jawaban
General	1.	Apakah anda pernah mendengar puisi tersebut?	Tidak
	2.	Menurut anda sulit kah untuk memahami puisi tersebut ?	Sedikit
social	3.	Setujukah anda dengan isi puisi tersebut?	Setuju
	4.	Apakah puisi tersebut memiliki konten SARA?	Tidak
	5.	Apakahpuisitersebutmenggambar kanpemerintahansaatini?	Ya, puisi tersebut menggambarkan situasi pemerintahan saat ini
	6.	Apakahpuisitersebutakanberakiba tburukkepadasipembaca?	Tidak, karena saya tidak terlalu memahami isi puisi tersebut
Poetry	7.	Apakah penggunaan majas dalam kalimat merupakan suatu hal yang penting?	Penting, karena ada beberapa orang sering menggunakan majas untuk berkomunikasi
	8.	Puisi merupakan salah satu alat komunikasi untuk mengubah sesuatu yang salah?	tidak, karena tidak semua orang menyukai puisi
	9.	Apakah penggunaan kata ganti dalam puisi merupakan hal yang penting ?	Penting, karena untuk memperhalus bahasa yang ingin disampaikan
	10.	Seberapa penting penggunan satire dalam sebuah puisi ?	tidak terlalu penting

Name : Nur Indah

Status: Student, UMSU

Factor	No.	Pertanyaan	Jawaban
General	1.	Apakahandapernahmendengarpuisitersebut?	Tidak, Karena saya tidak telalu suka membaca puisi
	2.	Menurutandasulitkahuntukmemahamipuisitersebut ?	Sedikit sulit, karna tidak terlalu paham tentang makna yang terdapat dalam puisi itu
social	3.	Setujukahandadenganisipuisitersebut?	Setuju, karena isi dalam puisi tersbut sedikit menggambarkan situasi pemerintahan saat ini
	4.	Apakahpuisitersebutmemilikikonten SARA?	Tidak
	5.	Apakahpuisitersebutmenggambarkanpemerintahansaatini?	Ya, puisi tersbut sedikit menggambarkan situasi pemerintahan saat ini
	6.	Apakahpuisitersebutakanberakibatburukkepadasipembaca?	Tidak, karena pembaca tidak terbawa oleh suasana pada saat membaca puisi tersebut
Poetry	7.	Apakahpenggunaanmajasdalamkalimatmerupakansuatuhal yang penting?	tidak terlalu, karena tidak semua orang paham akan majas yang digunakan
	8.	Puisimerupakansalahsatualatkomunikasiuntukmengubahsesuatu yang salah?	tidak, karena untuk mengubah sesuatu yang salah bukan dengan puisi, akan tetapi dengan tindakan langsung
	9.	Apakahpenggunaan kata gantidalampuisimerupakanhal yang penting ?	penting, karena agar dapat mempengaruhi si pembaca.
	10.	Seberapapentingpenggunan satiredalamsebuahpuisi ?	Penting, karena satire dapat menyampaikan suatu kritikan secara halus, tanpa harus menyudutkan.

Name: Fachri

Status: Student, UMSU

Factor	No.	Pertanyaan	Jawaban
General	1.	Apakah anda pernah mendengar puisi tersebut?	No, I never hear that one.
	2.	Menurut anda sulitkah untuk memahami puisi tersebut ?	For me it is not hard, but the other person?
social	3.	Setujukah anda dengan isi puisi tersebut?	Sure, why not?
	4.	Apakah puisi tersebut memiliki konten SARA?	No it's not.
	5.	Apakah puisi tersebut menggambarkan pemerintahan saat ini?	Unfortunately, yes.
	6.	Apakah puisi tersebut akan berakibat buruk kepada si pembaca?	Of course not.
Poetry	7.	Apakah penggunaan majas dalam kalimat merupakan suatu hal yang penting?	It is not quite important in daily conversation.
	8.	Puisi merupakan salah satu alat komunikasi untuk mengubah sesuatu yang salah?	Well, it can be.
	9.	Apakah penggunaan kata ganti dalam puisi merupakan hal yang penting ?	I think so.
	10.	Seberapa penting penggunan satire dalam sebuah puisi ?	It is depend on the type of poetry. But for good sake I think, it is quite important.

Name: Rudi

Status: Student, UMA

Factor	No.	Pertanyaan	Jawaban
General	1.	Apakahandapernahmendengarpuisitersebut?	Tidak pernah
	2.	Menurutandasulitkahuntukmemahamipuisitersebut ?	Sulit, karena tidak dibaca
social	3.	Setujukahandadenganisipuisitersebut?	Tidak, Karena tidak memahami
	4.	Apakahpuisitersebutmemilikikonten SARA?	Tidak
	5.	Apakahpuisitersebutmenggambarkanpemerintahansaatini?	Iya
	6.	Apakahpuisitersebutakanberakibatburukkepadasipembaca?	Tidak, karena si pembaca tidak memahami isi puisi tersebut
Poetry	7.	Apakahpenggunaanmajasdalamkalimatmerupakansuatuhal yang penting?	Penting, karena agar si pendengar paham
	8.	Puisimerupakansalahsatualatkomunikasiuntukmengubahsesuatu yang salah?	Tidak, Karena puisi itu hanya penyampaian sebuah perasaan
	9.	Apakahpenggunaan kata gantidalampuisimerupakanhal yang penting ?	Penting, agar orang yang kita maksud tidak tersudutkan
	10.	Seberapapentingpenggunan satiredalamsebuahpuisi ?	Penting, agar si pendengar mengerti.

Name: Putri

Status: Student, UMSU

Factor	No.	Pertanyaan	Jawaban
General	1.	Apakah anda pernah mendengar puisi tersebut?	Tidak pernah
	2.	Menurut anda sulitkah untuk memahami puisi tersebut ?	Tidak
social	3.	Setujukah anda dengan isi puisi tersebut?	Setuju, untuk menyampaikan pendapat seseorang kepada khalayak
	4.	Apakah puisi tersebut memiliki konten SARA?	Tidak ada
	5.	Apakah puisi tersebut menggambarkan pemerintahan saat ini?	Tidak ada
	6.	Apakah puisi tersebut akan berakibat buruk kepada si pembaca?	Tidak ada
Poetry	7.	Apakah penggunaan majas dalam kalimat merupakan suatu hal yang penting?	Penting, di dalam puisi harus memiliki majas agar lebih dipahami
	8.	Puisi merupakan salah satu alat komunikasi untuk mengubah sesuatu yang salah?	Iya, penyampaian kalimat agar lebih dibaca
	9.	Apakah penggunaan kata ganti dalam puisi merupakan hal yang penting ?	Tidak, jika penyampaian arti yang sama
	10.	Seberapa penting penggunan satire dalam sebuah puisi ?	Penting, jika puisi berunsur kritik

Name: Rezky Wahyuni

Status: Student, UMSU

Factor	No.	Pertanyaan	Jawaban
General	1.	Apakah anda pernah mendengar puisi tersebut?	Not yet
	2.	Menurut anda sulitkah untuk memahami puisi tersebut ?	Sedikit dulit
social	3.	Setujukah anda dengan isi puisi tersebut?	Agree
	4.	Apakah puisi tersebut memiliki konten SARA?	In my opinion, No
	5.	Apakah puisi tersebut menggambarkan pemerintahan saat ini?	Of course Yes
	6.	Apakah puisi tersebut akan berakibat buruk kepada si pembaca?	Tidak
Poetry	7.	Apakah penggunaan majas dalam kalimat merupakan suatu hal yang penting?	In my opinion, tergantung konteks, kalau puisi penggunaan majas itu bagus
	8.	Puisi merupakan salah satu alat komunikasi untuk mengubah sesuatu yang salah?	Tidak
	9.	Apakah penggunaan kata ganti dalam puisi merupakan hal yang penting ?	Tidak
	10.	Seberapa penting penggunan satire dalam sebuah puisi ?	Penting, karena satire tersebut akan membuat pembaca penasaran kepada siapa puisi tersebut ditujukan, puisi menjadi lebih menarik.

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MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
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Website: http:/www.fkip.umsu.ac.id E-mail: fkip@umsu.ac.id

Form : K – 1

Kepada Yth: Bapak Ketua & Sekretaris
Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
FKIP UMSU

Perihal : **PERMOHONAN PERSETUJUAN JUDUL SKRIPSI**

Dengan hormat yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini:

Nama Mahasiswa   : Siti Rahma Hidayani Surbakti
NPM   : 1502050115
Prog. Studi   : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Kredit Kumulatif   : 156 SKS

IPK=3,61

Persetujuan Ket./Sekret. Prog. Studi	Judul yang Diajukan	Disahkan oleh Dekan Fakultas
ei Maret 2019	Figures of Speech in Mustofa Bisri's Poetry *"Kau Ini Bagimana atau Aku Harus Bagaimana"* and Its Social Implication	08/3/19
	Critical Discourse Analysis of Najwa Shihab's *"Pesan Untuk Mahasiswa"*	
	Jackson Maines's Psychological Conflict in Star is Born the Movie	

      Demikianlah permohonan ini saya sampaikan untuk dapat pemeriksaan dan persetujuan serta pengesahan, atas kesediaan Bapak saya ucapkan terima kasih.

Medan, 1 Maret 2019
Hormat Pemohon,

Siti Rahma Hidayani Surbakti

Keterangan:
Dibuat rangkap 3 : - Untuk Dekan/Fakultas
                 - Untuk Ketua/Sekretaris Program Studi
                 - Untuk Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan

PERMOHONAN PERSETUJUAN JUDUL SKRIPSI

Dengan ini saya:
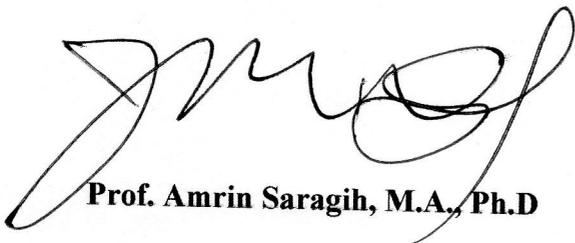
Nama Mahasiswa   : Siti Rahma Hidayani Surbakti

NPM   : 1502050115

Prog. Studi   : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Judul	Diterima
Figures of Speech in Mustofa Bisri's Poetry *"Kau Ini Bagaimana atau Aku Harus Bagaimana"* and Its Social Implication	

Bermohon kepada Dosen Pembimbing untuk mengesahkan Judul yang telah diajukan kepada Prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris.

Disetujui oleh
Dosen Pembimbing

Medan, 01 Maret 2019
Hormat Pemohon,

Prof. Amrin Saragih, M.A., Ph.D

Siti Rahma Hidayani Surbakti

Form K-2

Kepada :Yth.Bapak/ Ketua/Sekretaris
Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
FKIP UMSU

Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb

Dengan hormat, yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini :

Nama Mahasiswa : Siti Rahma Hidayani Surbakti
NPM : 1502050115
Pro. Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mengajukan permohonan persetujuan proyek proposal/skripsi sebagai tercantum di bawah ini dengan judul sebagai berikut :

Figures of Speech in Mustofa Bisri's Poetry *Kau Ini Bagaimana atau Aku Harus Bagaimana* and It's Social Implication

Sekaligus saya mengusulkan/menunjuk Bapak/Ibu :

Prof. Amrin Saragih, M.A., Ph.D *Acc 04/04-2019*

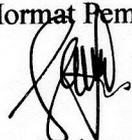Sebagai Dosen Pembimbing Proposal/Skripsi saya.

Demikianlah permohonan ini saya sampaikan untuk dapat pengurusan selanjutnya. Akhirnya atas perhatian dan kesediaan Bapak/Ibu saya ucapkan terima kasih.

Medan, 04 April 2019
Hormat Pemohon,

Siti Rahma Hidayani Surbakti

Keterangan
Dibuat rangkap 3 :- Asli untuk Dekan/Fakultas
- Duplikat untuk Ketua / Sekretaris Jurusan
- Triplikat Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan

Nomor   : 736 /II.3/UMSU-02/F/2019
Lamp   : ---
H a l   : Pengesahan Proyek Proposal
                 Dan Dosen Pembimbing

Assalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakaatuh

Dekan Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara menetapkan proyek proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi dan dosen pembimbing bagi mahasiswa yang tersebut di bawah ini :.

Nama   : Siti Rahma Hidayani Surbakti
N P M   : 1502050115
Program Studi   : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Penelitian : Figures of Speech in Mustofa Bisri's Poetry *Kau Ini Bagaimana atau Aku Harus Bagaimana* and It's Social Implication.

Pembimbing   : Prof. Amrin Saragih, M.A, Ph.D

Dengan demikian mahasiswa tersebut di atas diizinkan menulis proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi dengan ketentuan sebagai berikut :
1. Penulis berpedoman kepada ketentuan yang telah ditetapkan oleh Dekan
2. Proyek proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi dinyatakan BATAL apabila tidak selesai pada waktu yang telah ditentukan
3. Masa kadaluarsa tanggal : 5 April 2020

Wa'alaikumssalam Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh.

Medan, 29 Rajab 1440 H
05 April   2019 M

Dekan
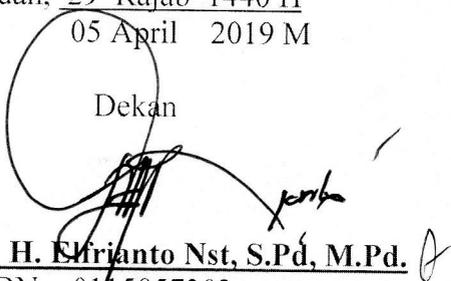
Dr. H. Elfrianto Nst, S.Pd, M.Pd.
NIDN : 0115057302

Dibuat rangkap 4 (empat) :
1. Fakultas (Dekan)
2. Ketua Program Studi
3. Pembimbing
4. Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan :
   WAJIB MENGIKUTI SEMINAR

بِسْمِ اللهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيْمِ

BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN PROPOSAL

Perguruan Tinggi   : Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara
Fakultas   : Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan
Jurusan/Prog. Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Nama Lengkap   : Siti Rahma Hidayani Surbakti
N.P.M   : 1502050115
Program Studi   : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Proposal   : Figures of Speech in Mustofa Bisri's Poetry *"Kau ini Bagaimana atau Aku Harus Bagaimana"* and its Social Implication

Tanggal	Deskripsi Hasil Bimbingan Proposal	Tanda Tangan
22/maret '19	Chapter I	
28/ maret '19	Chapter II	
08/April '19	Chapter III / ACC	

Medan,   Maret 2019

Diketahui oleh:
Ketua Prodi

Dosen Pembimbing

(Mandra Saragih, S.Pd., M.Hum.)

(Prof. Amrin Saragih, MA, Ph.D)

MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
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Website: http:/www.fkip.umsu.ac.id E-mail: fkip@umsu.ac.id

بِسْمِ اللهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيْمِ

LEMBAR PENGESAHAN PROPOSAL

Proposal yang diajukan oleh mahasiswa di bawah ini:

Nama Lengkap   : Siti Rahma Hidayani Surbakti

N.P.M   : 1502050115

Program Studi   : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Judul Proposal   : Figures of Speech in Mustofa Bisri's Poetry *Kau Ini Bagaimana Atau Aku Harus Bagaimana* and Its Social Implication

Sudah layak diseminarkan.

Medan,   April 2019

Disetujui oleh
Pembimbing

Prof. Amrin Saragih, MA., Ph.D

MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN

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Website: http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id E-mail: fkip@umsu.ac.id

BERITA ACARA SEMINAR PROPOSAL

Pada hari ini .Kamis.... Tanggal .09. Bulan ....Mei......... Tahun 2019 diselenggarakan seminar prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris menerangkan bahwa :

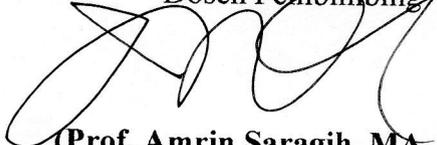|	
Nama Lengkap	: Siti Rahma Hidayani Surbakti
N.P.M	: 1502050115
Program Studi	: Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Proposal	: Figures of Speech in Mustofa Bisri's Poetry *Kau Ini Bagaimana Atau Aku Harus Bagaimana* and Its' Social Implication

No	Masukan dan Saran
Judul	✓
Bab I	✓
Bab II	✓
Bab III	- Technique of Analyzing Data
Lainnya	- Table of Contents - Put the appendix
Kesimpulan	[ ] Disetujui [ ] Ditolak [✓] Disetujui Dengan Adanya Perbaikan

Dosen Pembahas

(Erlindawati, S.Pd., M.Pd.)

Dosen Pembimbing

(Prof. Amrin Saragih, MA, Ph.D.)

Panitia Pelaksana

Ketua

(Mandra Saragih, S.Pd., M.Hum.)

Sekretaris

(Pirman Ginting, S.Pd., M.Hum.)

بِسْمِ اللهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

SURAT KETERANGAN

Ketua Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris, Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan, Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara, menerangkan di bawah ini:

Nama Lengkap	:	Siti Rahma Hidayani Surbakti
N.P.M	:	1502050115
Program Studi	:	Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Proposal	:	Figures of Speech in Mustofa Bisri's Poetry *Kau Ini Bagaiman Atau Aku Harus Bagaimana* and Its' Social Implication

benar telah melakukan seminar proposal skripsi pada hari Kamis, tanggal 09, Bulan Mei, Tahun 2019

Demikianlah surat keterangan ini dibuat untuk memperoleh surat izin riset dari Dekan Fakultas. Atas kesediaan dan kerjasama yang baik, kami ucapkan terima kasih.

Medan,   Mei 2019

Ketua,

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum

UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan

SURAT PERNYATAAN
Bismillahirrrahmanirrahim

Yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini, mahasiswa Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara.

Nama lengkap	: **SITI RAHMA HIDAYANI SURBAKTI**
Tempat/ Tgl. Lahir	: Labuhan Deli, 03 November 1997
Agama	: Islam
Status Perkawinan	: Kawin/Belum Kawin/Duda/Janda*)
No. Pokok Mahasiswa	: 1502050115
Program Studi	: Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Alamat Rumah	: Pekan Labuhan Lk. XIX
	Telp/Hp: 0821 6628 5115
Pekerjaan/ Instansi	: -
Alamat Kantor	: -

Melalui surat permohonan tertanggal Agustus 2019 telah mengajukan permohonan menempuh ujian skripsi. Untuk ujian skripsi yang akan saya tempuh, menyatakan dengan sesungguhnya, bahwa saya,:

1. Dalam keadaan sehat jasmani maupun rohani
2. Siap secara optimal dan berada dalam kondisi baik untuk memberikan jawaban atas pertanyaan penguji,
3. Bersedia menerima keputusan Panitian Ujian Skripsi dengan ikhlas tanpa mengadakan gugatan apapun;
4. Menyadari bahwa keputusan Panitia Ujian ini bersifat mutlak dan tidak dapat diganggu gugat.

Demikianlah surat pernyataan ini saya perbuat dengan kesadaran tanpa paksaan dan tekanan dalam bentuk apapun dan dari siapapun, untuk dipergunakan bilamana dipandang perlu. Semoga Allah SWT meridhoi saya. Amin.

SAYA YANG MENYATAKAN,

SITI RAHMA HIDAYANI SURBAKTI

SURAT PERNYATAAN

بِسْمِ اللهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيْمِ

Saya yang bertandatangan dibawah ini :

Nama Lengkap   : Siti Rahma Hidayani Surbakti
N.P.M   : 1502050115
Program Studi   : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Proposal   : Figures of Speech in Mustofa Bisri's Poetry *Kau Ini Bagaiman Atau Aku Harus Bagaimana* and Its' Social Implication

Dengan ini saya menyatakan bahwa:

1. Penelitian yang saya lakukan dengan judul di atas belum pernah diteliti di Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara
2. Penelitian ini akan saya lakukan sendiri tanpa ada bantuan dari pihak manapun dengan kata lain penelitian ini tidak saya tempahkan (dibuat) oleh orang lain dan juga tidak tergolong **Plagiat**.
3. Apabila point 1 dan 2 di atas saya langgar maka saya bersedia untuk dilakukan pembatalan terhadap penelitian tersebut dan saya bersedia mengulang kembali mengajukan judul penelitian yang baru dengan catatan mengulang seminar kembali.

Demikian surat pernyataan ini saya perbuat tanpa ada paksaan dari pihak manapun juga, dan dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Medan,   Mei 2019
Hormat saya
Yang membuat pernyataan,

METERAI
TEMPEL
TGL
7F641AFF770901143
6000
ENAM RIBU RUPIAH

Siti Rahma Hidayani Surbakti

Diketahui oleh Ketua Program Studi
Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum

بِسْمِ اللهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيْمِ

LEMBAR PENGESAHAN HASIL SEMINAR PROPOSAL

Proposal yang sudah diseminar oleh mahasiswa di bawah ini:

Nama Lengkap : Siti Rahma Hidayani Surbakti

N.P.M : 1502050115

Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Judul Proposal : Figures of Speech in Mustofa Bisri's Poetry *Kau Ini Bagaimana Atau Aku Harus Bagaimana* and Its' Social Implication

Pada hari Kamis tanggal 09 bulan Mei tahun 2019 sudah layak menjadi proposal skripsi.
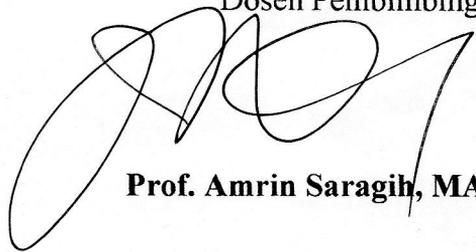
Medan, Mei 2019

Disetujui oleh:

Dosen Pembahas

Dosen Pembimbing

Erlindawati, S.Pd., M.Pd.

Prof. Amrin Saragih, MA, Ph.D

Diketahui oleh
Ketua Program Studi,

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

MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI PENELITIAN & PENGEMBANGAN

UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN

Jalan Kapten Muchtar Basri No. 3 Medan 20238 Telp. (061) 6622400
Website: http://fkip.umsu.ac.id   E-mail: fkip@yahoo.co.id

UMSU
Unggul | Cerdas | Terpercaya

henjawab surat ini agar disebutkan
r dan tanggalnya

Nomor   : 3365 /II.3/UMSU-02/F/2019   Medan, 20 Ramadhan   1440 H
Lamp   : ---   25 Mei   2019 M
H a l   : Mohon Izin Riset

Kepada Yth, Bapak Kepala Perpustakaan
Universitas Muhammadiyah Sum. Utara
di-
Tempat

Assalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakaatuh

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 :

Nama   : Siti Rahma Hidayani Surbakti
N P M   : 1502050115
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Penelitia : Figures of Speech in Mustofa Bisri's Poetry *Kau ini Bagaimana Atau Aku Harus Bagaimana* and Its' Social Implication.

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

Wa'alaikumssalam Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh.

Dekan

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** Pertinggal **

SURAT KETERANGAN
Nomor: 2514/KET/II.8-AU/UMSU-P/M/2019

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيْمِ

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

Nama	:	**Siti Rahma Hidayani Surbakti**
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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 :

"Figures of Speech in Mustofa Bisri's Poetry Kau Ini Bagaimana atau Aku Harus Bagaimana and It's Social Implication"

Demikian surat keterangan ini diperbuat untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Medan, <u>28 Zulhijjah 1440 H</u>
30 Agustus 2019 M

Kepala UPT Perpustakaan,

Muhammad Arifin, S.Pd, M.Pd

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