Analysis of the Physical and Inner Structure of the Poetry "Aku Si Pencemburu" and "Pulanglah" Written By Athillahafro Sandi

by Irma Suryani

Analysis of the Physical and Inner Structure of the Poetry *"Aku Si Pencemburu"* and *"Pulanglah"* Written By Athillahafro Sandi

Analisis Struktur Fisik dan Batin Puisi "Aku Si Pencemburu" dan "Pulanglah" Karya Athillahafro Sandi

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Abstract: An analytical study of Athillah Afro Sandi's poem entitled *Aku Si Pencemburu* and *Pulanglah* in terms of the physical structure and inner structure was carried out to find out what inner structure and physical structure are contained in the two poems. The research method of this study follows a qualitative descriptive method in which the process and meaning are highlighted in qualitative research. Then the research data were analyzed using the results of poetry analysis before concluding. The results indicate that the poem "*Aku Si Pencemburu* contains conventional typography, connotative diction, olfactory images, visual images, tactile images, concrete words, personification figure of speech, full rhyme, the theme of jealousy, excessive jealousy, threatening tone, and a message that overly jealous people can harm their partner. Meanwhile,*Pulanglah* contains conventional typography, the diction of confusion, hopes and requests, tactile and vision images, concrete words, broken rhymes and rhymes with the theme of a place to go home, a sense of hope, a tone of storytelling and pleading, and a message that there will always be a place to go home after traveling so far.
Keywords: *Poetry*; *StructurePhysical*; *Inner Structure*; *Athillah Afro Sandi*

Abstrak: *Kajian analisis terhadap puisi Athillah Afro Sandi berjudul Aku Si Pencemburu dan Pulanglah ditinjau dari struktur fisik dan struktur batin dilakukan untuk mengetahui struktur batin dan struktur fisik apa saja yang terdapat pada kedua puisi tersebut. Metode penelitian penelitian ini mengikuti metode deskriptif kualitatif dimana proses dan makna ditonjolkan dalam penelitian kualitatif. Kemudian data penelitian dianalisis menggunakan hasil analisis puisi sebelum ditarik kesimpulan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa puisi "Aku Si Pencemburu" mengandung tipografi konvensional, diksi konotatif, imaji penciuman, imaji visual, imaji taktil, kata konkrit, majas personifikasi, rima penuh, tema kecemburuan, kecemburuan berlebihan, nada mengancam, dan pesan bahwa orang yang terlalu cemburu dapat membahayakan pasangannya. Sedangkan Pulanglah berisi tipografi konvensional, diksi galau, harapan dan permintaan, imaji taktil dan penglihatan, kata konkrit, pantun patah dan pantun bertema tempat pulang, rasa berharap, nada bercerita dan memohon, dan pesan bahwa akan selalu ada tempat untuk pulang setelah menempuh perjalanan sejauh ini.*
Kata Kunci: *Puisi; StrukturFisik; Struktur Dalam; Athillah Afro Sandi*

INTRODUCTION

Poetry is a variety of literature whose language is bound by rhythm, rhyme, and the arrangement of lines and stanzas; compositions in a language whose forms are carefully selected and arranged to sharpen people's awareness of experiences and generate special responses through the arrangement of special sounds, rhythms, and meanings; rhyme.

Etymologically, poetry comes from the word *poites* (Greek), which means to build, maker, or former. Meanwhile, in Latin, this term comes from the word *poeta*, which means to build, to cause, to cause, and to sing. Situmorang (1980: 10) argues that poetry is a work of literary art whose words are arranged according to certain conditions, principles, or rules by using rhyme, rhythm, rhyme, and sometimes figurative words. Meanwhile, Kosasih (2012) states that poetry is a form of literary work that uses beautiful words and is rich in meaning.

The beauty of poetry is achieved by compiling typography, choosing words (diction), and using language styles such as the figure of speech, rhyme, and rhythm. The richness of meaning itself is created through its constituent elements that can transmit messages such as messages and inspiring ideas. Furthermore, the word has narrowed its meaning into a work of literary art whose words are arranged according to certain conditions, principles, or rules by using rhyme, rhythm, rhyme, and sometimes figurative words.

According to Waluyo (1991: 29), poetry consists of two main elements, namely the physical structure and the inner structure. The inner structure of poetry consists of a theme, tone, feeling, and message. While the physical structure of poetry consists of diction, imagination, concrete words, a figure of speech, verification, and typography of poetry. Majas consists of symbols and figures of speech, while verification consists of rhyme, rhythm, and meter (Waluyo, 1991).

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research methodology is a scientific process used to achieve the aims and results of research. According to Sugiyono (2018: 02), the research method is a scientific method or process to obtain data with specific uses and purposes. Then Arikunto (2019: 136) said that the research method is the main method used by researchers to achieve goals and determine answers to the problems posed. While Nazir (2014: 26) states that the scientific method is a pursuit of the truth that has been regulated by logical considerations.

Then in the research methodology, there is a type of qualitative research methodology, which according to Sugiyono (2018: 213) qualitative research methods are research methods based on the philosophy of postpositivism or more accurately called phenomenology, which is used to examine scientific conditions in which the researcher himself is the instruments, data collection techniques, and qualitative analysis put more emphasis on meaning.

Sanjaya (2015: 47) argues that there are three methods commonly used in qualitative research, one of which is a qualitative descriptive method. Qualitative descriptive is a method that aims to describe in full and in-depth the social reality and various phenomena that occur in the community that is the subject of research so that in detail the characteristics, characters, characteristics, and models of the phenomena studied are described.

In this analytical study, the research method used is qualitative whereas qualitative research is descriptive research and tends to use analysis. Process and meaning are highlighted in qualitative research. The theoretical basis is used as a guide so that the research focus is following the facts on the ground. Then the

processing of research data using the results of the data obtained from the analysis of poetry is processed to conclude.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Aku si Egois itu,
Jangan mencintaiku, sebab bisa saja aku cemburu kepada teman, sahabat, musuh, bahkan orangtuamu.
Aku si Pencemburu,
Si Egois itu,
Angin yang menyapa lembut pipimu saja aku cemburu,
Air Tuhan yang turun menetes ke tubuh mu saja aku cemburu,
Sang sumber cahaya yang menerikkan mu saja aku cemburu,
Aku si Pencemburu,
Aku si Egois itu,
Mengikatmu, meng-eratkan tali ku, mengurungmu di jeruji besi ku,
Tak ku biarkan, para tengik yang membuatku mual itu mendekati mu.
Tak ku biarkan, walau bayang mereka sekalipun mengenaimu,
Aku si Pencemburu,
Aku si Egois itu,
Tak akan ku biarkan kau lepas dari ku, dan kau takkan ku buat untuk lari dari ku

By: Atthilah Afro Sandi

The analysis of the physical structure contained in this poem is as follows:
a)   Typography
        Typography is the layout of various language units in poetry. The poem "Aku Si Pencemburu" uses Conventional Typography with poetry stanzas consisting of 4 stanzas, in each stanza, there are two to five lines and uses upper and lower case letters with complete punctuation marks.
b)   Diction
        Diction is the words in poetry that are the result of consideration and selection of the author, whether in meaning, sound arrangement, or the relationship between words in each line and stanza. Usually, poetry will use connotative words (meaning not really) and symbolic words or words that represent other meanings. The diction used in the poem "Aku Si Pencemburu" uses connotative words, such as ' ***Air Tuhan (the water from God)'*** which means rain, and ' ***Sumber Cahaya (the source of light)'*** which means sun. In addition, the related diction in this poem has a lot to do with describing the atmosphere of jealousy, love, and possessiveness towards someone.
c)   Image
        is a word or arrangement of words that can create an atmosphere, feeling or another form of imagination in the form of the imagination of various human senses such as hearing, sight, to touch. The images used in the poem "Aku Si Pencemburu" are:
* Olfactory Image: *'... para tengik yang membuatku mual itu mendekati mu.*

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- Vision Image *:'Tak ku biarkan, walau bayang mereka sekalipun mengenaimu'*
- Touching Imagination: *'Mengikatmu, meng-eratkan tali ku, mengurungmu di jeruji besi ku,'*
- Taste Image: *'Angin yang menyapa lembut pipimu saja aku cemburu*,'

d)   Concrete

Words Concrete words are words that represent a physical meaning; represent something that is real and is not abstract or unclear. The concrete words contained in the poem "Akusi Pencemburu" are jeruji besi (iron bars), pipi (cheeks), teman (friends,), orangtua (parents), tubuh (body) dan tali (rope).

e)   Figurative

the figure of speech or figurative language is an arrangement of words or a sentence that can radiate many meanings at once through a style of language that is conveyed imaginatively and figuratively by comparing, exaggerating, etc. In the poem "Aku Si Pencemburu", the figure of speech used is personification, namely the figure of speech that gives an inanimate object with living nature, as in the verse ' *'Angin yang menyapa lembut pipimu (The wind that gently greets your cheek.* ').

f)   Rhyme

Rhyme is the repetition of the same sound from a verse of poetry. The poem "Aku Si Pencemburu" uses a full rhyme, that is, at the end of all stanzas, the poem uses the ' *U ' suffix*.

The analysis of the inner structure contained in this poem is as follows:

a)   Theme The

the theme is the main idea that the poet wants to convey in his poem, serves as the main basis for the poet in developing his poem. The poem "Aku Si Pencemburu" has the theme of a person's jealousy and possessiveness towards his lover.

b)   Feelings

Feelings are a variety of expressions that the author pours into poetry. The feeling contained in the poem "Aku Si Pencemburu" is excessive jealousy towards his partner.

c)   Tone The

the tone is a certain attitude made by the poet towards the reader: whether the poem is advising, satirical, or just giving a certain idea and story. The poem "Aku Si Pencemburu" has a tone that is both telling and threatening.

d)   Messages

The message is the meaning in the form of a message or overall idea that the poet can conclude or want to convey to his readers. The message that can be drawn from the poem "Aku Si Pencemburu" is that people who have excessive jealousy can harm their partners.

Pulanglah
Perihal ini, saya tak begitu paham
Tentang kamu yang tiba-tiba pergi,
Atau,

Tentang saya yang tiba-tiba berlari.
Perihal ini, aku tidak amat paham
Kamu yang kembali, tapi tidak pulang.
Kamu yang datang, tapi tidak mengenang
Kamu yang pergi, tapi tidak mencari
Perihal ini, aku sungguh paham
Paham untuk memohon,
Memohon untuk Singgah,
Memohon untuk menetap,
Memohon untuk kembali,
dan pulanglah, jika tak kau temukan pahammu.
Tempat mu, tempat tujuanmu.
.

By: Atthilah Afro Sandi

The analysis of the physical structure contained in this poem is as follows:
a) Typography
    Typography is the layout of various language units in poetry. In the poem *Pulanglah* uses Conventional Typography with poetry stanzas consisting of 4 stanzas, in each stanza, there are one to six lines and uses upper and lower case letters with complete punctuation marks.
b) Diction
    Diction is the words in poetry that are the result of consideration and selection of the author, whether in meaning, sound arrangement, or the relationship between words in each line and stanza. Usually, poetry will use connotative words (meaning not really) and symbolic words or words that represent other meanings. The diction used in the poem *Pulanglah* has a lot to do with describing the atmosphere of confusion, hope, and petition.
c) Image
    is a word or arrangement of words that can create an atmosphere, feeling or another form of imagination in the form of the imagination of various human senses such as hearing, sight, to touch. The images used in the poem *Pulanglah* are:
    - Tactile Imagery: 'Tentang saya yang tiba-tiba berlari.'(' ***About me suddenly running*** .')
    - Vision Imagery: 'Tentang kamu yang tiba-tiba pergi (' ***About you suddenly leaving*** ,')
    -
d) Concrete Words
    Concrete words are words that represent a physical meaning; represent something that is real and is not abstract or unclear. The concrete words contained in the poem "Pulanglah" are "AkudanKau".
e) Figurative
    a figure of speech or figurative language is an arrangement of words or a sentence that can radiate many meanings at once through a style of language that is conveyed imaginatively and figuratively by comparing, exaggerating, etc. In the poem "Pulanglah", no figure of speech is used.

f)   Rhyme

Rhyme is the repetition of the same sound from a verse of poetry. The poem *"Pulanglah"* uses broken rhymes with the endings in the first two stanzas abcb and abbc, while the last two stanzas use free rhymes that are not tied to the ending sound.

The analysis of the inner structure contained in this poem is as follows:

a)   Theme

A theme is the main idea that the poet wants to convey in his poem, serves as the main basis for the poet in developing his poem. The poem "Pulanglah" is about a place to go home.

b)   Feeling

The feeling is a variety of expressions that the author pours into poetry. The feeling contained in the poem "Pulanglah" is a feeling of hope for someone's return.

c)   Tone The

The tone is a certain attitude made by the poet towards the reader: whether the poem is advising, satirical, or just giving a certain idea and story. The poem "Pulanglah" has a tone of storytelling and pleading with someone.

d)   Messages

The message is the meaning in the form of a message or overall idea that the poet can conclude or want to convey to his readers. The message that can be drawn from the poem "Pulanglah" is that there will always be a place to return to for someone after traveling so far.

CONCLUSION

From the results of the analysis, the physical structure contained in the poem *"Aku Si Pencemburu"* is using Conventional Typography with poetry stanzas consisting of 4 stanzas, in each stanza there are two to five lines and using upper and lower case letters with complete punctuation marks; using connotative words, such as **"Air Tuhan" (Water from God"** which means rain, and '*Sang Sumber Cahaya' ('The Source of Light*)' which means sun. In addition, the related diction in this poem has a lot to do with describing the atmosphere of jealousy, love, and possessiveness towards someone; using Olfactory Image as in verse '… *para tengik yang membuatku mual itu mendekati mu.' ('… those rancid things that make me sick to your stomach*), Vision Imagery as in verse **"Tak ku biarkan, walau bayang mereka sekalipun mengenaimu" (I will not let them, even if their shadow hits you'**), Tactile Image as in verse '*Mengikatmu, meng-eratkan tali ku, mengurungmu di jeruji besi ku, ('Binds you, tightens the rope me, lock you up in my iron bars*),', and the image of feeling as in the verse '*Angin yang menyapa lembut pipimu saja aku cemburu,' "The wind that gently touches your cheek I'm jealous*"; use concrete words such as **jeruji besi (iron bars**), pipi **(cheeks**), teman **(friends**), orangtua **(parents**), tubuh (parents) dan **tali (ropes**); using a figure of speech that personifies, namely figure of speech that gives inanimate objects with living nature, as in the verse ' *The wind that gently touches your cheeks* ..'; use full rhymes, i.e. at the end of all stanzas the poem uses the ' *U ' suffix*; and the inner structure contained in the poem "Aku Si Pencemburu" is the theme of a person's jealousy and possessiveness towards his lover; have excessive

jealousy towards their partner; have a tone that is telling and threatening; and has a mandate that people who have excessive jealousy can harm their partners.

Then based on the results of the analysis, the physical structure contained in the poem *Pulanglah* is using Conventional Typography with poetry stanzas consisting of 4 stanzas, in each stanza there are one to six lines and using capital letters with complete punctuation; use diction that is related to the description of the atmosphere of confusion, hope and request; using the Touching Image contained in the verse ' ***About me suddenly running.*** ' And the Vision of Image which is in the verse ' ***About you who suddenly left*** .'; using concrete words **I** and **You** ; no figure of speech is used; using broken rhymes with the suffixes in the first two stanzas abcb and abbc, while the last two stanzas use free rhymes that are not bound by suffix sounds; and the inner structure contained in the poem *"Pulanglah"*, namely the theme of a place to go home; have a feeling of hope for someone's return; have a telling tone and plead with someone, and has a mandate that there will always be a place to come home to after traveling so far. Judging from the two poems that have been analyzed, there are two very contradictory themes, namely the first poem with a hard theme and the second with a soft theme.

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