PERSONIFICATION IN POEM KATA YANG TAK SEMPAT TERUCAP BY RADINDA ANGGIA

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Abstract
The title of this research is Personification in the lyrics of the poem Kata Yang Tak Sempat Terucap by Radinda Anggia. The purpose of this study is to find the types of personification and the function of the meaning contained in the poem. The research method used in this study is a qualitative method in which the writer collects data from the lyrics of the poem, classifies it in personification figure of speech and then collects data and explains the types of personification and their meaning. Based on the theory used in this study, there are two types of personification found in the data, namely: verb personification and noun personification. There are 63 sentences using personification which are classified into 61 sentences expressing the personification of the verb and two sentences referring to the personification of the noun

Keywords: semantics, personification, meaning, poem

I. INTRODUCTION

According to Wibowo (2001:3), that language is a system of symbols that are meaningful and articulate sound (generated by said tool) which are arbitrary and conventional, which is used as a means of communicating by a group of human beings to give birth to feelings and thoughts.
Based on Kreidler, Semantics is the systematic study of meanings and linguistic semantics is the study of how language organizes and expresses meanings (1998:3). Semantics is quite important not only for those who want to communicate but also for better communication in the society. In semantics, meaning is the message conveyed by words, sentences, and symbol in a context (Richard Norquist, 2018).

Kerf (2009:113) stated that “Gaya bahasa merupakan cara untuk mengekspresikan biasanya berpikir melalui bahasa yang menunjukan semangat dan kepribadian penulis atau bahasa pengguna”. It means that figurative language is a way typically thought through language that shows the spirit and personality of the author or the user language. Figurative language is language that uses words or expressions with a meaning that is different from the literal interpretation. It cannot be understood literary because the words are used in non-literary sense. Reaske (1996) said “figurative language as language, which employs various figures of speech on kind of language, which depart from the language employed in the traditional, literal ways of describing person or objects”. Personification is one of figurative languages that usually found in literary work.

According to Literary Devices, personification is a figure of speech in which a thing, an idea or an animal is given human attributes. The non-human object are portrayed in such a way that we feel they have the ability to act like human beings. For example, when we say, “The sky weeps.” We are giving the sky the ability to cry, which is human quality. Thus, we can say that the sky has been personified in the given sentence. Meaning is what a word, action, or concept is all about – it’s a purpose, significance, or definition (Vocabulary). The personification that use by an author has its meaning that should be understood by the readers. Lots sentences about personification are found in Poetry because within poetry itself reveals about it.

Poetry is the way of communicating a vast array of thoughts and feeling by concentrating them into minimal, or even single points which describe a whole (Hughes). Poem is the different from short story or novel, short story or novel is a literary work in history form, poetry is more specific and philosophical that history. Because it usually represent about condition of author’s soul expressed through writing. Poetry was more
philosophic than history but it always remained much inferior to philosophy itself, there is more that a touch of superciliousness in his treatment of poetry (Aristotle, 1982).

One of Indonesian poet who is capable of communicating her sense through poem was Radinda Anggia. Kata Yang Tak Sempat Terucap is the one of the poem which exemplify Radinda’s ability using her intelligent and sense. At an early age, she began to write poetry and poem. She was born in Bekasi, On March 17,2000. Kata Yang Tak Sempat Terucap was the first poem that written by herself, and Radinda uses personification as the figurative language in her poems. The researcher chooses thirty six (36) poems from Kata yang Tak Sempat Terucap by Radinda Anggia as data. The thirty seven poems from Radinda Anggia are : Rasanya Mati, Perasaan Apa Ini, Tiktok. Perahut Kecilku, Kapal Karan, Ada, Ikatan Tali, Suatu Waktu, Cahaya, Kita Sama, Saya Hanya, Hilang untuk Dipicu, Tak pernah Terucap, Patah atau Retak, Berlayar, Bebas, Rindu, Raja Penguasa, Keputusan, Masih Disini, Hari Baru, Pada Bulan September, Ibu, Tersimpan Rapi, Sendiri, Siganis, Malam dan Bulan, Bintang, Sudah Sampaikah, Di Bandung, Tentangmu, Pada Tali Keterikatan,Terkurung, Merindu, Terjebak, Mengingat yang Pecah, Sekali Lagi, Menunggu ditemukan. The researcher found problem statements that is formulated as follows :

1. What are the types of the personification words used in Kata Yang Tak Sempat Terucap poem ?
2. What are the meanings of the personification words used in Kata Yang Tak Sempat Terucap poem?

Therefore, Based the formulation of the problems above, it is determined the objectives of the research To describe the types of the personification words used in Kata Yang Tak Sempat Terucap poem and to explain the meanings of the personification words used in Kata Yang Tak Sempat Terucap poem.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Figurative language refers to the color we use to amplify our writing. It takes an ordinary statement and dresses it up in an evocative frock. It gently alludes to something without directly starting it. Figurative language is a way to engage your readers, ushering them through your writing with more creative tone. According to (Abrams, 1999), says that figurative language only focus on five types of speech consist of alliteration, hyperbole, metaphor, personification and simile
As a (Literary), personification is the projection of characteristics that normally belong only to humans into inanimate objects, animals, deities, or forces of nature. This characteristics can include verbs of actions that only human do or adjectives that describe a human condition. The characteristics can also be emotions, feelings, or motives given to objects incapable of thought. For example, if someone said, “the trees whispered their discontent,” this would personify the trees both as able to whisper and of feeling of unhappy. There are many types of personifications they are: Verb personification, noun personification, and adjective personification. The simple verb personification for examples “sometimes the sun smiles” as the, the wind whispers to the trees, and the shadow of the leaves dance in the wind. Although literally, the sun cannot smile, the leaves cannot dance without legs, and the wind cannot whisper because it doesn’t have a mouth, we apply human characteristic and create these metaphors to describe a scene. When we talk about non-human things as if they were human, we personify them.

Verb personification is the most highly charged from personification because it fuses together with a description an action. Example of an adjective personification is “Justice is blind”. Example of noun personification ”the sound of your heart”.

Richard Grill (1985:593) said that the point of the personification is to express the abstract ideas to inanimate objects, or aspect of nature are described as if it were human. Personification is a figure of speech in which a thing, an animal, or an abstract term (truth, nature) is made human (X.J. Kennedy.1991). So personification is part of figure of speech that denotes in animate objects that can do something as well as a human being. Have you ever heard phrases such as, “The snowflakes don’t kissed my nose”, or “The flowers danced beautifully in the meadow”. Unique phrases like thee are prime examples of personification, is defined as giving human characteristics to non-human things. When we examine the sentences we just mentioned, we know they are examples of personification because both snowflakes and flowers are non-human objects that were depicted as performing human action: kissing and dancing.

III. RESEARCH METHOD
a. Research Design

In this research, the researcher used qualitative research method. (Bogdan, 1975) stated that qualitative research is a research
procedure that produced descriptive data in form of words written or spoken word from the people. It is called qualitative because of the nature of the data collected qualitative using measurement tool. The main sources of data in qualitative research are words and sentences, this research used qualitative method to describe the personification in Radinda’s poems.

b. Data Source

The researcher used Radinda’s poems as a main source of the research From 102 poems of Radinda, researcher found there are 35 poetries use personification. The source of data used here is primary data sources which is the poems itself and secondary data source such as books, or article or other things related to research.

c. Data Collection Technique

There are several steps in collecting the data, they are:
1. Choosing the poems
3. Reading repeatedly and understanding the meaning.
4. Analyzing the poems.

d. Data Analyzing Procedure
1. Understanding, the process is started by reading the poem repeatedly and carefully.
2. Identifying, this process is begun by reading the poem and determined which include types of personification based on theory personification from Keraf.
3. Classifying, it is started by separating the poem into categories of personification.
4. Describing, this process is started by describing about the personification which already classified into separated points.

IV. FINDINGS & DISCUSSIONS
The types of the personification words used in *Kata Yang Tak Sempat Terucap* poem with their meaning:

A. Verb Personification : it is considered as noun personification, it is because there is noun
1. *Rasanya Mati:*
   a. Kenyataan yang *membelenggu:* It means kenyataan yang terikat atau tidak bebas dari kenyataan.

2. *Tiktok:*
   a. Waktu *menjalankan* kewajiban : It means waktu melakukan kewajibannya.

b. Waktu *memberikan* banyak kesempatan : It means waktu menyediakan banyak kesempatan.
c. ... Ajal sudah **menunggumu**: It means ajal memang menanti.

### 3. Perahu kecilku:

a. **Perahu kecilku terombang ambing**: It means perahu kecilku terbang tergantung tergantung arah dan tujuannya.

b. Angin dan ombak **membawa** perahu kecilku: It means angin dan ombak membawa perahu kecil itu dari tempat semula.

c. **Perahu kecilku akan menemukan** tepi dimana ia harus berlabuh: It means perahu kecilku akan berlabuh di tempat yang belum pernah sebelumnya.

### 4. Kapal karam:

a. Pasir **menimbun** kapal karam itu: It means pasir meruntuh kapal karam itu.

b. Hewan kecil **melumpuhkannya**: It means hewan kecil membuatnya tak berfungsi lagi.

c. Air laut **menghanyutkan** kenangan: It means air laut membawa pergi semua kenangan.

### 5. Ada:

a. **Suatu masa mengenggam kesempatan**: It means suatu masa menguasai kesempatan.

### 6. Ikatan Tali:

a. **Tali itu akan melepaskan** ikatan mati yang rumit: It means tali itu akan membuang atau menyinggalkan ikatan yang rumit itu.

b. Cinta bukan sekedar **mengikat** dua rasa: It means Cinta bukan hanya menyatukan dua rasa.

### 7. Suatu Waktu:

a. Ketika logika melangkah lebih maju: It means logika bergerak lebih maju.

b. Ketika logika melawan perasaanku: It means logika tidak sejalan dengan perasaan.

### 8. Cahaya:

a. Cahaya **ditelan** gelap: It means cahaya ditutupi oleh gelap.

### 9. Kita Sama:

a. Bayangan itu **menjeratmu**: It means bayangan itu menutupimu.

b. Bayangan itu **menatapku** pedih: It means bayangan itu memandangku pedih.

### 10. Saya Hanya:

a. Hati saya masih **mengikat** bayangan masa lalu: It means hati saya masih mengingat bayangan masa lalu.

### 11. Hilang untuk dicari:

a. Pikiranku **melayang** jauh entah kemana: It means pikiranku tidak menentu.
12. Tak Pernah Terucap:
   a. Kata yang tak pernah terucap akan menggerogoti rasa penyesalan: It means kata yang tak pernah terucap itu akan menghilangkan sedikit demi sedikit rasa penyesalan.

13. Patah atau Retak:
   a. Biarkan hatimu menyendiri dalam ruang hampa: It means biarkan hatimu mengasingkan diri dalam ruang hampa.
   b. Waktu akan membantumu: It means waktu yang akan menjawab.

14. Berlayar:
   a. Perahuku berlayar menyeringai samudera: It means perahuku berlayar melewati samudera
   c. Pertanyaan yang menembus menyuruhku untuk balik arah: It means pertanyaan yang melewati benakku menyuruhku untuk balik arah.

15. Bebas:
   a. Rasa kebebasanlah yang menguasai hatiku: It means rasa kebebasanlah yang mengendalikan hatiku.

16. Rindu:
   a. Angin yang selalu menari-nari di alam luas: It means angin yang selalu berhembus dialam luas.

17. Raja Penguasa:
   b. Awan putih berarak menuju arah yang sama: It means wawan putih bergerak beriringan menuju kearah yang sama.
   c. Matahari menguasai jagad raya: It means wawan menyinari jagad raya.

18. Keputusasaan:
   a. Bulan purnama merayakannya dengan bersinar: It means bulan purnama menunjukkan sinarnya.
   b. Kehampaan yang mengikat ruang kosong: It means kehampaan adalah seperti ruang kosong.
   c. Awan menghadangku: It means awan memberi keteduhan.
   e. Hujan turun menahanku dijalan yang sunyi: It means hujan turun membuatku tertahan dijalan yang sunyi.
19. Masih Disini :
20. Hari Baru :
   a. Bumi berputar memainkan logika serta perasaan: It means bumi berputar memerankan logika serta perasaan.
21. Ibu :
   a. Rindu menyimpan kenangan: It means rindu mengandung kenangan.
22. Tersimpan Rapi :
   a. Matakumenangkap bibirmu yang sedang tertawa terbahak: It means matakumelihat bibirmu yang sedang tertawa terbahak.
   b. Pikiran tak pernah membawaku ikut serta dalam masa depanmu: It means pikiran tak pernah membuatku ikut serta dalam masa depanmu.
23. Sendiri :
   a. Lelahnya siang yang membakar energy: It means lelahnya siang yang memanaskan energi.
   b. Daun ikut berirama meramaikan malam yang sunyi: It means daun ikut meramaikan suasana malam yang sunyi.
24. Si Gadis :
25. Malam dan Bulan, Bintang :
   a. Malam sedang berpagutan dengan bulan: It means malam sedang bersama dengan bulan (bulan bersinar hanya pada malam hari).
26. Sudah Sampaikah? :
   a. Daun menyuarakan langkah kita: It means daun yang terinjak oleh langkah kita.
   b. Waktu menjelma menjadi jarak: It means waktu berubah menjadi jarak.
27. Di Bandung :
   a. Air memeluk tanah: It means air tak dapat dipisahkan dari tanah.
   b. Perasaan terbang melayang: It means perasaan yang sudah sirna.
28. Tentangmu :
   a. Takut gelap menelanmu: It means takut gelap menutupi.
29. Tali Keterikatan :
   b. Planet diluar sana berjalan dengan aman: It means planet di angkasa bergerak dengan aman.
30. Terkurung:
   a. Jiwa yang meronta: It means jiwa yang tak tenang.

31. Merindu:
   b. Dentang dari jam dinding meneror hati: It means dentang jam dinding menakut-nakuti hati.

32. Terjebak:
   a. Alunan lagu blus menemani kesunyian: It means alunan lagu blus mengiringi kesunyian.

33. Mengingat yang Pecah:
   a. Bayanganmu mengendap-endap dalam pikiran: It means bayanganmu masih ada dalam pikiran.

34. Sekali Lagi:
   b. Harapan yang melayang lebih tinggi: It means harapan yang sulit digapai.

35. Menunggu Ditemukan:
   a. Angin berhembus menyusup celah hingga menusuk tulang: It means angin berhembus melewati celah hingga terasa seperti menusuk tulang.
   b. Bintang menemani tiap langkah: It means bintang yang mengiringi tiap langkah.

B. Noun Personification: it is considered as noun personification, it is because there is noun

1. Ibu:
   a. Usapan lembut sang angin: It means tiupan lembut sang angin.

2. Malam dan Bulan, Bintang:

V. CONCLUSION

There are 35 poems in the Kata yang Tak Sempat Terucap by Radinda Anggia that use personification. She used figurative language to communicate her sense through her poems. It is found from the data that there are 63 statements using personification which classified into 2 types that is verb and noun personification. There are 61 verbs personification and 2 nouns personification found in the poem.

REFERENCES


