

**EDUCATION CRITIC IN THE POEM SAJAK ANAK MUDA BY W.S
RENDRA AS STRUCTURALISM ANALYSIS**

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Abstract

In this paper, the researchers discussed structuralism analysis of “Sajak Anak Muda”. It is describe the real condition of 1970’s era. Described in poem is meant to describe education’s problem. Any critic in the poem can go so far to analysis.

This study tries to analysis structuralism theory and use descriptive qualitative research. Those critics have their different views on structuralism and literary criticism. The result of research suggests that meaning in poem describe a lot of satire especially against the nation Indonesia. The meaning from the poem education only produce a tool not treat human as human being, it is disappear the value of justice, politic, and logic. The government only focuses to grow up education without considering the human resources. The students must be useful in accordance with their respective fields, but most of them only work in accordance with the profession regardless of the value of humanity and justice and some others become unemployed.

Keywords: structuralism theory, education, Poem Sajak Anak Muda

Introduction

Literary theory in a strict sense is the systematic study of nature of literature and of the methods for analyzing literature and literary theory was to come to terms with literary texts and their meanings. In literary theory, structuralist criticism relates literary text to a larger structure, which may be a particular genre, a range of intertextual connection, a model of a universal narrative structure, or a system of recurrent patterns or motifs.

While education has significant effect to educate the students in teaching learning process. The general education definitions made by government.

Rendra's criticism of the government was also present in his poems throughout the 1970s. The language in the poem is then collected in the poetry book *The Portrait of Development in Poetry* which is directed and clearly reveals the rebel's emotional appeal. The poem criticizes the effects of industrialization, education, morals, and others on the balance between humanity and nature, also attacks materialistic behavior without thinking about people's welfare.

The text poem like “Sajak Anak Muda” can be analyzed as structuralism theory with the varying education. However the approach from the experience can be proved through particular theory. While

other critical theories can not be fit to deal with it.

Methodology

Methodology is the philosophical framework within which the research is conducted or the foundation upon which the research is based (Brown, 26)

This is a descriptive qualitative research qualitative data method and quantitative data method, based on Cresswell (2002:16) exploring a problem and developing and detailed understanding of a central phenomenon. It is about the analysis of deconstructive theory in the poem by W.S Rendra entitled "Sajak Anak Muda". The qualitative method studies about natural things, interpret of the phenomena. It can be personal experience, life story interview, visual texts which can describe routine and problematic moments and meaning in individuals' life.

Discussion

The poem entitled Sajak Anak Muda is a poem from W.S Rendra, in this poem he figure out the reality of Indonesia's education in 1970's

Kita adalah angkatan gagap

*yang diperanakan oleh
angkatan takabur*

kita kurang pendidikan resmi

di dalam keadilan

*karena tidak diajarkan
berpolitik*

*dan tidak diajar dasar ilmu
hukum*

The meaning of 'gagap' is someone or a group that not competence enough in certain business, they are not as fast as common people. The word "Angkatan takabur" is the government or people who involve and the staff which make regulation in education. And "Karena kita tidak diajarkan berpolitik dan tidak diajar dasar ilmu hukum" means the knowledge that taught in school or education is only about the score but also the implementation in social life such as in politic and law. The stanza illustrates that the education in that era only make passive students. They should be give their implementation to their environment not only learn in the classroom, but Rendra also showed in the previous stanza, he delivered that the government is the main actor who make them become passive, people only can follow what their state to mass people.

*Kita melihat kabur pribadi
orang*

*Karena tidak diajarkan
kebatinan ilmu jiwa*

"Kita Melihat kabur pribadi orang" means we only judge people from one point view or one opinion, while there are so many points of view to

judge people around us, especially in positive way.

*Kita tidak mengerti uraian
pikiran lurus*

*Karena tidak diajar filsafat
atau logika*

The lyrics are continuing the previous lyric; it's about the student's condition in 1970's. The meaning are we can not solve our problem clearly, we don't use the balance of heart and logic.

*Apakah kita tidak dimaksud
untuk mengerti itu semua?*

*Apakah kita hanya
dipersiapkan*

Untuk menjadi alat saja?

The meaning from the lyrics above are education only produce a tool not treat human as human being, it is disappear the value of justice, politic, and logic. Another meaning is students in Indonesia who has low moral such as free

*Inilah gambaran rata-rata
pemuda tamatan SLA,
pemuda menjelang dewasa.*

*Dasar pendidikan kita
adalah kepatuhan.*

Bukan pertukaran pikiran

*Ilmu sekolah adalah ilmu
hafalan,*

*dan bukan ilmu latihan
menguraikan.*

It Means that the students only following the teacher didn't have chance to share their opinion. Most of school in Indonesia still pushes their students to memorize than to critical thinking or solve the problems.

*Dasar keadilan di dalam
pergaulan.
serta pengetahuan akan
kelakuan manusia,
sebagai kelompok atau
sebagai pribadi,
tidak dianggap sebagai ilmu
yang perlu dikaji dan diuji.*

Despite the place to educate the future generation, the school has to teach about how to treat human being, pluralism, and iclivism, truth and justice must be a handle not debated and practice well.

*Kenyataan di dunia menjadi
remang-remang.
Gejala-gejala yang muncul
lalu lalang,
tidak bisa kita hubung-
hubungkan.
Kita marah pada diri sendiri.
Kita sebal terhadap masa
depan.
Lalu akhirnya,
menikmati masa bodoh dan
santai.*

The meaning of that stanza is the education is chaos, everything is unsure, and finally the people can not do anything.

*Di dalam kegagapan,
kita hanya bisa membeli dan
memakai,
tanpa bisa mencipta.
Kita tidak bisa memimpin,
tetapi hanya bisa berkuasa,
persis seperti bapak-bapak
kita*

Its mean we are not competent we only can use and buy something, we only be consumers can't produce things to use so many people and control the world. The education just makes the students passive, the educated people have to lead and spread justice to the mass people, not only powerful but also can manage people around us. "bapak-bapak kita" mean our presidents.

*Pendidikan negeri ini
berkiblat ke Barat.
Di sana anak-anak memang
disiapkan
untuk menjadi alat dari
industri.
Dan industri mereka berjalan
tanpa henti.
Tetapi kita dipersiapkan
menjadi alat apa?
Kita hanya menjadi alat
birokrasi!
Dan birokrasi menjadi
berlebihan*

*tanpa kegunaan –
menjadi benalu di dahan.*

In that time, Indonesia has just been revealed from colonialism. As the new country Indonesia wants to grow up the education by following west countries, but Indonesia lacks human resources.

*Gelap. Pandanganku gelap.
Pendidikan tidak memberikan
pencerahan.
Latihan-latihan tidak
memberi pekerjaan.
Gelap. Keluh kesahku gelap.
Orang yang hidup di dalam
pengangguran.*

It means that the courses that gives by the school only useless. Education can not encourage the emergence of sensitive humanity and soft skills. While there is still a lot of unemployment, people who live in limitations or even shortcomings. The demands of the work world the higher the level of making exercises or mastery of skills that have not become sufficient or useless

*Apakah yang terjadi di
sekitarku ini?
Karena tidak bisa kita
tafsirkan,
lebih enak kita lari ke dalam
puisi ganja.
Apakah artinya tanda-tanda
yang rumit ini?*

*Apakah ini? Apakah ini?
Ah, di dalam kemabukan,
wajah berdarah
akan terlihat sebagai bulan.*

The writer tried to explain Indonesia's education is the situation to reach education was hard, because the money to paid all of the facilities were not affordable such as books and uniforms especially for poor parents.

Mengapa harus kita terima hidup begini?

Seseorang berhak diberi ijazah dokter

Dianggap sebagai orang terpelajar

Tanpa diuji pengetahuannya akan keadilan

Dan bila ada tirani merajalela

Ia diam tidak bicara,

Kerjanya menyuntik saja

Degree routines work or profession without being based on awareness and sensitivity to the surrounding environment. For these educational products are less helpful to children's spirituality, so they are difficult to admire and appreciate the natural surroundings. This is a mistake in the education process, which almost forgets the dimension of reasonmind and emotion and not seeing nature as a living entity

Bagaimana? Apakah kita akan terus diam saja

Mahasiswa-mahasiswa ilmu hukum

Dianggap sebagai bendera-bendera upacara

Sementara hukum dihianati berulang kali

Mahasiswa-mahasiswa ilmu ekonomi

Dianggap bunga plastik

Sementara ada kebangkrutan dan banyak korupsi

It means how our country needs a true expert from their fields. The students of the university especially from certain majors are not clear engage in social life problem.

Kita berada di dalam pusaran tatawarna

Yang ajaib dan tidak terbaca

Kita berada di dalam penjara kabut yang memabukkan.

Tangan kita menggapai untuk mencari pegangan

Dan bila luput,

Kita memukul dan mencakar ke arah udara

The writer tries to revealed the problem that this live surrounds by

many choices, we can not predict to the future. The governments are more focused on development in the physical field, improving economic conditions, and arrangements in the fields of administration and government. That situation makes the government busy with all their business in their rules. It affected the students become easy to give up and blame the situation.

Kita adalah angkatan gagap.

Yang diperanakkan oleh angkatan kurang ajar.

Daya hidup telah diganti oleh nafsu

Pencerahan telah diganti dengan pembatasan

The young men have been shackled, so they difficulty expressing his aspirations. Then this method is "reproduced" so that the next generation oppresses. There is no spirit of humanity, only what is selfish

Conclusion

Education in the year of 70's can be called to be sad because of education is often used as an experiment. The government wants Indonesia's education is develop but some

resources still need repairment and development. In addition, the policy of "submission and taming" limits students to participate in political activities. This poem is just one example of the expression of criticism about education in Indonesia.

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