

**THE ANALYSIS OF SAJAK SEBATANG LISONG WRITTEN BY W.S
RENDRA BASED ON STRUCTURALISM VIEWS**

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to describe the diction especially about education which used in the poem entitled with Sajak Sebatang Lisong written by W.S Rendra toward a reality. This study is a descriptive qualitative work and it used a content analysis method. Furthermore, it is analyzed based on the structuralism theory. The object of this study is a poem written by W.S Rendra in 1977 which presented to giving a support for the students of Institute of Technology Bandung (ITB). In this poem the writer described some problem in education such as the existence of inequality education, phenomena of 'pengangguran terdidik' and the knowledge which not applied in life. The result of this study have shown that how is the education described by using a meaningful diction in the poem reflects the reality of education in Indonesia and it can be proved by other research or another valid data and news.

Keywords: Inequality education, 'pengangguran terdidik', unapplied knowledge

Introduction

According to Prof. Richey in his book "Planning for teaching, an Introduction to Education" (1963) states: The term "Education" with regard to the broad function of the maintenance and improvement of the life of a society mainly brings new (new generation) community members to harvest their obligations and responsibilities in society. Education in Indonesia is getting lower quality days. Based on the survey of Education Development Index (EDI) by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in 201,

Indonesia is ranked 64th out of 120 countries. As for the quality of the teachers, the quality is at level 14 of 14 developing countries.

Education in Indonesia has received much criticism from writers and poets. As explained by Nurgiyantoro (2006, page 193) that a poetry exist because someone wants to express what they feel into a specific language: brief, dense, expressive, and poetic. We can say that his is a medium for someone to shows their feeling and thinking about something happened in their life. And some issue which happen in Indonesia make the writers are interested to write a literary works

about that, it can be in the form of critics, praise, or suggestion, etc. One of the criticism poetry is *Sajak Sebatang Lisong*, it is a poem written by W.S Rendra in 1977 which presented to giving a support for the students of Institute of Technology Bandung (ITB). In analyzing the meaning of the poem, the researcher used a structural analysis model. The structural analysis is an analysis which focus on the intrinsic aspect of poem.

The structural analysis model see that a literary works is a structure of meaningful symbolic. This symbol is universal because it can be found in everywhere. A language in a poetry is a special language which are beautiful and has a specific meaning different with general perspective of the reader. So this analysis will help us to reveal a literary work such as poetry as a meaningful symbolic system. Generally, the writer found some problem in education such as the existence of inequality education, a phenomena of 'pengangguran terdidik' and the knowledge which not applied in life in the poem *Sajak Sebatang Lisong*.

Methodology

This study used a descriptive qualitative method to analyze the poetry based on structuralism theory. Sugiyono (2011, page 15) states that "a qualitative method is used to get a data more specific, that is a data

which has a meaning" besides a poetry is a meaningful literary works as a state from Pradopo (2005, page 15). So that the result of this study is to describe a meaning from diction used in the poem. In a qualitative method itself, the main instrument of the research is the writer, especially in a literature research "researcher is the main instrument who will analyze a literary works accurately" (Endraswara, 2013, page 5).

The process of this research is based on the procedural of structural which blend with the aim of this research. Firstly the writer chose the approach of analysis. In this step, the writers prepared the concept and also the theory. After that, the writers chose the poem as an object to be described in this study and found the information about any aspects of the poem. And then the researchers made a problem statement which will answered in this study. From the problem statement, the writers make a descriptive hypothesis as their answer. Then the writers chose the appropriate analysis model. And finally the result of the analysis described as the answer of the problem statement, and then the writers make a conclusion.

Discussion

SAJAK SEBATANG LISONG is one of the poems by W.S RENDRA in a collection of poetry

portraits of development in poetry. In this poem, the author tells about the life or condition of the Indonesian people at that time, where the conditions of the people who experienced social inequality and injustice experienced by weak people or poor people. The poem also discusses the educational inequality experienced by the community. In the poem the condition of society is depicted very sadly, they experience poverty, and ignorance because many children cannot feel school.

In poetry as a lyric, the author describes the inequality of Education and this can be seen in the diction used as the word "*sementara ketidakadilan terjadi disampingnya dan aku melihat delapan juta kanak – kanak tanpa pendidikan*". As a result of inequality Education can be seen in diction which is used as the word "*tanpa pilihan, tanpa pepohonan, tanpa dangau persinggahan, tanpa ada bayangan ujungnya*".

We can take the example of the problem of access to educational facilities. When we watch television, we can see news that broadcasts about children in remote areas who are fighting death to come to school, because it is difficult to reach. They are willing to walk through the forest or cross the lake with a raft and leave early in the morning to go to school. It is ironic, unlike schools in many big cities and mushrooming in various angles. The extent of the

remote area from the capital caused the monitoring of the development of education in the area to be less intensive. So that this is one of the causes of education in the interior seems to be lagging behind.

There are also other problems, in terms of lack of supporting educational facilities. We can see that there are many elite schools in big cities with adequate facilities. Whereas in remote cities, let alone adequate facilities, the school building is sometimes only made of woven rattan which is filled with weathered wood benches. Even though those who live in remote areas are also part of Indonesia and are entitled to promising facilities such as in big cities. Awareness of the people in rural areas of the importance of education is still weak. For example, in the season they grow rice in the fields or in the fields. For children from the community, they prefer going to the fields to help their parents, rather than studying at school. Indeed, there is nothing wrong if children choose to work in the fields, but what's wrong with prioritizing education? So it is necessary for the government to hold information on the importance of education in remote areas.

Because of the inequality of education in Indonesia causes various kinds of effects, one of which is educated unemployment everywhere. Even though this is very

sad to see many areas that still lack employment, but in many regions there are many who experience unemployment, causing poverty.

It is also described in the poetry *Sajak Sebatang Lisong* about "pengangguran terdidik". This can be seen in the diction used as the word "*dia melihat sarjana-sarjana menganggur*", "*bunga - bunga bangsa tahun depan berkunang - kunang pandang matanya*" *berpeluh, malas, termangu-mangu, gemulau suara yang kacau, karang dibawah muka Samudra, derita lingkungan*. The educated unemployed in question are those who already have a bachelor's degree but have not yet got a job. This is very sad to see because more and more graduates are increasing, but not many of them get jobs.

The Central Statistics Agency (BPS) reports on employment conditions in Indonesia during February 2017 to February 2018. Based on data submitted by BPS, the university's unemployment rate (TPT) rose by 1.13 percent compared to February 2017. From 5.18 percent to 6, 31 percent. This was conveyed by the Head of the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), Suhariyanto. He said the unemployment of diploma graduates I / II / III also rose by 1.04 percent from 6.88 percent to 7.92 percent.

The increase in unemployment also occurs at the level of Elementary School (SD) education. The unemployment rate rose 0.05 percent from 2.62 percent to 2.67 percent. But compared to other levels of education, unemployment from elementary school graduates is the least. "Those with low education tend to accept any job, can be seen from the smallest TPT among all education levels, which is 2.67 percent," said Kecuk, Suhariyanto's nickname at BPS Jakarta Office on Monday (7/5/2018).

Poetry *Sajak Sebatang Lisong* also discusses unapplied knowledge. This can be seen from the diction used such as the words "*kita mesti berhenti membeli rumus-rumus asing*", *merumuskan keadaan, menghayati persoalan yang nyata, pamphlet masa darurat*, "apakah artinya *berpikir bila terpisah dari masalah lingkungan*". These phrase refer to the reality of unequivalence background study of someone with their works. For example, there are so many tellers who are not graduated from economic faculty but educational institute, law faculty, and so on. Based on this case we can conclude that all their get from their study is not applied in their daily life in the future. Furthermore the theory we got become futile because actually the knowledge must be applied in our reality, but here not all

the people work in their background study area.

Conclusion

A poetry always have a deep meaning from the writer and there are so many various perspective from the reader. In analyzing the meaning of a poetry deeply, sometimes we can see by a different way and see the reality so that we can know what actually the writers want to show. And based on the writers of this research, the result of the study have shown that how is the education described by using a meaningful diction in the poem reflects the reality of education in Indonesia and it can be proved by other research or another valid data and news.

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