

**REPETITION AS A CONTEMPORARY PORTRAIT IN POETRY  
(A Study of the Use of Majas in Poetry during the Covid-19 Pandemic Period)**

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**ABSTRACT**

A work is inseparable from the three components that influence its birth. There are creators, creatives, and appreciators. The creator in question is from where he gets inspiration, while the creation is how the work is manifested or realized, and appreciators of how other people might enjoy it or appreciate it. For all three, of course two main things that affect are intrinsic and extrinsic. The situation is one of the factors that influence these three things. Related to the current situation, the influencing factor is the *co-19* pandemic. Therefore this paper aims to describe how the atmosphere affect literary works, especially poetry. By using documentation studies and descriptive methods, the results of the study are obtained. Language style is an instrument of language to be beautiful, including using the language style of repetition. Of course, related to the situation behind the work, the language style does not only function like that. Therefore a study was conducted. The paper aims is to describe the use of repetitive language styles in poems born during the pandemic, and the results are obtained in the form of a theme description and author's mood. The *co-19* pandemic is as idea, so this works are contemporary in nature. The results of the study, obtained the use of repetition language style in the poetry of respondents who reflect the example the repetition of word, phrase, and array. The repetition is for example the word 'sadar' at the beginning of verse, the word 'kini' at the beginning or array (*Kini kekuatanmu tak ada apa-panya bukan?/Kini kekuasaanmu sekarang jatuh dan lemah*).

**Keywords:** *contemporary works, repetition, creators, creation, and appreciators*

**INTRODUCTION**

The current situation can be said to be contemporary. This is reflected in the language used in communicating, as well as in the language arts produced as works including poetry. Contemporary refers to certain situations or conditions that are very influential on various things, and do not know how long that situation will end.

Poetry is the art of language, it uses stylized language to describe the mood of the author or the object he expresses, so that it becomes beautiful or vice versa. On the other hand, the atmosphere or covid-19 allows it to be a background for inspiration to work and the use of the language style chosen by the author in his work. Therefore, this paper describes the results of the analysis of the poems produced in the pandemic atmosphere above. Meanwhile, the use of language style or figure of speech that is analyzed is limited to the repetition style of language. Thus, the problem that is answered through research is what repetitive language style appear in poetry during the Covid-19 pandemic, and what is the meaning of these language style. Research that focuses on the use of repetitive language style has been carried out, including Adelia (2017) in the Undip Journal. His research entitled "Repetition as a Combinator between Paragraphs in a Collection of Javanese Tipping Over and Overturning Columns" concluded that most of the collections of Javanese somersaults in the titles taken as data had been coherent with the existence of a combination of repetitions (=repetitions) in each paragraph. Arifiana (2009) has done almost the same thing with a cohesive term between paragraphs. Both show a research point of view on the function of using repetition in prose. Meanwhile, this paper focuses on the meaning of using repetition in poetry to give rise to a certain mood.

## **THEORETICAL FRAMEWORKS**

A work cannot be separated from the three components behind it. The components in question are the author, the universe, and the audience (Abrams' Model in Teeuw 2015), or in other words, creators, creations, and appreciators. The form of art is of course different depending on what media the creators use in their expression. Literary works use language as a means of expression.

As a form in sculpture or sculpture, for example, it has a certain meaning. Likewise, a word has a certain meaning in language or literature. A word is chosen or used because it expresses a certain atmosphere, for example. Therefore, as an art instrument, language in literature uses language style, among others. There are several styles of language commonly used in a work, including repetition.

Repetition or repetition is a way of emphasizing a certain context, repetition also functions beauty because it creates a certain rhyme or rhythm. Sumarlam in Noumalita (2017) mentions the types of repetition markers can be divided in eight kinds, namely:

- 1) Epizeuxis repetition is repetitions is the repetition of the lingual unit (word) which is emphasized several times in a row;
- 2) Tautores repetition is the repetition of a lingual unit (a word) several times in a construction;
- 3) Anaphore repetition is the repetition of the lingual unit in the form of the first word or phrase on each subsequent line or sentence;
- 4) Epistrophe repetition is the repetition of a lingual unit in the form of a word or phrase at the end of a line (in poetry) or at the end of a sentence (in prose) in succession;
- 5) Simploke repetition is the repetition of lingual units at the beginning and end of several consecutive lines or sentences;
- 6) Mesodiplosis repetition is the repetition of the lingual unit in the middle of a sentence or line in a row;
- 7) Epanalepsis repetition is the repetition of lingual units, in which the last word or phrase of the line or sentence is the repetition of the first word or phrase; and
- 8) Anadiplosis Repetition is the repetition of the last word or phrase from the line or sentence into the first word or phrase on the next line or sentence.

The types of markers in repetition are: 1) full repetition, 2) repeat with other forms, 3) repeat with replacement, and 4) repeat with hyponym.

Full repetition means repeating a function in a sentence in its entirety, without reduction and change of shape. The repetition can serve to put pressure on the part that is repeated. Repetition with other forms occurs when a word is repeated with another construction or word form that still has the same basic form. Next, replay with replacement is the same as the use of a pronoun (substitution). It is used connecting sentences, by repeating parts of the sentence or substitutes (meaning synonymous). Finally, hypo by situations and conditions. This is reflected in the theme, content, and dym repetition is the repetition that occurs in subordinate words. As it can be concluded from the Abrams Model above, that a work is not automatically born but is motivated by situations and conditions. This is reflected in the theme, content, and diction used by the author. A situation reflects a certain situation and does not occur in the previous situation and does not necessarily exist in the next situation. Poetry that reflects the conditions of the Covid-19 pandemic or corona is recorded and analyzed. Such situational poetry can be classified as contemporary or in the context of writing in refetical style. This is certainly not different from what Purba (2012:4) argues that contemporary literature is contemporary literature, contemporary literature; today's literature, today's literature.

## **METHOD**

The method used is qualitative analysis, with documentation and observation techniques. The research data is in the form of poetry which is predicated to record the sociological condition of the author or his community. Qualitative analysis is intended as a work procedure that produces facts, the author's method of expressing his feelings, and social phenomena through literary works.

The literary work in question is poetry, and the expression of feelings and phenomena in society is the condition of the corona pandemic. The documentation and observation techniques are used to obtain complete data in the analysis and conclusions.

## **FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION**

Based on documentation and observation techniques, data were obtained from thirty five (35) student poems. For the purposes of this analysis it is sufficient only fourteen (14) pieces, with the number of stanzas forty-four and an array of two hundred seventy-nine pieces.

The poetry is referred to the table below.

Table I  
Poetry of Kindergarten II  
Students of Indonesian Language and Literature Study Program  
FKIP UNSUR Pandemic Period

No	Name Author	Poetry			
		Code	Title	Z Verse	Z Array
1	Alna Noviana R.	01	My Country Is Affected By Pandemic	5	25
2	Amira Zaika Kh.	02	Shackled	4	16
3	Asep Nugraha N M	03	Disease from Wuhan	1	49
4	Aulivia Nurfadila	04	Invisible	1	13
5	Dinar Nursyifa	05	Poetry Covid	3	12
6	Eneng Epa Fatimah	06	Forms of Self Defense	4	14
7	Febriyana Nurlaila D	07	Hindered Miss	5	25
8	Fitriyani (a)	08	Go	1	14
9	Fitriyani (b)	09	How are you from Earth	2	14
10	Gina Husni Aziz	10	Invisible	4	16
11	Heranisa Afiani Zahra	11	Kyou're Just an Ordinary Small Being	6	24
12	Irma Alfiani	12	Sadar	6	23
13	Millatul Aliah	13	Panic	1	17
14	Much Jembar Isyawan	14	Who Are You Corona	1	17
			Total	44	279

In accordance with the purpose, each line of the above poetry is analyzed in terms of repetition. Based on the analysis, it was found that the letter repetition was 28,32 %, additive 12,55 %, words 50,55%, and word groups 28,32%. The results of the grouping do not mean that they are independent or separate, but some are separate and some are coincide in terms of data. So that if it is accumulated, it seems more than 100%. The description of the repetition groups above can be seen in the tables below.

Here's the letter repetition.

**Table 2**  
**Repetition of Letters in Poetry**  
**Kindergarten II Students of Indonesian Language and Literature Study Program**  
**FKIP UNSUR Pandemic Period**

No	Repetition Letter	Z Array	Z %
1	vowel / a /	26	9,32
2	vowels / i /	22	7,89
3	vowels /u/	6	2,15
4	consonants / h /	6	2.15

5	consonants / k /	2	0,72
6	consonants / n /	13	4,66
	consonants / t /	4	1,4
	Total	79	28,32

Examples of letter repetitions (ending letter /a/)

This pandemic carries an invisible virus  
Do not understand why this virus continues to begin  
This incident can only cut eyes  
We who are helpless can only write a few words

*“Pandemi ini membawa virus tak kasat mata  
Tak mengerti mengapa virus ini terus bertahta  
Kejadian ini hanya bisa menyayat mata  
Kita yg tak berdaya hanya bisa menulis beberapa kata (01) “*

Here are affix reps.

Table III  
Addition Repetition in Poetry  
Kindergarten II Students of Indonesian Language and Literature Study Program  
FKIP UNSUR Pandemic Period

No	Addition Repetition	Z Array	Z %
1	<i>ber-</i> and its variations	9	3,23
2	Prefix-suffix	12	4,30
3	You become you	14	5,02
	Total	35	12,55

Example:

Work, study, worship is home

*“Bekerja, belajar, beribadah sudah dirumahkan (13: 9)”*

Here are the word reps.

Table IV  
Repetition of Words in Poetry  
Kindergarten II Students of Indonesian Language and Literature Study Program  
FKIP UNSUR Pandemic Period

No	Word Repetition	Z Array	Z %
1	Initial	14	5,02
2	Minddle	15	5,38
3	Initial and Middle	2	0,72
4	End	6	2,15
5	Middle and Early	6	2,15
6	Early, Middle, and Middle	6	2,15
7	Irreguler	83	29,75
8	Regular between/in verse	9	3,23
	Total	141	50,55

Examples of word repetition.

We can only complain  
We must separate and separate (01: stanza 4)

“Kita hanya mampu berkeluh kesah  
Kita harus terpisah dan memisah “

Here is a repetition of word groups. Based on the analysis, there are facts of word groups in literary works. Classification of word group repetition data can be seen in the table below.

Table V  
Repetition of Words Grups in Poetry  
Kingdergarten II Students of Indonesian Language and Literature Study Program  
FKIP UNSUR Pandemic Period

No	Repetition Word Group	Z Array	Z %
1	Verse	35	12,55
2	Between verse	7	2,51
3	Use of the word ‘which’	31	11,11
4	Relating	6	2,15
	Jumlah	89	28,32

Here’s an example of group word repetition.

Which makes my earth not good  
Who makes all contents grieve (08:3-4)

“Yang membuat bumiku tak baik  
Yang membuat semua isinya ikut berduka” (08:3-4)

As stated above, the overall manner of the findings or the results of the analysis does not show the cumulative but the per-case phenomenology.

## DISCUSSION

The results of the analysis show phenomenological, meaning that the same data (array) allows two or more cases of repetition to exist. The repetition case in question may be of similar type. Therefore it is possible to coincide, so that it is double counted. On the other hand, the percentage of analysis result is not cumulative. The thing that needs attention is the repetition frequency itself in each type. Based on the results of the analysis, the most frequent letter repetitions were /a/. Namely 26 or 9,32 %. In a sense, the vowel /a/ reflects free and cheerful. This may be contrary to social conditions, because what is happening is an outbreak of a virus. On the other hand, what is possible is the area where the author is not yet in the area (zona) of concern, or at a time when it is not yet at the critical level because the case was taken at the start of the pandemic.

The most frequent affixes are that *kamu* become *-mu*. This classification is certainly not correct because *-you* are not an affix. It is classified as such when it has not found theoretical support. Therefore, the prefix-suffix (confix) which has more frequency is 12 or 4,30%. Descriptively, the confixes referred to are *di-kan* (one array), *me-kan* and *pe-kan* (two array) and *ke-an* (seven arrays). Thus, the confixes of the things become dominant. In the denotative context the affix means in a state, a related state, a collection, state a place, an unintentional action, means too much, and resembles something.

Example:  
His actions overwhelmed the earth  
Everyone is exhausted  
Plagued by despair and panic

*Ulahnya membuat bumi kewalahan  
Semua orang kelelahan  
Dihantui keputusan serta kepanikan (04:7-9)*

The next frequency is word repetition. The analysis results showed that the classification of use of the word irregular showed the highest percentage (29,75%). What is meant is irregular in terms of rules and position or existence. Based on the analysis, the word Irregular is corona, virus, pandemic, PSBB acronym, media, me, you, government, human, covid-19, lockdown, doctor, nurse, polunteer, earth, China, guard, vaccine, mosque, and prayer. In terms of frequency, the words that appear the most often are Corona and me eleven times each. It shows how the corona outbreak has become a byword, a source of anxiety, and what worries me is me (myself).

Example:

Clear mind doesn't work  
Thousands of lives have gone  
The panic poisoned him even more  
Corona hasn't left yet  
Prayers always said

*"Pikiran jernih tak berfungsi  
Ribuan nyawa telah pergi  
Kepanikan semakin meracuni  
Corona belum juga pergi  
Doa selalu dipanjatkan" (13: 12-16)*

Lastly is the repetition of word groups. Based on the analysis, the largest proportion was the group of words in the verse (12,55%). The positions are the first and second arrays, at the beginning of the next word are coincidentally, the first-second-third are the same, and are equal.

Example:

There are so many meanings in this incident  
There are so many meanings of life that we are not aware of  
And finally we realized and realized  
This incident give a very meaningful meaning (fifth stanza of 01)

*Begitu banyak makna di dalam kejadian ini  
Begitu banyak arti kehidupan yang belum kita sadari*

*Dan akhirnya kitapun tersadar dan menyadari*

*Kejadian ini memberi makna yang sangat berarti (puisi ke-01 bait kelima)*

This paper only classifies surface structure and generates frequencies. Therefore, it is necessary to continue with the naming of the type of repetition.

## **CONCLUSION**

Based on estimates of poetry work that born in a worrying situation and uncertain in the health sector, it also extends to the social impact predicted on the work. The influence of the covid-19 pandemic condition on works is reflected in the use of words or terms that are repeated and create a certain atmosphere.

Based on the analysis, the repetitions that appeared structurally were letters (28,32%), affixes (12,55%), words (50,55%) and word groups (28,32%). All three are shaded to produce this percentage. What stand out from the results of the analysis is the frequency of words that indicate the atmosphere, namely *a corona pandemic*.

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