

## ABSTRAK

Agung, Giovanni Battista. **Majas Dalam Puisi *Nikmat Hidup, Hati Sanubari, dan Hanya Hati Karya Buya Hamka: Kajian Stilistika***. Skripsi S1. Yogyakarta: Pendidikan Bahasa dan Sastra Indonesia. Fakultas Ilmu Pendidikan, Universitas Sanata Dharma Yogyakarta.

Penelitian ini menganalisis majas dan kandungan makna majas yang terdapat pada puisi *Nikmat Hidup, Hati Sanubari, dan Hanya Hati Karya Buya Hamka*. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah mendeskripsikan majas dan kandungan makna majas yang terdapat pada puisi *Nikmat Hidup, Hati Sanubari, dan Hanya Hati Karya Buya Hamka*. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif dengan pendekatan kualitatif. Teknik pengumpulan data yang digunakan adalah teknik baca dan teknik catat. Instrumen dalam penelitian ini adalah peneliti sendiri dengan penunjang instrumen berupa laptop dan alat tulis. Analisis data dilakukan dalam empat tahap yaitu; : (1) mengidentifikasi penanda berupa kata-kata, frasa, klausa, dan kalimat yang mengandung majas serta kandungan maknanya pada puisi *Nikmat Hidup, Hati Sanubari, dan Hanya Hati karya Buya Hamka*; (2) menafsirkan dan menerjemahkan penanda untuk dapat diklasifikasikan berdasarkan kategori majas dan maknanya; (3) mengklasifikasikan penanda kedalam kategori majas dan makna berdasarkan penandanya; dan (4) menjabarkan hasil klasifikasi majas dan maknanya.

Hasil penelitian menemukan beberapa majas dan kandungan makna pada puisi *Nikmat Hidup, Hati Sanubari, Hanya Hati karya Buya Hamka*. Pada puisi *Nikmat Hidup* ditemukan bahwa majas yang digunakan meliputi majas perulangan (anafora dan aliterasi), majas perbandingan (perumpamaan/*simile* dan alegori, majas pertentangan (sinisme), dan majas pertautan (paralelisme). Majas alegori menjadi majas yang dominan digunakan. majas alegori terdapat pada Sembilan bait dari total lima belas bait dalam puisi. Masing-masing majas tersebut mengandung beberapa makna. Pertama; pada majas anafora mengandung makna tentang cerita hidup Buya Hamka dan keberanian, kedua: pada majas aliterasi mengandung makna tentang ketenangan dan keberanian, ketiga; pada majas perumpamaan/*simile* mengandung makna tentang keluh kesah Buya Hamka, keberanian, dan ketegasan, keempat; pada majas alegori mengandung makna tentang harga diri, kereligiusan, kehidupan, kematian, motivasi, martabat diri, kejujuran, rendah hati, keberanian, dan keterbukaan, kelima; pada majas sinisme mengandung makna tentang ketidaknyamanan Buya Hamka, dan keenam; pada majas paralelisme mengandung makna budi pekerti.

Pada puisi *Hati Sanubari* ditemukan bahwa majas yang digunakan adalah majas pertautan (erotesis) dan majas perulangan (epizeukis). Pada majas erotesis terkandung makna tentang sikap jujur. Selanjutnya pada majas epizeukis terkandung makna tentang kejujuran, kerendahan hati, dan keterbukaan. Berikutnya pada puisi *Hanya Hati* ditemukan bahwa majas yang digunakan adalah majas perulangan (mesodilopsis, anafora, asonansi, dan aliterasi). Majas perulangan menjadi majas yang dominan digunakan oleh Buya Hamka pada puisi *Hanya Hati*. Masing-masing majas tersebut mengandung makna yang sama yaitu tentang kejujuran dan kesederhanaan.

**Kata kunci:** Puisi dan Majas.

## ABSTRACT

Agung, Giovanni Battista. *Majas in the Poem of Enjoying Life, Heart, and Only the Heart by Buya Hamka: A Study of Stylistics*. SI Thesis. Yogyakarta: Indonesian Language and Literature Education. Faculty of Education, Sanata Dharma University Yogyakarta.

*This study analyzes the figure of speech and the content of the meaning of the figure of speech contained in the poems Nikmat Hidup, Hati Sanubari, and Hanya Hati by Buya Hamka. The purpose of this study is to describe the figure of speech and the content of the meaning of the figure of speech found in the poems Nikmat Hidup, Hati Sanubari, and Hanya Hati by Buya Hamka. This research is a descriptive research with a qualitative approach. Data collection techniques used are reading techniques and note-taking techniques. The instrument in this study was the researcher himself with supporting instruments in the form of a laptop and stationery. Data analysis was carried out in four stages, namely; : (1) Identification of markers in the form of words, phrases, clauses, and sentences containing figure of speech and their meaning in the poems 'Nikmat Hidup, Hati Sanubari, dan Hanya Hati' by Buya Hamka; (2) distinguishing and translating markers so that they can be classified based on the figure of speech category and its meaning; (3) classifying the signifier into the category of figure of speech and meaning based on the signifier; and (4) describe the results of the classification of figure of speech and its meaning.*

*The results of the study found several figure of speech and content of meaning in the poems Nikmat Hidup, Hati Sanubari, Hanya Hati by Buya Hamka. In the poem Nikmat Hidup, it was found that the figure of speech used includes repetition (anaphora and alliteration), comparative figure of speech (simile and allegory, figure of speech of contradiction (cynicism), and figure of speech pertautan (parallelism). Allegorical figure of speech becomes the dominant figure of speech. Allegorical figure of speech there are nine stanzas out of a total of fifteen stanzas in the poem. Each of these figure of speeches contains several meanings. First, in the anaphora figure of speech it contains the meaning of Buya Hamka's life story and courage, second: in the alliteration figure of speech it contains the meaning of calm and courage, third; in the figure of speech the parable/simile contains the meaning of Buya Hamka's complaints, courage, and firmness, fourth; in the figure of speech allegory contains the meaning of self-esteem, religiosity, life, death, motivation, self-respect, honesty, humility, courage, and openness, fifth; in the cynicism figure of speech it contains the meaning of Buya Hamka's discomfort, and the sixth; in the parallelism figure of speech it contains the meaning of character.*

*The results of the study found several figure of speech and content of meaning in the poems Nikmat Hidup, Hati Sanubari, Hanya Hati by Buya Hamka. In the poem Nikmat Hidup, it was found that the figure of speech used includes repetition (anaphora and alliteration), comparative figure of speech (simile and allegory, figure of speech of contradiction (cynicism), and figure of speech pertautan (parallelism). Allegorical figure of speech becomes the dominant figure of speech. Allegorical figure of speech there are nine stanzas out of a total of fifteen stanzas in the poem. Each of these figure of speeches contains several meanings. First, in the anaphora figure of speech it contains the meaning of Buya Hamka's life story and courage, second: in the alliteration figure of speech it contains the meaning of calm and courage, third; in the figure of speech the parable/simile contains the meaning of Buya Hamka's complaints, courage, and firmness, fourth; in the figure of speech allegory contains the meaning of self-esteem, religiosity, life, death, motivation, self-respect, honesty, humility, courage, and openness, fifth; in the cynicism*

*figure of speech it contains the meaning of Buya Hamka's discomfort, and the sixth; in the parallelism figure of speech it contains the meaning of character.*

**Keywords:** *Poetry and figure of speech.*

