

Hyperbola Style In Nizar Qabbani
“Asyhadu An Lā Imraata Illa Anti”

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini membahas masalah gaya bahasa yang digunakan dalam puisi “Asyhadu An Lā Imraata Illa Anti” karya Nizar Qabbani. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan bentuk kata dalam puisi berjudul “Asyhadu An Lā Imraata Illa Anti” karya Nizar Qabbani yang memiliki beberapa gaya bahasa, khususnya gaya bahasa hiperbolik. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif analisis kualitatif. Analisis data dilakukan melalui beberapa tahapan yaitu studi pustaka dengan cara membaca, mencatat, dan mengidentifikasi baris-baris puisi yang mengandung gaya bahasa. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa pengarang menggunakan beberapa bentuk dan jenis gaya bahasa hiperbolik dalam puisinya. Gaya hiperbolik dikenal dalam penggunaan kata kerja, kata benda, dan kata sifat dari bait-baitnya. Selain itu, ditemukan pula beberapa bait puisi yang diungkapkan dengan gaya bahasa hiperbolik kuantitatif dan gaya bahasa hiperbolik kualitatif.

Kata Kunci: *Gaya bahasa, Hiperbola, Puisi, Nizar Qabbani dengan Objeknya.*

Abstract

This study discusses the problem of the language style used in the poem "Asyhadu An Lā Imraata Illa Anti" by Nizar Qabbani. This study aims to describe the form of words in a poem entitled "Asyhadu An Lā Imraata Illa Anti" by Nizar Qabbani, which has several language styles, especially hyperbolic language styles. This research uses descriptive qualitative analysis methods. Data analysis is carried out through several stages, namely literature studies by reading, recording, and identifying on the lines of poems that contain language styles. The results of this study show that the author uses several forms and types of hyperbolic language styles in his poems. The hyperbolic stylistics are known in the use of verbs, nouns, and adjectives of its stanzas. Moreover, there are also found several pusi stanzas expressed with quantitative hyperbolic language styles and qualitative hyperbolic language styles.

Key Words: *Language style, Hyperbole, Poetry, Nizar Qabbani*

A. INTRODUCTION

The style of language in poetry is a manifestation of the use of language by the author to express ideas, images, opinions, and produce certain effects for the reader (Aminuddin, 1997: 1). Activity in writing and word selection (diction) is an important element. The problem of diction is not only related to the selection of words that are appropriate and precise, but also a matter of language style and expression. It can also be related to everyday life. Even so, with writing and choosing words (diction) in literary works, because literary works cannot be separated from the beauty of the sentences embedded in them (Wellek, 2013: 3). One of the studies that discusses beauty is the study of stylistics.

As a beautiful work of language style becomes the concern of every poet, this beauty can be in the form of using the right diction, the beauty in terms of rhyme, because of the use of rhymes, the use of vocabulary with adjacent sounds or words that are similar, and so on. Every poet has an advantage in composing words with their respective language style related to the skill of choosing language style, Fowler gave the term poetic license (Roger Fowler, 1987: 183). One of the language styles used by a poet is figurative language.

A poet often uses figurative language to beautify his poetry. In stylistics, the science of language style is one part that has quite a lot of roles. The word figure of speech is translated from the word trope (Greek), figure of speech (English), which means equation or figure of speech (Nyoman K Ratna, 2009: 3). According to Keraf, this figurative language style is first formed based on comparisons and similarities, namely by comparing something with something else, which means trying to find characteristics that show similarities between the two things. The style of language has various forms, such as: simile, metaphor, antonomasia, irony, cynicism, sarcasm, hyperbole and so on (Gorys Keraf, 2009: 136).

The use of this figurative language style has been found in pre-Islamic poetry called the Jahiliah period and is still used in modern times. Beautiful pre-Islamic poetry was highly valued by Arabs, to appreciate poetry the Arabs had a tradition of poetry competitions held annually in literary markets. The selected poems will be written and hung on the wall of the Kaaba, known as mu'allaqat. In its history, the Arab nation is known for its literary works, especially poetry, since before Islam came. This is supported

by the cultural factors of the Arab nation which are colored by spoken language. Arabic poetry works continue to emerge today and each has its own beautiful style of language. This article will explain the figurative language in one of the famous Arabic poems by focusing on sentences that contain hyperbole in it.

One of the famous Arab poets in the modern era is Nizar Qabbani, who was born in Damascus in 1932. This poet who is also a diplomat is the pride of Syria, and also the pride of the Arab nation. This is because his works touched the hearts of readers around the world, he was often revered by generations of Arab poets after him as a romantic, sensual to controversial poet. Not only known as a poet, Nizar Qabbani is known as a prolific writer, diplomat and defender of women's rights. Arab. As a well-known poet, she often voices her opinion on women's rights through her works, it's not wrong that most of her writings are dominated by her views on feminism. In addition, he also often uses figurative language in his poetry to beautify the poem. The beauty of the style of language used by Nizar Qabbani which does not ignore content or meaning has attracted many researchers to discuss it. Including this research will examine one of Nizar Qabbani's poems collected in his anthology entitled *"Asyhadu An Lā Imraata Illa Anti"*. This research will focus on language style research.

Research on the language style of Nizar Qabbani's poetry has been carried out by several previous researchers including research that has been conducted by Hanif Fathoni in his article entitled *"Language Style in the Poetry of "Al-I'tiraf" by Abu Nuwas: a stylistic analysis*. This study examines the style of language used by Abu Nuwas in his poetry (Hanif Fathoni, 2012). The next research article is research article belonging to Loita Kurrota A'yun, a student at Gadjah Mada University, Yogyakarta, in her article entitled *"Style of Figurative Language in the Poetry of Mansyuratun Fidaiyyatun 'Ala Judrani Israil"*. This study examines the style of language used in Nizar Qabbani's poetry (Loita Kurrota A'yun, 2018). Then the researchers found a study written by Ida Yeni Rahmawati, a student at Muhammadiyah University of Ponorogo, in her journal article entitled *"Stylistics Analysis in the Short Story of Penunggu Surau by Joni Ariadinata"*. This study examines the kinds of figurative language used in Joni Ariadinata's short stories (Ida Yeni Rahmawati, 2021).

In this study, having another aspect of previous research, this research article will

make another contribution to similar research on language style. Choice of the poem "*Asyhadu An Lā Imraata Illa Anti*", as a research source is based on the emergence and success of the poem. The researcher sees that in the poem "*Asyhadu An Lā Imraata Illa Anti*" by Nizar Qabbani, there is a dominant style of language compared to other styles of language. The language style is *hyperbolic*, author of the poem "*Asyhadu An Lā Imraata Illa Anti*", reproduces the style of hyperbole, namely the discovery of very exaggerated sentences, with the aim of giving a beautiful effect and a strong influence on the reader. The dominance of hyperbole in this poem gives a bombastic feel, so that the reader is increasingly moved to contemplate the contents of the text of the poem.

Another thing that causes the researcher to choose the poem "*Asyhadu An Lā Imraata Illa Anti*" by Nizar Qabbani, is because in this poem, the researcher found a style of hyperbole that is different from other poems. In this poem, the author uses the dominant style of hyperbole in his poetry, which is formed from several categories of words, namely nouns (nouns), adjectives (adjectives), and verbs (verbs), both in qualitative and quantitative forms. The author uses excessive hyperbole to emphasize a statement with the aim of attracting the reader's attention

B. RESEARCH METHOD

This research is included in the descriptive qualitative method, with the observation method, the technique is sorting and recording. In this study, the researcher used a qualitative descriptive approach because this study had the aim of describing the style of hyperbole contained in the poem "*Asyhadu An Lā Imraata Illa Anti*", by Nizar Qabbani. The data source in this research is the poem "*Asyhadu An Lā Imraata Illa Anti*", by Nizar Qabbani. The data collection technique in this study was obtained by using sorting techniques obtained from reading stanza by stanza of the poem and note-taking techniques. Data analysis in this study used a qualitative descriptive analysis method. The data collected is in the form of words, not numbers. In this case the researcher describes the use of figurative language in the form of hyperbole in the poem "*Asyhadu An Lā Imraata Illa Anti*", by Nizar Qabbani.

The research data analysis relies on the poem "*Asyhadu An Lā Imraata Illa Anti*", by Nizar Qabbani. The first stage is in the form of data reduction, namely the stage carried out to summarize and select the main and important things, as well as provide certain

patterns or symbols to parts that are felt to have errors to facilitate research in reducing the data obtained. After the data is reduced, the next step is to display the data or present the data. In this study, the presentation of data can be done by briefly describing it with narrative text. The next step is *Conclusive Drawing/Verification* or drawing conclusions and verification.

C. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In this study, it has been found that in Nizar Qabbani's poem entitled *Asyhadu An Lā Imraata Illa Anti*, several figurative language styles have been used, however the researcher focuses his research on only one type of figurative language style, namely hyperbolic language style (*a type of language style that contains statements that exaggerate in number, size or nature, with the intention of emphasizing a statement or situation to intensify, increase the impression and influence*). One example of evidence is the use of exaggerated words contained in the verses of Nizar Qabbani's poetry are the use of the word; *tub, as, as, as, as, as well as words of likeness and other parables*.

As for the results of the analysis research, it has been found that hyperbolic language style is in the form of verbs and nouns, then types of quantitative and qualitative figurative language. as follows;

1. Forms of figurative language in the poem “Asyhadu An Lā Imraata Illa Anti”.

Nizar Qabbani's work found several hyperbolic language styles in the form of verbs and nouns. The examples are as follows:

a. Verbs

verbs referred to here are verbs that often dominate Qabbani's poems, in Arabic there are presentense and future verbs in Arabic, these terms are called *fi'il madhi* and *fi'il mudhari'*. In this poem, Qabbani uses many verbs, both *madhi* and *mudhari'*. Among the verses of the poem that contain verbs, one can see the following:

أشهد أن لا امرأة

قد أخذت من اهتمام

نصف ما أخذت

واستعمرتني مثلما فعلت

وحررتني مثلما فعلت

I testify that

taken my attention

half of what you took away from me has

colonize my life like you did

and set me free like you did

In the stanza above the poet uses the expression "أخذت من اهتمام نصف ما أخذت" which means: "you have robbed half of my attention". The expression 'robbed half of my attention' is an exaggeration. In this poem, the poet describes his lover who has deprived him of half the attention. This can be interpreted that the lover has taken half of the poet's heart. In reality, half heart or half attention taken by the lover is an exaggeration, because someone still has attention and also thoughts to something other than his lover. Thus the above expression is included in the hyperbole.

Another style of hyperbole is also obtained from the stanza above, namely the expression: "*invading my life like you did*", or "واستعمرتني مثلما فعلت". The word *colonize* in the Indonesian dictionary means: "control and govern a country (region and so on)"^[1]. Based on this understanding, it can be interpreted that the lover, in the poem above, has mastered the poet's heart. Thus, to express his love for his lover, the poet uses hyperbole, and this shows excessive praise to him.

b. Nouns

Qabbani Poetry dominate in nouns, because nouns are the most commonly used vocabulary. Then it can be said that the noun used in this Qabbani poem is a noun that is still related to the object of discussion of the poem, namely *mar'ah*. Among the stanzas of poetry that contain nouns can be seen in the examples below;

أشهد أن لا امرأة

كانت معي كريمة كالبحر

راقية كالشعر

no woman

who has been very generous to me like the ocean

as clear as

In the sentence of the poem above, it has been found that the sentence *كانت معي كريمة كالبحر* the author chooses a noun in the form of *البحر (ocean)* instead of the word *النهر (river)* (or *البحيرة (lake)*) to exaggerate the figure of a woman depicted, it is used to exaggerate the depiction of the generosity of a woman who is loved, because the word *البحر (ocean)* in the Indonesian Arabic dictionary Almaany is defined as an ocean which means a collection of water that is so vast compared to the word *النهر rivers* and *البحيرة lakes*, in the Big Indonesian Dictionary the term ocean is also interpreted as a very wide collection of water, therefore in the verse of the poem above likens a woman to an ocean because the woman's generosity is so vast that her generosity is described as vast ocean. Thus the expression above is included in the category of hyperbole.

أيتها البحرية العينين

والشمعية اليدين

والرائعة الحضور

أيتها البيضاء كالفضة

والمساء كالبلور

O woman with ocean eyes

whose hands are shining

whose presence is mesmerizing

O white as white as silver

And glittered like crystal

Indonesia is defined as a solid, namely atoms, molecules or ions whose composition is packed in an orderly manner and the pattern repeats in a three-dimensional manner. Using the parable of the crystal here signifies a very exaggerated simile. We already know that objects in the form of crystals have properties that are clear, shiny, sparkling, and very beautiful which are usually used as accessories and others. The author chooses a noun in the form of Crystal, the meaning of the word is stronger to give an exaggerated meaning effect compared to nouns such as الحجر (stone) in general. In fact, no matter how white the woman's skin is, it will not cause glare in the eyes of the beholder, it will not cause a crystal-like glistening, the author wants to give a strong effect on the image of the figure of the woman he adores. This is included in the category of hyperbole, in order to exaggerate something in the description of the woman he adores.

2. Type Figurative Language Style in the poem “*Asyhadu An Lā Imraata Illa Anti*”.

In the poem “*Asyhadu An Lā Imraata Illa Anti*”, the work of Nizar Qabbani found types of quantitative hyperbole and qualitative hyperbole. The details are as follows:

a. Quantitative hyperbolic language style

Quantitative hyperbolic language style is a style of language that expresses something exaggerated to obtain a strong effect based on the number or quantity by using numbers, in the poem “*Asyhadu An Lā Imraata Illa Anti*”, Nizar Qabbani's work, the figurative language uses certain number words. The details are as follows:

أشهد أن لا امرأة

قد جعلت طفولتي

تمتدللخمسين... إلا أنت

I testify that there is no woman

who has stretched my childhood

for half a century, besides you

The quantitative language style of the poetry stanza above is characterized by the use of numerical phrases in the form of *تمتد طفولتي للخمسين* means *having stretched my childhood for half a century*. Half a century is a very long period of time in stretching childhood, it is not normal to delay childhood and it will not be possible to exceed the limit of half a century. The author does not use a natural analogy of time such as *خمس سنوات* *five years*, or even more than five years, the poet uses a numerical phrase in the form of *تمتد للخمسين* *half a century ago*, this was done to exaggerate effect in depicting women who could stretch out their childhood. This includes hyperbole sentences in the quantitative category.

أشهد أن لا امرأة

تعاملت معي كطفل عمره شهران

إلا أنت

I testify there are no women

treats me like a two month old child

besides you

In the next sentence, the poet writes the sentence *تعاملت معي كطفل عمره شهران* which means *to treat me like a two-month-old child*, the poet uses the choice of the term hyperbole, a quantitative category in the form of a very young age, namely two months old and does not use the age of a child or teenager, but uses numerals. the age of the baby, namely the age of *two months* in the verse of Nizar's poetry, is solely to give an exaggerated effect in his poetry. Two months old is very young in its infancy stage, which means it is extra careful in nurturing, full of love and affection, compared to other ages. The poet describes the treatment of the female figure in terms of caring for it, which is so extraordinary that it is likened to caring for a baby aged child, so the age of two months here is what is called hyperbole.

b. Qualitative hyperbolic language style

Qualitative language style is a style of language that expresses something exaggerated by describing or describing things, characteristics or circumstances. The following is an example:

أشهد أن لا امرأة

تجتاحني في لحظات العشق

كالزلال تحرقني

I testify that no woman

attacks me, in moments of longing,

like a longing that burns me.

In the example above, the author describes feelings of longing for women that are very excessive, it is known that there is the use of the word form كالزلال تحرقني (*like a hurricane burns me*). This shows the use of qualitative hyperbole style. The word زلال in the Al-Ma'any dictionary is defined as an earthquake or lindu, while an earthquake or lindu in the Big Indonesian Dictionary is a shock or natural event in the form of a vibration or wavy movement in the earth's crust caused by energy originating within the earth. Then the author juxtaposes the word تحرقني which means to burn me, this shows that the author strengthens and exaggerates his feelings of longing by likening his longing to a burning homesick whose nature is very burning. So it is appropriate that the sentence is called a very exaggerated sentence which is called a hyperbolic language style.

أشهد أن لا امرأة

تمكنت أن ترفع الحب إلى مرتبة الصلاة

...الا انت... الا انت... الا انت

I testify that there is no woman

who is able to elevate the degree of love equal to prayer

besides you... besides you

besides you”

Choice of sentences *تمكنت أن ترفع الحب إلى مرتبة الصلاة (which is able to elevate the degree of love equivalent to prayer)*. The sentence above shows the excessive use of qualitative hyperbole. This is very exaggerated, because the author wants to exaggerate the state of his feelings of love for the woman he adores, a feeling of love that is very deep, very high which is immeasurable to the point that the author equates the degree of prayer, even though prayer is a sacred worship of his relationship with God and it is not ethical if the feeling of love for creatures is equated with the equal degree of prayer. Because no matter how high our love for someone is, it will not be proportional to the degree of performing the prayer, because the degree of prayer (a person's worship) cannot be compared to anything.

D. CONCLUSION

The use of language style in writing poetry is solely done to achieve results that are in accordance with the poet's heart's desire in beautifying his poetry. In addition, language style serves to express all the poet's deepest feelings. As for the research data, it can be concluded that Nizar Qabbani, as this famous poet, has used figurative language in his poetry to beautify the poem. one of his works entitled, “*Asyhadu An Lā Imraata Illa Anti*”, it has been found that there are many figurative language styles to support beauty in his poetry, especially hyperbolic language style. The style of hyperbole in the poem “*Asyhadu An Lā Imraata Illa Anti*”, there are forms of figurative language in the form of verbs and nouns, and there are also types of figurative language of quantitative hyperbole and types of figurative language of qualitative hyperbole.

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