

ABSTRAK

Puisi merupakan karya sastra dalam bentuk tulisan imajinatif dari pengarang sehingga memiliki makna tersirat. Puisi dikemas dalam struktur yang kompleks dan diperlukan analisis untuk bisa memahami isinya. Isi dari puisi banyak berdasarkan pengalaman pengarang dalam perjalanan hidup dan budaya disekitarnya yang nantinya akan memiliki ciri khasnya sendiri. Penelitian ini membahas tentang makna puisi karya Hagiwara Sakutarō yang dikenal dengan bapak puisi modern. Karya pertama Hagiwara Sakutarō yang dijadikan penelitian yaitu *Tsukini Hoeru* 『月に吠える』. Karya pertama Hagiwara Sakutarō ini hadir pada *Taishō* 6. Kemudian, Fokus utama dalam penelitian ini pada bab pertama dari kumpulan puisi *Tsukini Hoeru* yaitu *Take to Sono Aishō* 「竹とその哀」. *Take to Sono Aishō* yang di dalamnya terdapat 10 puisi yang nantinya akan dijadikan objek penelitian. Analisis dalam mencari makna puisi ini menggunakan metode pendekatan kualitatif dan metode deskriptif, dengan menggunakan teori semiotik Riffaterre. Penggunaan teori semiotik Riffaterre yang digunakan dalam menganalisis 10 puisi menggunakan tahapan heuristik, hermeneutik, matrix. Pengaplikasian teori akan menghasilkan makna dari *Take to Sono Aishō* dan makna kesedihan menurut Hagiwara Sakutarō.

Kata Kunci: Hagiwara Sakutarō, Semiotik Riffaterre, *Take to Sono Aishō*, *Tsukini Hoeru*.

ABSTRACT

Poetry is a literary work in the form of imaginative writing from the author so that it has an implicit meaning. Poetry is packaged in complex structures and analysis is needed to be able to understand its contents. The contents of the poem are based on the experience of the author in the journey of life and the culture around him which will later have his own characteristics. This study discusses the meaning of poetry by Hagiwara Sakutarō who is known as the father of modern poetry. The first work of Hagiwara Sakutarō that used as a research was *Tsukini Hoeru* 『月に吠える』, And published Taishou 6. Then, the main focus in this study is the first chapter of the collection of *Tsukini Hoeru* poems and *Take to Sono Aishō* 「竹とその哀」. *Take to Sono Aishō* in which there are 10 poems which will later be used as objects of research. The analysis in searching for the meaning of this poem uses qualitative and descriptive methods, using the semiotic Riffaterre theory. The Riffaterre's semiotic theory used in analyzing 10 poems uses heuristic, hermeneutic, matrix stages. The application of the theory will produce meaning from *Take to Sono Aishō* and the meaning of 'sadness' according to Hagiwara Sakutarō.

Keywords: Hagiwara Sakutarō, Semiotic Riffaterre, Take to Sono Aishō, Tsukini Hoeru.