

The Meaning Analysis of The Poetry 'Koi' By Hanna Fransisca in Pop Culture

Anitasa Dewi

Prodi Bahasa Mandarin dan Kebudayaan Tiongkok
{anitasa@uai.ac.id}

Abstract. This study discusses the meaning of one of Hanna Fransisca's poems entitled 'Koi' which is analyzed with the concept of Pop Culture. In Chinese culture, the Koi fish is believed to be a symbol of prosperity or well-being. Therefore, many Chinese people keep this type of fish at home in the hope that he will be abundant in wealth in his life. In the poem 'Koi', Hanna actually reveals how she understands the ideology of Marx (Russia) and Mao (China). The purpose of this study is to analyze Hana's Poetry about the meaning of the poem 'Koi' which is implied in the concept of Pop Culture. This research on 'Koi' uses qualitative research methods, with a Sociology of Literature approach. The data sources were obtained from the poem 'Koi' by Hanna Fransisca and several references. Data analysis technique is used by examining the contents of the poem. The research concludes that to get the meaning of this 'Koi' poem, it takes a struggle to understand it. This is in accordance with the meaning obtained from Pop Culture. The meaning of the poem 'Koi' is an arena of conflict between political values and cultural values. However, it simply be concluded be that the 'Koi' poem is an expression of satire by the Chairman of the Chinese Communist Party, Mao Ze Dong against Marxism and the Koi fish itself.

Keywords: *Koi; meaning; Pop Culture; Hanna; Mao; Marx*

1 Introduction

Literary works are created by someone as a result of the reflection of the human mind which is poured in the form of writing or images. The results of literary works in the form of writing such as novels, short stories, prose, poetry and others. To produce a literary work such as poetry, a writer combines the construction of thoughts, sensitivity, feelings and attention to various aspects of life which are then poured in the form of poetry. The experience, understanding, observation and imagination of a writer will affect the birth of a work that he creates. This research is motivated by the researcher's interest in a beautiful and unique literary work of a woman of Chinese descent named Hana Fransisca. Hanna often creates poetry that is closely related to the culture of her ancestors. The poem entitled 'Koi' is a poem that gives the meaning of 'something' that is difficult for us to understand. The choice of words in this poem is closely related to theories in social science. Therefore, the contents of the poem 'Koi' can be analyzed with the concept of Pop Culture. Koi's poetry is a literary work that is 'different' from other poetry.

There are several ways in which the term Pop Culture is used in Cultural Studies. The essence of Pop Culture is a cultural concept that is produced commercially and will not change in the future. Pop audiences create their own meaning through pop culture texts and generate their own cultural competencies and discursive resources (Barker 2004:50). Pop culture is seen as the meanings and practices generated by Pop audiences at the time of consumption and the study of pop culture is centered on how it is used. Pop culture is built through the production of popular meanings that are formed at the time of consumption. According to Stuart Hall, this meaning is an arena for contestation of political values and cultural values. Pop culture is an arena of consensus and resistance in the struggle for cultural meaning. Sometimes Pop Culture can also convey something political but still popular

2 Research Method

The type of research method used is qualitative research. Qualitative research is an approach used to understand and explore the meaning of individuals or groups related to social problems. Qualitative research can be used to interpret, explore or gain a deeper understanding of certain aspects of human beliefs, attitudes or behavior. The object of this research is a literary work, one of the poems written by Hanna Fransisca. According to Ratna (2010:307) the qualitative-interpretative method is ideally used in research in the Social Humanities because the analysis is obtained by means of understanding, namely linking the object of research with relevant references.

3 Literature Review

Previous studies that are relevant to this research have been carried out by several researchers with the following titles:

1. Analysis of the Poetry "Secret of Rain" by Heri Isnaini using a Mimetic approach by Nurlela Tussadah, Teti Sobari, Aditya Permana, 2020. IKIP Siliwangi. This study examines the meaning contained in poetry through a Mimetic approach. The Mimetic approach is a literary study approach that focuses on the study of the relationship between literary works and reality outside of literary works. Mimetic Orientation is a Theory of Literary Criticism that is oriented towards the universe. This 'Secret of Rain' poem tells about someone who will be met the next day. The results of this study found that the contents of this poem have a broad scope of meaning. The poet expresses something that is a secret in the form of a literary work of poetry which is coated with other words or what is called an analogy.
2. Analysis of the Basis of Social Class in the Novel Sekuntum Nozomi 3 by Marga T from Tintingan Marxist by Eva Sahwamah, University of Mataram 2016. This study describes how the social class conflict in the novel Sekuntum Nozomi by Tintingan Sosiologi Sastra. Marxism. The results of the analysis that became the subject of the study were the definition of the social class gap between indigenous and non-indigenous (Chinese), even people who were the same as non-indigenous people experienced discrimination and sexual harassment. On the other hand, if indigenous peoples are indigenous peoples, they should be respected more because they are considered to have the power to host in Indonesia. The class gap between officials and commoners is also discussed in this novel.

In the case of Marxism, there is a class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie.

4 Result and Discussion

One of Hanna Fransisca's poems entitled Koi is very unique and beautiful, it reads

*Koi itu sungguh serius
Sisiknya menyerupai agama
Yang ditakuti Marx hingga tercetus Revolusi,
Tapi Mao tidak mudah dikibuli,
Ia pelihara Koi, lalu mengirimnya
Ke negeri-negeri
di dunia ketiga*

In Chinese culture, the Koi fish is a symbol of prosperity or abundant fortune. On the first line 'Koi is really serious'. This makes the reader of this poem to think, is it possible for a fish to be serious. Then there is the sentence 'Fish scales looks like a religion', this is also impossible how fish scales is a religion. The implied meaning is that Koi is only assumed to be a Religion. For Atheist and Communist countries like Russia and China, religion is not an acceptable concept. Meanwhile, religion for non-communist countries became a pillar of the state itself. The fact is that Koi Fish is very beautiful and have smooth red or yellow scales. Hanna uses metaphorical or figurative language. Fish scales is described as a religion. In Atheist or Communist countries, religion is considered unsuitable for their people. In the third line, the meaning that will be conveyed is clear that Marx was afraid of prosperity which in the poem is symbolized as Koi so that revolution broke out. Karl Marx was a Russian political figure who founded Marxism. Marx's concern with the concept of ideology is rooted in the failure of the proletariat or working class revolution and the inadequacy of historical materialism. In essence, attention to ideology begins as an exploration that capitalism, which is believed to be an exploitative system of social and economic relations, cannot be overthrown by a working class revolution. In Hana's poem it is explained that Marx was very afraid of prosperity. Prosperity is synonymous with capitalism that is glorified by Western countries. Therefore Hanna represented by the Koi fish.

Hanna would like to explain in the next line that Mao Ze Dong as the leader of the ruling party in China at that time (1949-1976) namely the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) was aware of Russia's failure to prosper its people. Mao did not follow Marx's Socialist ideology. In the style of Hyperbole Hanna wrote 'Mao is not gullible'. This is Hanna assumes that Mao is very smart, so it is not easy to be 'deceived'. History writes that Mao applied the other Socialist ideology, namely Marx-Leninism in running his government. This poem wants to convey Hanna's thoughts and views on Chinese ideology and how Mao took a different path from Russia. In the fifth line, Hanna said that Mao kept the Koi in this case trying to prosper his people and be able to share the wealth of his country to the third world. Mao needed that prosperity in order to embrace and support the emerging nations. This last line conveys that the reader must struggle to understand its true meaning. To understand the expression 'He keeps the Koi' and so on, the real meaning is a satire for Marx that Mao will achieve prosperity to be distributed to other countries. During his reign Mao had taken a different socialist path from Marx. Through the analysis of Pop Culture, this verse is not directed at aesthetic values or cultural values (good or bad culture), but is aimed at the power and place of

Pop Culture within the wider social structure, namely the state. There is discussion about the place of culture in its social structure, namely Chinese culture, and its relation to the country's economic and politics.

5 Conclusion

Hanna represents her understanding of politics in the form of poetry. In this case there is no separation between high culture and low culture, nor does there appear to be any desire to classify culture with the existing power between Mao and Marx. The ideology in Hanna's Koi poem is able to convey facts as experiences that have been lived by both Karl Marx and Mao Ze Dong. Koi fish that should be described as something positive, namely prosperity in life, becomes something that looks bad. There is a political conception of culture as an arena for fighting to get 'the true meaning'. Hanna has an understanding, observation and imagination about power, ideology and politics. She combined it with the culture of his ancestors and then manifested it in the form of a poem entitled Koi. It is not easy for readers to get the true meaning of Koi poetry. However, Koi poetry can be analyzed with the concept of Pop Culture so that readers can easily understand its meaning. From all of Koi's poems, Hanna Fransisca wants to say 'literary works with political friction' will become popular because they will always be discussed.

References

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