

## SENTENCE STRUCTURE PROBLEMS AND PARAGRAPH BUILDING IN UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS' ACADEMIC WRITING ABILITY

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**Abstract:** The social, political, and economy atmosphere of a country often evokes the desire of literary activists to express their imagination, feelings, ideology in the form of social, political and cultural criticism through art, including poetry. Likewise, Jacob Isaac, a Bachelor and Master of Arts, as well as Doctor of English Literature, who was born in Kerala, South India, expresses imagination, feelings, ideology by creating the English poetry. In this research, the research writer chose three poetry written by Jacob Isaac as data sources entitled Indifference, Neural Mapping, Aging Liberty. The objective of this research is to describe the meaning of (1) survival in the above poetry; and (2) its implementation in English semantics learning. The research writer uses a qualitative research method and triadic semiotic model of Charles Sanders Peirce, consists of (1) representamen consists of rhyme form and sound, syntactic, semantic, pragmatic relates to deixis, figurative and isotopy aspects); (2) interpretant consists of the biography of Jacob Isaac, history of India, social, political and cultural background aspects). The goal using interpretant is in order to get the research results more objective. This research was conducted from March to May 2021.

**Key Words:** Survival; Jacob Isaac's Poetry; Semantics.

### Introduction

Based on its form, it is known that literary works are novel, short story, drama, and poetry. The word "poetry" etymologically comes from the Greek "poīsi" which means creation. Based on the typographical aspect, poetry is an arrangement of poetry forms (words, lines, phrases, sentences) that can visually provide additional meaning that is created in a very specific way, using deiction, figures of speech/metaphor, symbol, meaning, sign, and complex language which basically in order to promoting aesthetic, creativity aspects also reveals elements that cannot be mentioned explicitly, due to 'impossible situations', such as a 'protest' against something. Poetry is a form of literary work that is able to convey aspects of life deeply and broadly with fewer words than the number of words used in other literary works. Even though it is a short sentence, it takes effort and a long time to interpret its meaning.

Poetry is one of the ways for the poet to express criticism related to social, political, cultural, revealing the problems of the reality of life, social conditions of society, political practices that occurred at that time where the poet was in it. Based on Kumar (2009: viii): "*Poetic subtlety does not obfuscate reality or postpone history; rather it brings it into prominence. Poetry, politics and culture constitute a continuum, where none precedes or supersedes the other, rather all the three co-appear as supplementary discourses, acting and countering on each other in a dialogic way*".

Poetry is created with beautiful words but describes the reality of life and is a unity and complements each other with politics and culture.

Poetry is a literary medium that contains many signs, so that to carry out a more in-depth analysis of signs as described above, an appropriate tool or approach is needed to reveal the meaning contained in the poetry, one of which is semiotics. Semiotics views literary works as a meaningful sign system, poetry is considered a sign that has its own meaning which in turn can reveal other meanings outside the poet, such as the social, cultural, and ideological meanings behind the poetry.

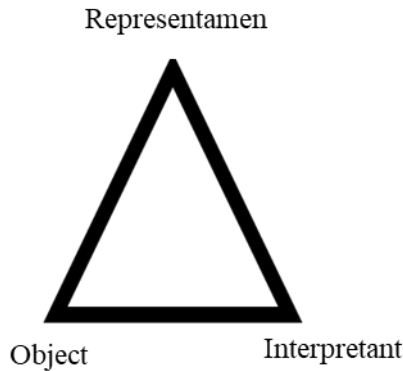
One of the English poetries that are interesting to understand are the poetry by Jacob Isaac. The use of words in his poetry, which are difficult to understand, uncommon grammatical, consist of one long stanza are very challenging to analyze in more depth the meanings contained in his poetry entitled "Indifference, Neural Mapping, and Aging Liberty", which are contained in a collection of his poetry entitled Sense of Enigma. The three poetries are interesting to interpret, because they seem to have the same meaning, repeatedly but using different words/diction. On the other hand, the use of the same word with different meanings, apart from being used for poetry learning, can also be used for semantic learning.

Based on the above background, it is necessary to conduct a more in-depth study by conducting a study entitled: "**The Meaning of Survival in the Poetry by Jacob Isaac, and its Semantics Learning Implementation**".

## **Method**

This is qualitative research, which is a study that describes problems through text analysis and interpretation to find the meaning of a problem. This opinion is in line with the definition put forward by Auerbach and Silverstein (in Sugiyono, 2017: 3): "Qualitative research is the research that involves analyzing and interpreting texts and interviews in order to discover meaningful patterns descriptive of a particular phenomenon".

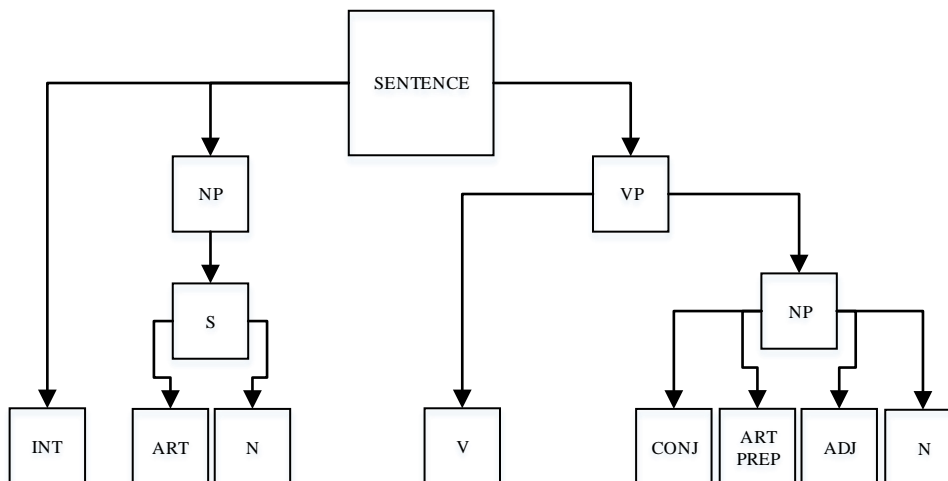
This type of qualitative research is very suitable to examine the problem of the meaning of Jacob Isaac's poetry in the form of text to be explained in detail after going through the process of analyzing the poetry itself. The key to understanding this type of qualitative research is that the meaning described is derived from everyone's relationship to Jacob Isaac's world. Based on Merriam et al (2019: 3): "The key to understanding qualitative research lies with the idea that meaning is socially constructed by individuals interacting with their world. The world, or reality, is not the fixed, agreed upon, or measurable phenomenon that it is assumed to be in positivist". The research method used in this research is descriptive-qualitative method. Referring to the opinion of Jefferson (2004: 27) that: "Descriptive research methodology was used to identify the same variables. Descriptive studies also employ the use of qualitative data". Qualitative descriptive research is used in this study, focusing on the research and data analysis in 3 (three) poetry written by Jacob Isaac that contain many signs, so that semiotic of Charles Sanders Peirce triadic model theory is used which is the theory related to signs. This theory is suitable for analyzing poetry written by Jacob Isaac and its implications for representamen, object, and interpretant. By conducting research using Charles Sanders Peirce's triadic model of semiotics, the interpretation of Jacob Isaac's poetry is expected to be more objective.



Representamen: is a sign element that represents something. The representamen forms something in the recipient, while the sign can function as a commensurate sign, or it can also function as a sign that has been more developed. An object is something that is represented by a representamen. The interpretant is a sign that is written in the mind after seeing the representamen (Zaimar, 2014: 4). According to Peirce (in Jappy, 2013: 13) explains that: "Take any fact in physics of the triadic kind, by which I mean a fact which can only be defined by simultaneous reference to three things. A sign or representamen as a first which stands in such a genuine triadic relation to a second, called its object, as to be capable of determining a third, called its interpretant, to assume the same triadic relation is genuine".

In order to analyze the representamen aspect, the analysis conducted are (1) the form and sound of the poetry; (2) syntactic, analysis using below tree diagram of Chomsky's 3-level Hierarchy of Simple Transitive Clause Theory by dissecting each word of sentence structure in each line of poetry; (3) semantic, analyze the relationship between one line and another in English poetry stanzas, so that it can be seen the storyline expressed by Jacob Isaac; (4) pragmatic which consists of person and place deixis, figurative language, isotopy.

The tree diagram of Chomsky's 3-level Hierarchy of Simple Transitive Clause Theory:



The steps of qualitative research carried out are as follows: 1. Identifying Research Topics. "Research topic is a broad issue or area that is important to investigate" (DuPoy, 2015: 57). 2. Literature Review. "The literature review is an activity which has many faces, and it is not unusual to feel somewhat baffled when trying to work out exactly what is expected". (Ridley, 2012: 1). 3. Define Focus and Sub-focus. This research is focused on 3 (three) poetry by Jacob Isaac from his poetry collection entitled "Sense of Enigma" which was published in 2012 by Media House Delhi, with a sub focus, namely the form of Jacob Isaac's poetry, and its implementation in semantic learning. 4. Collecting Data. According to Cohen et al (in Whiting, 2020: 2): "Many aspects of contemporary life have been transformed. It is difficult to name a topic or practice not impacted by the internet. This has opened the internet as both location and

source of new phenomena". During this pandemic, it was rather difficult to collect data from printed books, so that most of the data was obtained through e-books. Currently, with rapidly developing information technology, the internet can display all information/data originating from all corners of the world, which is needed to analyze the problems that need to be studied as data to support the preparation of this research report. 5. Perform Data Analysis and Interpretation.

"Data interpretation means understanding, organizing, and interpreting given data, as to get meaningful conclusions". (Saneja, 2016). 6. Prepare Thesis. "A thesis is a typewritten manuscript, usually 100 to 400 pages in length, in which the student addresses a particular problem in the chosen field" (Eco, 2015: 1).

The steps taken in collecting the data needed for this research are: 1. Selecting a poetry. 2. Look for the appropriate data. 3. Looking for the appropriate theory and supporting data. 4. Look for three relevant studies.

"The processes of data analysis in qualitative research are complex. It is not simply a matter of choosing and applying an accepted process such as thematic analysis" (Grbich, 2012: 1). The process of data analysis in qualitative research is complex, unlike analyzing titles. The techniques used in analyzing the data are as follows: (1) Reading poetry: choosing poetry and reading poetry line by line to get the meaning (2) Determining the theory to be used, namely Charles Sanders Peirce's triadic model of semiotics (3) Interpretation and analysis of poetry. (4) Make a conclusion. (5) Write research results.

## **Results and Discussion**

### **Results**

Peirce assumes that humans only think in signs, and that the sign is one of the elements in communication. Jacob Isaac expresses feelings he wanted to convey through his writing which can be considered as a communication. The following is the results and discussion of analysis in the form of 3 (three) poetry as the object, which imply a representamen, the object will then be searched for interpretant by referring to the poet's biography, history, and social, political, and economic conditions at the time the poetry were created as well as other matters, other outside the object (beyond the poetry being analyzed), to complete the interpretation of the sign that is the poetry.

#### 1. Object Aspect.

The object of research 3 (three) titles of poetry by Jacob Isaac are Indifference, Neural Mapping, and Aging Liberty which were obtained from his book collection of poetry entitled "Sense of Enigma" published by Media House Delhi in 2012 namely:

##### 1.1. Indifference.

###### **Indifference**

Withdrawal vanity of the mind  
The eyes of the feedback  
The drawing fingers of the word  
Wandering the unwanted guest  
Yellow! The colourless merger of suffering  
And the rest of the methods  
Weeping through the ages  
Look! The pretending suggestion  
Which belongs to the seconds.  
Prudence of the impulses  
Beating the timeless efforts:  
Perception! How divided emotional drag?  
How divided integral task?  
The book of blackness  
The door of openness

The lee of reinforcing word.

The above first poetry entitled “Indifference” consists of one long stanza above covers 17 (eighteen) lines with a total of 76 (seventy-seven) words. In the above poetry, there is a repetition of the word “Indifference”, namely in the title and part of the line.

### 1.2. Neural Mapping.

The crutches of my liberal  
 But vibrating saga of mind mapping  
 Nominating the plural narration of stability  
 Remote pursue of loneliness  
 My evasion of touring the regular concept  
 Drive my actual emotional liberation  
 Intuition of inmate proceedings  
 There the court of cornering causes  
 There the route and roaring dimensional longitude  
 Sensitivity and lucid response dominating chances  
 There I logically stimulate the clear memory  
 Renewing the master mind of  
 Mapping the legitimacy of leisure and relaxing mood  
 Tension and terrific changes of neural calmness  
 Claim the contemporary condition traumatizing  
 The vibrant imitation of rhythm  
 Conflict of emotional rituals  
 Vibrating the crucial coronation  
 Leaking the logic of continuity  
 But joining the power of habits  
 Timidity and transcendental tranquility  
 Merging and murmuring the drowsy  
 Moment of guilty notion  
 But my numerical calamity of choices  
 Chosen the traditional table of gravity  
 Look at the level of actualization  
 Tick at the mobilizing verification.  
 Try my tranquil travel goal  
 Still my single label wall  
 Take terracing thriving word  
 Make legacy driving word.

The above second poetry entitled “Neural Mapping” consists of one long stanza above includes 31 (thirty-one) lines with a total of 98 (ninety-eight) words. In the above poetry, there is a repetition of the word “Mapping”, namely in the title and part of the line.

### 1.3. Aging Liberty.

The liberal **liberty**  
 Aging the ages  
 Ageless emotions  
 Occasional audacity of attitude  
 Dictating the version of out look  
 Go with your will of enriching tie  
 Fume with your paranoia of  
 Articulating facial expressions  
 Nautical columns and speed of thoughts  
 There my insight back to hit  
 My acquiring anatomy of resourceful view land



Your renovating experience of gathering commotion  
And brightening encroaches of bargaining rhetoric touches  
There my nick name of obscurity  
And your guilty negotiations of prestigious view  
Vehemently neurotic locations of craze  
Let me come there with a yell  
Your vague should brave  
And be your age.

The above third poetry entitled "Aging Liberty" consists of one long stanza above includes 19 (eighteen) lines with a total of 98 (Ninety-eight) words. In the above poetry, there is a repetition of the word "Liberty", namely in the title and part of the line.

Observing those three poetries above, Jacob Isaac always repeats the words listed in the title as part of the first line of the poetry (see words in bold).

## 2. Representamen Aspect.

### a. Analysis of the Form and Sound of the Poetry.

The three poetry above, do not meet the rules of poetry in general, there is no dominant/repeating consonant and vowel sound at the end of the word in each line. It can be said that the three poetry above show a pattern of irregular combinations of consonants and vowels. In addition, the three poetry above are in the form of a series of unbroken lines from the beginning to the end and only include one long stanza consists of so many lines, as if it were a short story that was put into poetry, or what is known as prose poetry. Based on the representamen analysis from the aspect of the form and sound, it can be concluded that the three poetry by Jacob Isaac are characterized by free poetry that contains ephonic elements, namely that there is a combination of irregular consonants and vowels, and also implies the uncomfortable, or shows an unpleasant atmosphere. On the other hand, the ability of Jacob Isaac, in processing and choosing words using a rhetorical poetry style gives a poetic and aesthetic effects.

### b. The Analysis of Syntactic.

The complete sentence includes subject + verb + object. By using tree diagram, the analysis result is as follow:

Poetry title: Indifference

Line 2:

Withdrawal vanity of the mind.

Withdrawal is a noun, which is formed from verb (withdraw) plus the noun suffix (al).

Vanity is a noun.

Mind is a noun.

There is no subject and verb in this sentence. Withdrawal vanity of the mind is a noun phrase.

The same analysis was carried out for the next lines of each analyzed poetry, and found that those three poetry of Jacob Isaac only have 4 (four) complete sentences out of a total of 67 (sixty-seven) lines, namely: in the Neural Mapping poetry, only has 2 (two) complete sentences: "Sensitivity and lucid response dominating chances" (line 10) and "There I logically stimulate the clear memory" (line 11). Furthermore, in the Aging Liberty, only has 2 (two) complete sentences: "Let me come there with a yell" (line 17), and "Your vague should brave" (line 18).

The subject is the part of the sentence that is explained by the verb, and conversely the verb is the part of the sentence that explains the subject. If there is no subject, then it becomes a question of what or who is explained by the verb. If a sentence is not a complete sentence, then the poetry becomes difficult to interpret, so it is necessary to do another analysis to interpret what Jacob Isaac actually expressed. If the sentence is incomplete, it can be classified as an exclamation or invitation.

Noun phrases and verb phrases dominate in every poetry. Many lines use progressive forms (verbs that use the gerund, -ing form), which indicates that the condition or event expressed by Jacob Isaac is still



ongoing. The variety of sentences using very complex English shows that Jacob Isaac has the ability and knowledge related to linguistic aspects. Jacob Isaac is a highly educated person.

Based on the analysis of syntactic aspect, Jacob Isaac created a very complex poetry, not obeying grammatical rules, the majority of which are incomplete sentences, have no subject and or verb, there are dominant noun and verb phrases. Historical events in the form of colonialism are also implied in his poetry.

#### c. The Analysis of Semantic.

The three poetries above are actually groups of lines that can form a stanza. As explained above that there are repetition of the words “Indifference, Mapping and Liberty” in the title and part of the line, indicating the importance of these words, it can be interpreted as recalling events that caused prolonged suffering and sadness which can then trigger enthusiasm to rise up to gain political freedom.

There is an exclamation mark (!) to emphasize something and a question mark (?) to ask something that does not require an answer, and the presence of conjunctions indicates that this poetry is a type of rhetorical poetry.

Based on the analysis of the relation between one line and another in the stanza in order to know the storyline expressed by Jacob Isaac, it can be interpreted that the poetry Indifference indicates the presence of someone who is not expected, with an attitude of arrogance and power, which results in endless suffering and sadness for the people they rule. The Neural Mapping poetry is that the trauma of the dark past has become a trigger to continue to struggle to inflame the spirit of political freedom that has been firmly embedded in the hearts and incarnations of the predecessors. The Aging Liberty expressed that people have the right to gain political freedom. Don't hold back your emotions, don't stay under pressure. Urging not to be afraid and dare to fight, even though there are often obstacles in the way.

Based on the semantic analysis, there is a continuity of the storyline among the poetry entitled Indifference, Neural Mapping, and Aging Liberty.

In the first poetry entitled Indifference, the attitude of arrogance of the unwanted guest, in the historical context of Jacob Isaac, the unwanted guest can be interpreted as colonizers, anywhere in the world, from any race, when a nation becomes a colonizing nation and become a sad past for the colonized.

In the next poetry, entitled Neural Mapping, Jacob Isaac tries to map the past trauma that is so sad and invites anyone, especially the colonized to achieve an independent life (survival), one of which is to have political freedom.

On the other hand, through his poetry entitled Neural Mapping, he conveys that if the rhythm of the spirit to inflame political freedom is false dynamic (the vibrant imitation of rhythm), it will lead to conflicts of emotional rituals. Fear will weaken the spirit (timidity and transcendental tranquility merging and murmuring the drowsy) and feelings of guilt (moment of guilty notion). Dare to face the challenge of being a choice (but my numerical calamity of choices).

The last poetry analyzed from the semantic aspect, namely Aging Liberty contains a request not to be silent, on the contrary, one must have the courage to fight to continue the spirit of his predecessors to achieve "survival". A political tradition based on the understanding that every individual understands freedom and equal rights is the main political value (liberal) and freedom (liberty). Freedom and equal rights are owned by every individual regardless of age (aging the ages). Burning emotions (ageless emotions), courage (audacity) can cover excessive feelings of fear (fume with your paranoia). Anxiety that was already beyond the threshold (vehemently neurotic of craze) spurred on to attend and ignite the spirit of political freedom (let me come there with a yell, your vague should brave).

#### d. The Analysis of Pragmatic.

Analysis of deixis, figurative language, and isotopy aspects. The level of richness of literature and the style of language used by Jacob Isaac can be analyzed using the following steps:

Deixis aspect analysis: Person deixis related to people/humans and place deixis related to a place or location.

Person deixis “guest”. Another analysis is needed to find out who Jacob Isaac meant by “guest”.

Person deixis “I”, “me”, and “my” which of course refers to Jacob Isaac.

Person deixis "you", and "your". Another analysis is needed to determine "you" and "your" what Jacob Isaac meant, did he refer to the poetry readers or to other parties. In this case, the analysis of interpretant aspect needed in order to interpret what Jacob Isaac meant by "guest", "you", and "your".

Place deixis on the word "there" refers to and just to explain the previous line.

Figurative aspect analysis: the three poetries above are full of figurative language aspects, namely personification, hyperbole, polysyndeton rhetorical, and erthesis rhetorical, indicating the power of Jacob Isaac to create beautiful and interesting poetry for poetry connoisseurs. There is polysyndeton rhetorical figure of speech which contains conjunctions and an erthesis rhetorical figure of speech in the form of a question that does not require an answer, so that Jacob Isaac's poetry characterizes as rhetorical poetry. Personification figure of speech dominates in every poetry.

Isotope aspect analysis shows the repetition of meaning components that will form lexical cohesion. Several isotopes can form a motive that will eventually form a theme. The "survival" isotope found in the three analyzed poetry forms a theme. It can be said that the theme of Jacob Isaac's poetry is about emotion, this word also often appears in his poetry.

### 3. Interpretant Aspect.

To understand more thoroughly and the analysis will be more objective, the interpretation in the form of poetry will be related to the background of Jacob Isaac, and the social, political, culture atmosphere where Jacob Isaac located/live.

As explained in the representation aspect above, Jacob Isaac's poetry have an "unusual" form. If the form of poetry known so far is that it consists of several stanzas following a certain pattern, as well as a regular sound pattern, this is not the case with Jacob Isaac's poetry. His poetry seems to "break the rules", because they only have one stanza with a long number of lines, like a prose poetry. As a Doctor of English Literature who has received various prestigious awards and is recognized by UNESCO for his significant literary contribution in promoting the movement of brotherhood and world peace through poetry, Jacob Isaac is impressed by using his poetry as a tool of political persuasion. Through a hybrid form of poetry, between poetry and prose and good command of English, Jacob Isaac seems wanting to tell the world what he has seen and felt so far, as a witness to life under the Apartheid government in South Africa. Jacob Isaac was born and raised in Kerala, India, but he then migrated to South Africa when the Apartheid government came to power there. The injustice that Jacob Isaac saw in his new home, South Africa, bothered him deeply.

India, the ancestral land of Jacob Isaac, had also been under the colonization of the European white race for approximately 200 (two hundred) years, before gaining its independence in 1947. As a colonized nation, of course Jacob Isaac knew that the people who lived there were under the control of the European white race was below the poverty line, if not destitute. They do not have the freedom, either to voice their opinions, to pursue education, or to be "masters" in their own homes. Everything had to submit to colonial rule.

Similarly, what Jacob Isaac witnessed in South Africa, the government that promoted white supremacy in Europe and of course racist, implemented an authoritarian system of government known as Apartheid. Like India when it was under white rule, South Africa also experienced the same treatment, such as economic limitations, especially for blacks, limited education and did not have a voice, especially in politics, so they could not determine the life of their own nation and could only obey the white government in power. Inequality in the social, political, and economic fields witnessed by Jacob Isaac is expressed in English-language poetry that do not follow the rules of writing a poetry.

The harmonious relationship between India and South Africa that has existed since 1860 and his concern for social, political, and economic conditions, Jacob Isaac migrated to South Africa to actualize his struggle in concrete actions. The concrete action actualization is expressed by Jacob Isaac in the last few lines of his poetry entitled Aging Liberty: let me come there with a yell, your vague should brave.

The concrete action actualization conducted by Jacob Isaac are:

- a. Expressing social, political, economic criticism through poetry, among others, the poetry mentioned above.



- b. Established The Good Shepherd Model High School in Marble Hall, South Africa, which is intended to improve the social, politic, economy, education of the black South African community.
- c. Jacob Isaac is also the founder of The Saint Thomas Education Project, South Africa (STEPSA).
- d. Jacob Isaac is one of the teachers and among others teaches English as a second language for black South Africans with his skills and experience in English.
- e. An educator, poet, and highly educated, Jacob Isaac is the coordinator of various cultural and literary exchanges in South Africa and India.

## Discussion

The form and sound aspect: the three poetries only have one stanza with the number of long lines, so they can be classified as rhetorical poetry, which is indicated by the presence of conjunctions including and, which, but, there are interrogative sentences, there are figure of speech polysyndeton and erthesis rethorical that characterize rhetorical poetry. Rhetorical poetry can function as a tool to call, influence, convince, invite, persuade others.

The syntactic aspect: noun and verb phrases dominate with a total of 51 (fifty-one) lines of a total of 67 (sixty-seven) lines or about 76 (seventy-six) percent. With the number of dominant phrases used in these three poetries, it can be categorized as an exclamation/invitation/persuasion poetry.

The semantic aspect: word repetitions in the words Indifference, Mapping, and Liberal. The repetition of the word is an emphasis on words that are considered important in a story context. The continuity of the storyline among the three poetries where Indifference reveals about an unwanted guest which causes endless suffering and sadness. Neural Mapping reveals the trauma of the dark past as a trigger to inflame the spirit of political freedom as a legacy of our predecessors. Aging Liberty expresses a request not to remain silent, to be brave to fight, despite various obstacles.

The pragmatic aspect - Deixis: Person deixis found are guest, I, my, you, and your. Person deixis found in Neural Mapping poetry in the word "I" (one word) which is a single person deixis and "my" (five words) is a singular person deixis as a possessive marker which refers to Jacob Isaac himself. Person deixis found in Aging Liberty is found in the singular I deixis on the words "I" (one word), "me" (two words), and "my" (three words) which of course again refers to Jacob Isaac and other person deixis. is "you" (one word), "your" (five words) as a singular deixis of person II a possessive signifier. After analyzing the interpretant aspect, it was found that what Jacob Isaac meant by "you" and "your" was the people of South Africa. The place deixis found is the word "there" which refers to the previous line.

The pragmatic aspect - Figurative language: personification, hyperbole, polysyndeton, and erthesis rhetorical with 37 (thirty-seven) lines of 67 (sixty seven) lines or equivalent to 55 (fifty five) percent. Personification figure of speech dominates (22 lines).

The pragmatic aspects - isotopy, there are 13 (thirteen) words that can be classified into "survival" meaning components, namely openness, lee, reinforcing, liberal, saga, liberation, tranquil, legacy, liberal, liberty, audacity, hit and brave.

Jacob Isaac with an educational background as a Master of Arts and Doctor of English Literature has made significant literary contributions in promoting the movement of brotherhood and world peace through poetry. Jacob Isaac's concern over the social, political and economic conditions of the South African community under Apartheid prompted Jacob Isaac to express his criticism in a very complex English poetry, which did not comply with grammatical rules, indicating that Jacob Isaac had good skills and knowledge regarding linguistic aspects. The connection of his poetry with historical events in the form of colonialism is implied through the analysis of the semantic aspect.

## Conclusions

Based on the analysis results can be concluded that:

1. The characteristics of rhetorical poetry described in the three Jacob Isaac's poetry are dominated by verb phrases, noun phrases, only consist of one long unbroken stanza, have polysyndeton rhetorical and erthesis rhetorical figure of speech. Rhetoric poetry is a form of persuasion poetry. Jacob Isaac is impressed by using his poetry as a tool of political persuasion.



The meaning of survival can be described in the last sentence contained in the poetry Aging Liberty (let me come there with a yell and your vague should brave) was actualized by Jacob Isaac in the form of concrete actions, namely by establishing the Good Shepherd Model High School in Marble Hall South Africa, an educator of English language as a second language in order to improve the social, economy, culture and education of the black South Africa communities.

2. Discussion of poetry can be an alternative in semantics learning media. If generally, semantic learning tends to be theoretical, then through poetry reading, learning will be more “lively”. Learners are expected to understand word meaning and concept, word formation, figure of speech, figurative language which are usually only memorized.

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