Hyperreality to Misery: Migrant's Worker's Life in Hossine's Me Migrant Selected Poems

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ABSTRACT

In this increasingly sophisticated era, people have to fulfil many financial needs. Many people are trapped in poverty and finally decide to work abroad to become migrant workers. This happens because a person's expectations for working abroad are very high, namely a large salary. This research aims to explain that by becoming a migrant worker, many substances must be sacrificed, and the researchers want to inspire the public so that they are not influenced by the hyperreality of the existing media. This research uses a qualitative descriptive approach with hyperreality theory. Then the data source is Five *Me Migrant* Works by Md Mukul Hossine. The figurative language includes metaphor, personification, hyperbole, imagery, and symbolism. The research results show that the author talks about feelings of sadness, despair, longing, and loss of family and social life. Migrant workers' hyperreality of high wages is not always commensurate with the suffering they experience.

Keywords: figurative language, hyperreality, migrant workers

1. Introduction

Money is an important need for society. In this increasingly advanced era, financial needs can be said to be the main factor in everything. Humans are forced to fulfil their daily needs amid the country's economic growth surge. This causes social inequality, especially in communities with middle to lower economies. With the emergence of increasing societal needs, the need for employment will also increase (Narisada & Schieman, 2022). One job that is quite promising with a high salary every month is being a migrant worker. Additionally, most migrant workers will also be paid in dollars. Therefore, it is not surprising that migrant workers easily believe the talk of very high salaries.

Migrant workers according to E.G. Ravenstein migrated because he wanted to get a more interesting job. The desire to get a better life is still the main reason someone migrates. The unavailability of job opportunities that can meet the availability of labour will encourage workers to migrate outside the region (Abrams et al., 2022). International labour migration is generally carried out due to limited employment opportunities within the country. Differences in income at home and abroad are also one of the reasons why some working-age residents migrate abroad(Zulfan Fikriansyah & Aan Julia, 2023). Apart from getting a job, labour migration abroad aims to accumulate financial capital, which will be used to open an economic business after returning to the area of origin (Vadean & Piracha, 2010).

Based on data from the Indonesian Migrant Worker Protection Agency (BP2MI, 2023) there were 25,973 placements of migrant workers to work as domestic helpers and factory workers in various countries as of May 2023. This number shows a higher figure compared to May 2022 with 11,022 placements, and May 2021 with 6,264 placements. This data shows that a significant

increase in the number of workers will occur in May 2023. So far, there have been many cases experienced by Indonesian migrant workers, such as violence and even murder. However, even though data regarding migrant worker complaints continues to be available every month, this does not dampen the desire of Indonesian people to become migrant workers. This is caused by the hyperreality of people on social media regarding migrant workers who will easily earn money in their destination countries.

Based on data on complaints from Indonesian Migrant workers from the Indonesian Migrant Worker Protection Agency, shows that there was an increase in the number of complaints in those three months, from 103 complaints in May 2021 to 142 complaints in May 2022 with an increase of 37%, and 199 complaints in May 2023 with an increase of 40%. More complaints were submitted by female Indonesian Migrant Workers, namely 63% or 126 complaints, and male gender complaints were 37% or 73 complaints. In the May 2023 report, complaints of Indonesian migrant workers were based on the highest case category, namely 100 complaints due to migrant workers wanting to be repatriated, 11 complaints due to death, 10 complaints due to placement fees exceeding the fee structure, 10 complaints due to illness, and 9 complaints due to death in the destination country. (This data was pulled on June 1, 2023). (BP2MI, 2023)

Indonesian people's interest in becoming migrant workers is still very high and increases every month. This could be due to the increasing economic needs of the community. Communities are required to meet the daily needs of life for themselves and their families. This situation encourages people to find solutions to the life problems they are facing. That is why several people choose to become workers abroad as a solution to the economic problems that attack their families and of course to get life's welfare.

This research reveals how migrant life is depicted in migrant literature. This will show that the lives of migrant workers are inversely proportional to the expectations that arise due to the media hyperreality experienced by migrant workers. Even though there are many cases of migrant workers, especially female workers, such as physical and sexual violence, financial exploitation, human rights violations, and even death, this does not dampen people's enthusiasm to continue to work as migrant workers in their destination countries. In the study of hyperreality theory, according to Jean Baudrillard (1985), it is explained that there is engineering of meaning in the media. This research will explore the core causes of hyperreality that appear in workers. Meanwhile, the results of their hopes are not commensurate with the suffering experienced.

This research aims to explain that by becoming a migrant worker, many substances must be sacrificed, and the researchers want to inspire the public so that they are not influenced by the hyperreality of the existing media. The data is used in literary works written by migrant worker poets, namely *Me Migrant* by Md Mukul Hossine. (*Md Mukul Hossine*, n.d,2016). In a literary work, the author can convey the intent and purpose of creating the work. Through a structural approach that looks at language, the meaning of a literary work can be seen in terms of the structure of the work itself. Therefore, this research focuses on the depiction of overseas life in several selected poems.

Researchers found several previous studies regarding the poem *Me Migrant* by Md Mukul Hossine. There are several previous studies used in this research. The first, The (Un) Making of a Poet: The Case of Md Mukul Hossine and Migrant Worker Writings in Singapore (Luka Lei, 2021), the second The Interplay of Simulacrum, Hyper-reality and Distorted Identity in Hamid's Fiction: A Postmodern Paradigm (Issn et al., 2021), third The Figurative Language Used in Ayu Meutia Poetry Tigress Based on Gibbs & Colston's Theory (Rejeki et al., 2022). However, based on previous research, the author only offers an in-depth reading of Mukul's poetry to understand

Mukul's poetry and struggle as a migrant worker's poetry because his poetry is rarely studied in literary criticism. Then, researchers have not considered the factors why the poetry was created. This aspect is important because it is a motivating factor for someone to understand the real lives of migrant workers, and literary works play an important role in forming this understanding. Unfortunately, sometimes, people feel confused or face difficulties while understanding the real point of figurative expressions (Nurjanah & Haqiqi, 2023). In previous studies, there has been a lot of research on poetry analysis using figurative language. However, there are differences in the results shown by previous research. In. In Rejeki et al's research (2022), it was concluded that the figurative language found was dominated by metaphor. In previous research, researchers used poetry that was easy for teenagers to understand to discover various kinds of figurative language. Therefore, apart from researching using figurative language, this research will also highlight the human values that underlie the creation of this poetry, so that readers can gain a deep understanding of this literary work and can relate it to the meaning of life. The human value obtained will be obtained by linking it with the theory of hyperreality according to Jean Baudliard (1985) in Wolny (2017).

According to Padni (2012:2) in Carston (2018) the idea and message of a poem are sometimes difficult be understand by the people. In other to find out at least the idea of the poem, people should have basic knowledge about figurative language, since the ideas in a poem are mostly conveyed in figurative language. Figurative language can help writers, readers, and even listeners understand what is being said. According to Gibbs & Colston (2012:1) in Rejeki et al., (2022), in general, figurative language refers to a speaker's utterance which has a meaning other than what he said, but it does not rule out the possibility that the meaning that will be said has a different meaning. the same but only at home to add a dramatic effect to the sentence. The message conveyed by the speaker is more easily received through figurative language. Figurative language creates words or sentences to produce and understand certain meanings in the current context and communicative goals with the speaker and reader (Gibbs & Colston, L. 2012, p. 7 in Rejeki et al., 2022). Figurative language can be found in many texts such as newspapers, advertisements, poetry, drama, novels, essays, news and other texts.

These are types of Figurative Language. First, personification is a form of figurative expression in which an object is given human qualities. In other words, personification can be interpreted as a parable of an object with human-like characteristics, according to (Abrams, 1999 in Syafitri & Marlinton, 2018) personification, namely an inanimate object or abstract concept that is discussed as if the object were given life resembling a human or with human attributes or feelings.

Second, the word metaphor comes from Greek; it means to bring. A metaphor is a language style used to express something more imaginatively. Apart from that, the use of words in a sentence is a metaphor that does not use its actual meaning, in contrast to a simile, a metaphor is used without stating a comparison (Abrams, 1999 in Syafitri & Marlinton, 2018). Metaphor is the process of comparing two different things as if the two things were one unit or had the same meaning. This is because metaphors do not use conjunctions such as, like, rather than, or similar to, and usually metaphors seem figurative.

Third, according to Abrams (1999) in Syafitri & Marlinton (2018) Hyperbole is a statement that is considered a bold exaggeration, or an exaggerated statement that explains a fact or possible possibility that may occur. Hyperbole can be used to mean serious, ironic, or even humorous effects. Hyperbole is usually something that stands out because it has a dramatic effect so that the reader or listener can focus their attention on the hyperbole sentence.

Fourth, according to (Abrams, 1999 in Syafitri & Marlinton, 2018), in most modern critical uses of the term irony, there is still a root meaning of hiding or concealing what is happening. However, not to deceive, but rather to achieve a special rhetorical or artistic effect. Irony is language that expresses a meaning that is contrary to the actual meaning, for example by expressing a meaning that is opposite to the actual meaning and a discrepancy between the atmosphere presented and the underlying reality.

Fifth is symbolism is applied only to a word or phrase that signifies an object or event which in turn signifies something or has a range of reference, beyond itself (Abrams, 1999 in Syafitri & Marlinton, 2018). Symbolism is a thing (could be an object, person, situation, or action) that stands for something else more abstract.

The last is Imagery. Imagery is a term for elements in poetry that evoke feelings. Poets combine the use of language and certain structures to create imaginative and expressive works. Imagery can be interpreted as a representation through language of sensory experience (Wayandedikardita, 1957).

2. Methodology

This study uses the work of *Me Migrant by Md Mukul Hossine*. The data used is a collection of poems written by nomads, namely Me Migrant. This collection of poems was published in 2016 by Singapore publisher Ethos Books and has enjoyed a wide readership since its publication. The researchers got this collection by downloading the e-book through the internet. The titles of the poems are *Me Migrant, Golden Mother, Eid Abroad, and I*. This literary production of *Me Migrant* was originally written in Bengali, then translated into English by Fariha Imran and Farouk Ahammed, and finally transcribed by an established Singaporean writer, Cyril Wong. Supported by a large number of readers' enthusiasm, it can prove that this work deserves to be an object of research, especially regarding the messages and intentions conveyed in the literary work. The author shows how difficult life is for a migrant worker full of hope and suffering.

This study uses a qualitative descriptive method. This method is an approach used to understand social phenomena from a subjective point of view. This approach is in line with this study because the subjectivity aspect is the main focus of research. The content of this approach consists of five parts. Those are, first, identify research questions that match the research objectives. Second, collecting data in the form of text in the poem. Third, classify the findings according to the answers to the research questions. Fourth, analyze the data as needed. Furthermore, the last thing is to re-examine the findings of the data before it is included in this study.

The data sources used are several selected poems in the work of *Me Migrant*. To understand the content of the work of the poems, the researchers need to do several steps. First, read repeatedly the literary work Me Migrant by Md Mukul Hossine. Second, classify the words, phrases, and sentences using structuralism to find the figurative language. Then these classified data were used to find the lives of migrant workers, after being classified, the data were arranged according to the theory used.

The collected data were analyzed using figurative language. Figurative Language is a highly visible deviation of the meaning of words from what users of a language consider to be the standard meaning of words or sentences, or the standard order of words, to achieve a special meaning or effect (Abrams (1999) in Syafitri & Marlinton (2018). Figurative language is used to describe how migrant workers live in these poems (Nurjanah & Haqiqi, 2023). After obtaining the

meaning of the poem, the data is classified using hyperreality theory, this theory is used to find out what expectations are desired by migrant workers, whether these expectations are proportional to the suffering they experience, and finally summed up systematically.

In this study, the data were taken from the poem Me Migrant by Md Mukul Hossine. The researchers chose five poems at random, where the poems were chosen because they expressed deep feelings. Some of the selected poems are Me Migrant, Golden Mother, Eid al-Fitr Abroad, Me, and Braving Life. The author looks for data to be analyzed from the e-book. These poems were published in 2016. In this research, the researchers used several steps to collect data as follows; First, the researchers chose five of the many poems that had been written. Second, the researchers identified Migrant works which tell about the lives of migrant workers described through poetry, and the researchers found figurative language in the poetry. Researchers analyzed the data by following several steps, namely; first, classifying poetry according to the research theme used, second, analyzing poetry, and finally concluding. Researchers classify these sentences into types of figurative language, and how many types of figurative language are used in poetry. In this analysis, researchers read poetry repeatedly to find its meaning. Reading poetry repeatedly can help the writer analyze the words or phrases used. After reading repeatedly, the researchers created a list of types of figurative language. Researchers record a list of words or phrases found. The main types of figurative language used in poetry can be found in that list. Researchers make conclusions from the data collected. The data analysis process explains things that happen in the poem. The types of figurative language and the dominant types can be identified from the analysis process and steps. Next, the researchers classified the data that had been found as a form of reality experienced by the poetry writer. In this process, the aim is to find a simulation process that is used to conclude the hyperreality that occurs in the lives of migrant workers.

This research uses the hyperreality theory by Jean Baudliard (1985) in Wolny (2017) which is elaborated by using figurative language to describe how migrant workers are depicted through the poems. These theories are used to analyze the poems in this study. Figurative language is used to convey a message by giving certain effects to the reader. Figurative language is a deviation from what speakers of a language apprehend as the ordinary, or standard, significance or sequence of words, to achieve some special meaning or effect (Abram, 1981).

3. Result and Discussion

3.1. Result
3.1.1. Migrant Worker Hyperreality in the Perspective of Jean Baudrillard

According to Baudrillard, Hyperreality is a condition where falsehood merges with authenticity, is mixed, facts merge with manipulation, signs merge with reality, and lies merge with the truth. Social media is often used as a forum for manipulating reality, falsifying authenticity, and lying about the truth, a reality that seems real, even though everything is just a delusional hallucination created through electronic technology. In short, today's media hyperreality presents a condition where everything is considered more real than reality itself, falsehoods are considered truer than truth, rumours are more believable than information, and rumours are seen as more truthful than truth. (Pane, n.d. 2018)

The hyperreality experienced by migrant workers stems from their expectations of a large salary when they become migrant workers. Many people are interested in becoming migrant workers because they get information on high salaries. Most of the information obtained comes

from word of mouth. However, there are several news reports covering the salary benefits given to migrant workers.

In Hong Kong, the minimum salary for migrant workers is HKD 4,730 per month and the food allowance has also increased to HKD 1,196 per month. Even though there are many cases involving migrant workers, this has not dampened people's interest in becoming migrant workers. (Artada, 2022)

Interior Minister James Cleverly says gov't will raise the minimum salary threshold for foreign skilled workers to 38,700 pounds ($48,800). Interior Minister James Cleverly said on Monday the government would raise the minimum salary threshold for foreign skilled workers to 38,700 pounds ($48,800), from its current level of 26,200 pounds ($33,000), reform the list of jobs where exceptions are made due to shortages, and toughen rules on whether workers can bring their families. (Aljazeera, 2023)

Then, the salary of migrant workers in Taiwan reaches IDR 10 million per month. Moreover, apart from the basic salary, workers will also receive overtime pay. However, there is a deduction for nine months of IDR 2.3 million for accommodation and food.(Viola Triamanda, 2022)

The salary of South Korean TKI in 2023 has not changed compared to 2022. The salary of South Korean TKI varies in each industrial sector. Apart from that, salaries for South Korean migrant workers also take into account diplomas and skills or expertise, as well as work experience. Summarized from various sources, South Korean salaries in 2022 start from IDR 2.6 million - IDR 233 million per month. The average salary for South Korean migrant workers in 2022 is IDR 50.9 million per month. (Wikanto, 2023)

It can be seen that the large salary is what makes migrant workers interested in working abroad. There are lots of news stories that display migrant workers' salaries based on the country they live in. This makes it easier for workers to access and choose which destination country is suitable as their place of work. However, in reality, officers receive a lot of complaints about migrant workers' complaints while abroad.

According to (Supriana, 2010) most of the migrants working abroad work in the informal sector, such as housekeepers, baby and toddler caretakers, and elderly caregivers. Meanwhile, only a small proportion of migrants work in the formal sector, such as in oil palm plantations, industry, and trading services. In addition, some work in the formal sector, such as construction workers, drivers, and factory workers. This difference is caused by the level of education of migrant workers.

This hyperreality about high salaries is what finally made several Indonesian workers interested in becoming migrant workers. However, in reality today many cases befall migrant workers, such as unpaid wages, abuse, sexual harassment, employer death, unilateral layoffs, work accidents, illness due to work accidents, crime, sexual harassment, and death. These cases do not cover all of them, there are still many cases that have befallen workers and have not been uncovered. It is this kind of suffering that befalls many migrant workers abroad.

Several cases of Indonesian migrant workers include allegations of human trafficking. The Indonesian citizen previously worked for a company in Myawaddy, Myanmar, which was found to be involved in online fraudulent practices. The location is in a conflict-affected area that is difficult for Myanmar government authorities to access. On June 7, 2023, 13 Indonesian citizens managed to escape from the company and crossed to Mae Sot, Thailand. These Indonesian citizens come from various regions in Indonesia, including West Kalimantan, DKI Jakarta, East Java, North Sumatra, and West Sumatra (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 2023).

Then, one hundred migrants from one province in Indonesia died abroad in 2023. Ninety-seven of the migrant workers have died since January 1 in Malaysia, while the rest died in Laos, Papua New Guinea, and Gabon. Migrant workers die due to overwork beyond normal limits. They work like slaves if it is illegal because it is similar to modern slavery(Pizaro Gozali Idrus, 2023).

3.1.2 The Reality of Migrant Life Describe in *Me Migrant* by Md Mukul Hossine Poem

This research uses figurative language. Researchers found nine figurative languages in five poems. In this way, researchers will find out the conditions experienced by migrant workers through the poem Aku Migran by Md Mukul Hossine. Not only that, we also know how hyper-realistic migrant workers are regarding the jobs they expect abroad.

Md Mukul Hossine has explored the pain and loneliness of living as a migrant worker. Ian wrote his story in verses of poetry full of love, kinship, and religion. Most of the poems in his first poetry collection *Me Migrant* speak with a somber tone. He explores his loneliness and helplessness as a migrant worker in Singapore. He also wrote extensively about his longing for human empathy and kindness. One of the poignant poems in this poetry collection is entitled *Me Migrant* which directly tells the life of a migrant worker:

Table 1. Figurative Language in '*Me Migrant*' Poem.

Data	Figurative Language	Analysis
"Dawn to dusk the dawn again"	Metaphor	According to (Abrams, 1999 in Syafitri & Marlinton, 2018) metaphor, a word or expression that in literal usage denotes one kind of thing is applied to a distinctly different kind of thing, without asserting a comparison. In this sentence the metaphor implies an endless cycle of time, emphasizing the seemingly never-ending, recurring nature of the migrant experience.
"Live outdoors / Outside from you"	Symbolism	The poem ends with symbolism, emphasizing the marginalized and forgotten position of migrant workers in society by using the words 'outdoors' and 'outside' (Zhang, 2021). Symbolism

		usually conveys not so much meaning as a vague expectation that the writer is going to try to be up to date. In this sentence, the phrase "Live Outdoors" symbolizes being displaced or living in an unfamiliar environment, while "Outside from you" represents the emotional and physical distance between migrants and their loved ones.

By reading the poem, one can easily feel the suffering of a migrant worker. The language used by the author straightforwardly and directly can describe, on the one hand, the reality of harsh working conditions, and on the other hand, the conditions of loss and despair for the world. By using figurative language, it will be easier for the reader to understand the intention to be conveyed by the author, regarding the emotional impact, and will help convey the feelings of alienation, loss, and hopelessness experienced by migrant workers. In this poem, one metaphor and two symbolisms are found.

Next, the researchers want to analyze another poem in the book entitled '**Golden Mother'**.In this poem, the meaning of a child's longing and despair is conveyed to his mother who is separated by distance and very difficult circumstances. This poem expresses the sadness, loneliness, and tiredness felt by the child. By using figurative language, this poem expresses emotional intimacy and strengthens the child's experience by imaginatively and figuratively describing his difficult condition and his longing for his mother. The following is an analysis of the figurative language in the verses of the poem.

Table 2. Figurative Language in '**Golden Mother'** Poem

Data	Figurative Language	Analysis
"Life burns towards its end"	Hyperbole	This sentence contains hyperbole in the word "Life Burns". According to (Abrams, 1999 in Syafitri & Marlinton, 2018) hyperbole is a bold overstatement or the extravagant exaggeration of fact or possibility. So, the

		expression of hyperbole lies in the sentence life burns, which tells the story of the writer's unpleasant life, and it burns until the end.
"To hear the call from you like a swallow"	Personification	In the two stanzas of this poem, there is personification because there are descriptions of objects that appear to be human. Personification is a kind of figurative expression in which an animate object is given a human quality so, it seems as if they can do things that humans can do. So, in these two stanzas, "swallow" is a noun that describes the distance created between the writer and his mother as well as the writer's complaint that it was difficult for him to hear his mother's phone call.

In the poem entitled **'Golden Mother'** two types of figurative language are found. Among them are hyperbole and personification. In this poem, the author tells about his longing for his mother. The author feels very lonely, there is not a day without missing a mother figure. Hyperbole is often found in poetry, especially when discussing feelings for someone you love, such as your mother. Passionate feelings of love and longing are very easy to describe using figurative language, namely hyperbole.

In the third poem entitled **'Eid Abroad'** the message contained is the longing, sadness, and loss that is felt by someone who celebrates Eid al-Fitr abroad. This poem describes feelings of loneliness, loss of family, and longing for their love and support. Poets also express feelings of limitation, loss of dreams, and emptiness in their lives. Through figurative language, this poem describes the intense feelings of someone who celebrates Eid al-Fitr abroad. Figurative language enhances the power of emotional expression and helps the reader understand the writer's feelings of longing, sadness, and loss. The following is an analysis using figurative language:

Table 3. Figurative Language in '**Eid Abroad'** Poem

Data	Figurative Language	Analysis
"Moonlight is fearless" *"Sun's rays are cruel sometimes"*	Personification	In these of two stanzas, there is a personification that gives human characteristics to the light of the moon, depicting unwavering courage and calm, and the sun which describes the author as tireless. Personification is a kind of figurative expression in which an animate object is given a human quality. So, the words "Moonlight" and "Sun" are nouns which means that even in the afternoon or morning, the author does not know fatigue or fear, he continues to work to support himself and his family.

In this poem, there is one figurative language found, namely personification. There are two sentences identified as having figurative language in them, both of which have the same type of figurative language, namely personification.

After '***Eid Abroad***', the figurative language is also found in the following poem entitled '***I***'.
This poem talks about the character "I" as the singular first person who experiences every single scene of having a migrant life. This poem describes the author's anxiety and confusion in finding his way in life.

Table 4. Figurative Language in '**I**' Poem

Data	Figurative Language	Analysis
"Today the sky of the mind Becomes clouded"	Personification	In the first line, there is a personification that describes the sky of the mind as a writer's dream. Personification is a kind of figurative expression in which an animate object is given a human quality. This

		stanza also has the meaning of sadness and confusion experienced by the author.
"Walking in streets without boundaries *How I lost myself I don't know I possess no address"*	Imagery	This stanza describes the writer who is walking on a road that has no boundaries. Imagery can be found here because it mentions "streets without boundaries" which means there are no roads without boundaries. The author feels trapped on a road that has no boundaries so he feels alone, lonely, and confused.
"This blanket of fog Covering my little heart"	Personification	This sentence describes the writer who is experiencing sadness. Personification is a kind of figurative expression in which an animate object is given a human quality (Abrams, 1999 in Syafitri & Marlinton, 2018) described here as a "blanket of fog" which means there is a fog that is covering his heart, the blanket of mist that is covering his little heart means the deep sadness that the writer feels until he forgets how to get home.

There are three pieces of data found that describe figurative language in the poem entitled "*I*". The figurative language found includes metaphor, imagery, and personification. All data analyzed uses figurative language to explain the author's feelings of being alone, alone, and confused on his journey.

Next is data from the poem entitled *'Braving Life'*. This poem describes the conditions of life experiences that are full of difficulties, misery, and the desire to search for deeper meaning amid suffering. The author tries to describe his mood through a poem entitled 'Braving Life', following analysis using figurative language.

Table 5. Figurative Language in '**Braving Life'** Poem

Data	Figurative Language	Analysis
"The streets of Kakibuki know how pain fills my days"	Personification	In this sentence, there is figurative language, namely personification. Personification is a kind of figurative expression in which an animate object is given a human quality (Abrams, 1999 in Syafitri & Marlinton, 2018). Where the author describes a street that understands the author's situation, namely the suffering that the author is experiencing, this creates an emotional atmosphere that involves the physical environment of the writer.

In this poem, one figurative language is found namely personification. The personifications that have been found describe objects, namely paths that are considered to understand the condition of the writer's heart. Thus, this analysis falls into the category of personification.

3.2 Discussion

In this discussion, the researchers provide a discussion that is relevant to the research problem. This research uses qualitative analysis, and the research results show that several baits are identified as having figurative language. Based on the analysis and discussion of hyperreality and the meaning of the figurative language contained in the poem *Me Migrant* by Md Mukul Hossine, it can be concluded that Mukul's poetry contains the meaning of sadness, despair, longing,

and loss of family. The meaning of figurative language in the poem entitled *Me Migrant* is metaphor and symbolism. By using figurative language, readers will more easily understand what the author wants to convey, regarding the emotional impact, and will help convey the feelings of alienation, loss, and hopelessness experienced by migrant workers. Furthermore, in the poem entitled figurative language, there are apostrophes, repetition, hyperbole, personification, similes, and metaphors. By analyzing figurative language, this poem expresses the emotional intimacy between a child and his mother. Furthermore, in the poem *Eid al-Fitr Abroad,* there are also several meanings of figurative language, namely personification. This poem describes feelings of longing for his family on holidays, and this figurative language increases the power of emotional expression and can help readers understand the feelings of longing, sadness, and loss that the author feels.

Researchers found several results regarding figurative language. In the poem entitled *Mi Migrant*, the figurative language found is metaphor and symbolism. In the poem entitled *Golden Mother*, the figurative language found is hyperbole and personification. In the poem entitled *Eid al-Fitr Abroad*, one figurative language is found, namely personification in the poem entitled *I*, several figurative languages are found, namely metaphor, personification, and simile. In the poem entitled *Braving Life*, there is one of the figurative language, namely personification. This shows that there is an implied and interesting meaning and is conveyed using figurative language which can deepen the meaning of the poem.

The data collection table shows that there is some figurative language in the four poems above. Researchers found two metaphors, three personifications, one symbolism, one hyperbole, and one imagery. Of the four poems, there is not much figurative language found. However, the language used is more inclined towards the feelings of facts experienced by the author, so figurative language is rarely found. The researchers have suggestions for future researchers; Firstly, to the reader, the collection of poems *Me Migrant* by Md Mukul Hossine does not use a lot of figurative language. The author uses more language that is easy for the reader to understand. This research has a weakness, namely that it did not find much figurative language, so if you want to research figurative language using the poetry collection *Me Migrant* by Md Mukul Hossine, it is recommended to use more data. Apart from that, this research has the advantage of focusing on the content of the author's suffering as a migrant worker. The results of this data are connected to the Hyperreality theory according to Jean Baudliard, regarding the expectations of migrant workers which do not match the reality that has occurred.

Based on the discussion above, there are differences between this research and previous research. (Luka Lei, 2021) reveals power hegemony and social inequality through an article entitled The (Un) Making of a Poet: The Case of Md Mukul Hossine and the Writings of Migrant Workers in Singapore. In this article, the author also explains the causes of Mukul's dismissal by Singaporean writers at that time, seen through a Marxist approach. This previous study helps researchers to describe the lives of migrant workers represented in these poems. Then this research completes this gap by presenting the hyperreality of migrant workers through the media.

4. Conclusions

The results show that *Me Migrant* Poems represented the real migrant worker's life through figurative language. It consists of metaphor, personification, hyperbole, imagery, and symbolism. The most dominant of figurative language is personification. Four personifications are used in these poems. The figurative language used has some functions in *Me Migrant* Poems

by Md Mukul Hossine. Among them, it functions to emphasize meaning, creates meaning in unresolved problems of literal meaning, is expressive and adds to the beauty of poetry, and has an important role in supporting poetry. The language used in the poem *Me Migrant* is not difficult for young people to understand. This poetry can be easily understood by adults who may find it difficult to understand poetry in general. The convenience that students get includes, among other things, students can learn some figurative language and can express their experiences through poetry. Then, the convenience obtained for adults is that the language used by the author is very easy to understand and does not use too much figurative language, so readers can easily interpret the meaning.

Writing about the hyperreality of migrant workers which ultimately causes suffering contributes to the true meaning of the profession of migrant workers. The hyperreality of migrant workers about high wages is not always worth the suffering they experience. The presence of this study is here to inspire migrants so that they are not easily trapped in hyperreality in the media. This research has limitations with only five object titles. There are still many choices of data sources that can be studied using the same methods and analytical tools. In addition, a similar study can be carried out by comparing several literary works with the same tone. With further studies, it is hoped that it can become a reference in forming new meanings and presenting a positive response to things that are seen as negative from only one side.

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