

BAB V

KESIMPULAN DAN SARAN

A. Kesimpulan

Puisi merupakan media bagi seorang penyair dalam menggambarkan cara keberadaan manusia pada suatu masa secara imajinatif. Lewat puisi seorang pembaca selain mendapatkan kesenangan dari keindahan bentuk/bahasa, mendapatkan bermacam pandangan filsafat, agama serta keberadaan manusia di dunia ini. Dalam menanggapi hidup, dirinya serta orang lain dari Tuhan.

Puisi penting bagi hidup dan kehidupan manusia. Maka pengajaran sastra di sekolah diarahkan pada pembinaan apresiasi sastra, dengan meletakkan aspek kesejarahan dan teori sebagai penunjang. Dengan cara seperti ini siswa akan menjadi apresiator yang baik sehingga mampu menggali nilai-nilai yang terdapat dalam puisi.

Pemahaman secara kongkret bisa terwujud apabila dilakukan melalui analisis terhadap karya sastra itu sendiri, termasuk analisis penggunaan bahasa puisi yang dimaksudkan untuk memahami puisi melalui pemakaian bahasa penyair ini, menggunakan puisi-puisi dalam Percikan Permenungan karya Roestam Effendi.

Performance and Strength Analysis

- (a) **Performance Analysis:** The objective of analysis is to evaluate the performance of the system under different conditions. This includes calculating the throughput, latency, and error rates of the system.
- (b) **Reliability Analysis:** Reliability analysis involves determining the probability of failure or success of the system over time.
- (c) **Efficiency Analysis:** Efficiency analysis measures the performance of the system in terms of resource utilization, such as memory, processing power, and disk space.
- (d) **Scalability Analysis:** Scalability analysis determines how well the system can handle increased load or data volume.
- (e) **Cost-Benefit Analysis:** Cost-benefit analysis compares the costs of implementing the system against the benefits it provides.
- (f) **Performance Tuning:** Performance tuning involves identifying bottlenecks in the system and making changes to improve its performance.
- (g) **Security Analysis:** Security analysis involves evaluating the system's security features and identifying potential vulnerabilities.
- (h) **Usability Analysis:** Usability analysis evaluates the ease of use and user satisfaction with the system.
- (i) **Performance Monitoring:** Performance monitoring involves continuously monitoring the system's performance metrics over time.
- (j) **Failure Prediction:** Failure prediction involves identifying patterns in system behavior that can indicate potential failures.
- (k) **Performance Optimization:** Performance optimization involves making changes to the system to achieve better performance.
- (l) **Resource Utilization:** Resource utilization analysis involves monitoring the usage of system resources like CPU, memory, and disk space.
- (m) **Throughput Analysis:** Throughput analysis involves measuring the rate at which data is processed by the system.
- (n) **Latency Analysis:** Latency analysis involves measuring the time taken for data to travel through the system.
- (o) **Error Rate Analysis:** Error rate analysis involves measuring the number of errors or failures per unit of time.

B. Saran

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- b. Penulis berharap penulisan skripsi ini dapat bermanfaat bagi guru, hasil analisis ini dapat dipakai sebagai titik tolak dalam meningkatkan strategi pengajaran diksi dan gaya bahasa.
- c. Penulis berharap penulisan skripsi ini dapat bermanfaat bagi siswa, untuk mengembangkan kreativitas dalam memecahkan problematika dalam mempelajari puisi, dan dapat memperkaya dirinya akan nilai-nilai yang diperlukannya dalam kehidupan ini.

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