

## **Chapter II**

### **Moral Message of the Poem**

#### **2.1 Introduction**

There are many languages which people use in the world. Each country has different languages with other countries. Language is a signaling system which operates with symboling vocal sounds, and it is used by a group of people for communication. As a means of communication, language absolutely has a very important role in human life. Languages have more function for us, not only to communicate verbally but also to express our thoughts and feelings. Sometimes people express their feelings and ideas about their passion and provide a form that has been defined for all the symbolic expression using the literary work.

Aminuddin (2008: 25) says that, literature as one form of artistic creations using language as a media presentation. However, literature has a different form of the language used in daily life, the language in literature has its own thing. Languages in literature are the result of processing and the expression of individual authors.

The word Literature was derived from the Latin word *literal* which means a letter of the alphabet. In a wide sense, literature is taken to mean every expression in letters that is written down. Okolo in David O (2012:39).

According to Oxford Advanced Learner's Pocket Dictionary (2008:258), literature is writings that are valued as works of art, such as fiction, drama, and poetry (in contrast with technical books and newspaper, magazines, etc.). This means that literature is a different matter with technical books, newspaper, magazines.

Literature is essentially an imaginative act, that is an act of the author's imagination in selecting, ordering and interpreting life-experience, in the case of literature, words are the medium of expression and it makes little difference whether those words are recorded in the living memory of a people or by some mechanical means such as writing, sound recording, etc. From the explanations above, it can be concluded that literature is beautiful artworks that happen in the human life.

Literature is a description of a human experience that has personal and social dimensions at once and the knowledge of humanity that equal with the shape of life. Important literature studied as a means of sharing experiences (sharing) in the search for and finds the truth of humanity. There is not much literature related to writing, but with the language used as a ride to express some experiences, feelings, and thoughts.

There is a different type of literary works such as drama, novel, prose, and poetry. In this study, the writer chooses poetry because poetry is a literary work full of imagination, feelings, thoughts which are very interesting.

## **2.2 Poetry**

Poetry is known as the genre in literature, and there are many definitions of poetry that stated by the expert around the world, some theories will explain are as follow:

According to Roberts and Jacobs (2004:609), “Poems and poetry are derived from the Greek word *poiein*, “to create or make,” the idea being that poetry is a created artifact, a structure that develops from the human imagination and that is expressed rhythmically in words. Although poet originally meant the writer of any kind of literature, we now use the word exclusively to mean a person who writes poems.” As mentioned above it can be concluded, poetry is something that created by the people who called a poet.

There are as many definitions of poetry as the number of poets because of its involvement in the power of imagination, emotions and peculiar use of language. A poem is made up of words how we think about and expresses everything in life and about life itself. It is a creation of a sound mind and it usually concerns itself with exciting and important things to the poet.

Also, Ibitola in David O (2012:40) states that poetry is a form of writing stimulated by emotion and expressing a deep feeling that may be very difficult to explain in literary form. It is the act of uniting pleasure with truth by the help of imagination and reasoning. Poetry creates a vivid imagination expresses strong feelings and experiences using figurative language Okolo in David O (2012:40).

According to Dresden (2011:18) in Rati Mihardja,

*“Puisi adalah sebuah dunia dalam kata. Isi yang terkandung dalam puisi merupakan cerminan pengalaman, pengetahuan, dan perasaan penyair yang membentuk sebuah dunia bernama puisi kesusastraan khususnya puisi adalah cabang seni yang paling sulit untuk dihayati secara langsung sebagai totalitas. Elemen-elemen seni ini ialah kata. Sebuah kata ialah satu unit totalitas utuh yang kuat berdiri sendiri. Puisi menjadi totalitas-totalitas baru dalam pembentukan-pembentukan baru dalam kalimat-kalimat yang telah mempunyai suatu urutan yang logis”* (=Poetry is a world in words. Contents contained in poetry reflects the experience, knowledge, and feelings that make up a world poet named poem literature, especially poetry is the most difficult branch of art to be lived directly as a totality. The elements of this art are the word. A Word is a unit of totality that intact, strong stands on its own. Poetry becomes a new totality in the new establishment of sentences have had a logical sequence).

Based on the statement above, poetry is a creation of a poet, which involves all aspects of the life of poet that poured into text that uses figurative language, so the poem becomes a beautiful art. Poetry can tell a knowledge, experiences, and feelings, which comes from the poet.

Poetry is as one of the pieces of literature that can be studied from various aspects. Poetry can be studied from its structure and its elements, given that the poem is a structure composed of various elements. Throughout the era, poetry always experienced changes and developments.

### **2.2.1 Element of Poetry**

The writer will expose the theories to be used refer to the topics that will be discussed in the next chapter, theories will explain are as follow:

#### **1. Words**

Words are the element of poetry, and according to Roberts and Jacobs (2004:635) “Words are the spoken and written signifiers of thoughts, objects, and actions. They are also the building blocks of both poetry and prose, but poetry is unique because by its nature it uses words with the utmost economy.”

From the statement above, it can be concluded the words in poetry is different with the words in prose, because of the words used in the poem less than with prose, and has its own uniqueness.

The words of poetry create rhythm, rhyme, meter, and form. They define the poem’s speaker, the characters, the setting, and situation, and they also carry its ideas and emotions. The conclusion is to analyze a poem needed to analyze the words first, so the other elements will be visible and easy to analyze.

## 2. Figure of Speech

According to Sembodo (2010:66-76), the figure of speech is an important element in literature. The figure of speech filled with meaning that the relies on grammar and logic languages. outline, the figure of speech can be classified as below:

### 1. Simile

A simile is a comparison between two unlike things using the words “like” or “as”.

Examples are:

- a. As slippery as an eel
- b. Like peas in a pod
- c. As blind as a bat

### 2. Personification

Personification is giving human qualities to non-living things or ideas.

Examples are:

- a. The flowers nodded
- b. Snowflakes danced
- c. Thunder grumbled

### 3. Metaphor

A metaphor compares two, unlike things or ideas.

Examples are:

- a. Heart of stone
- b. Time is money
- c. The world is a stage

#### 4. Synecdoche

Synecdoche is a figure of speech in which a part used to represent the whole (for example, ABCs for alphabet) or the whole for a part (“England won the World Cup in 1966”).

#### 5. Allegory

Allegory is an extended metaphor, also known as a fable.

#### 6. Euphemism

Euphemism is a word or phrase that replaces a word or phrase to make it more polite or pleasant.

Examples are:

- a. Homeless instead of bum
- b. A little thin on top instead of bald
- c. Letting him go instead of fired him

#### 7. Hyperbole

Hyperbole uses exaggeration for emphasis or effect.

Examples are:

- a. I have told you a hundred times
- b. It cost billion dollars
- c. I could do this forever

8. Litotes

Litotes is a figure of speech consisting of an understatement in which an affirmative is expressed by negating its opposite.

9. Metonymy

A figure of speech in which one word or phrase is substituted for another with which it's closely associated; also, the rhetorical strategy of describing something indirectly by referring to things around it.

10. Paradox

A statement that appears to contradict itself.

11. Alliteration

The repetition of an initial consonant sound.

12. Assonance

Identity or similarity in sound between internal vowels in neighboring words.

13. Allusion

The allusion is a style that shows understanding for something with a distinctive naming.



#### 14. Anaphora

The repetition of the same word or phrase at the beginning of successive clauses or verses. (Contrast with *epiphora* and *epistrophe*.)

Examples are:

- a. I came, I saw, I conquered - Julius Caesar
- b. Mad world! Mad kings! Mad composition! King John - William Shakespeare

#### 15. Rhetorical

Rhetorical is a question that did not need an answer because the answer is already known.

#### 16. Antithesis

The juxtaposition (placing of verbal elements side by side, leaving it up to the reader to establish connections and discover or impose a meaning) of contrasting ideas in balanced phrases.

#### 17. Epithet

Epithet using the term for an object by its nature or characteristics that are common.

#### 18. Irony

The use of words to convey the opposite of their literal meaning. Also, a statement or situation where the meaning is contradicted by the appearance or presentation of the idea.

### 3. Character and Setting

**The characters** in the poem are divided into two types, according to Roberts and Jacobs (2004:664-670), those are as follow:

#### 1. The Speaker

The speaker is the most significant character in poetry, also called *persona* (plural *personae*, a term that comes from the Etruscan-Latin word meaning “mask”). There are two kinds of speakers, those are as follow:

##### a. Inside Speakers

Inside speakers use the first-person voice and are involved in the poem’s action. A poetic speaker may be inside or outside the poem, depending on the point of view used by the poet. If the point of view is the first person, the speaker is inside the poem. If in the poem, the “my” and “I” pronouns indicate that the speaker is inside the poem speaking in the first person.

##### b. Outside Speakers

Outside speakers use the third person and are objective about the poem’s actions. The speaker is outside the poem, however, if the third person is used. The speaker is not involved with the action; he or she describes what is happening to others.

In fact, the speakers do not have to be human; they can be animals, clouds, buildings, computers, or whatever the poet's imagination may create.

## 2. The Listener

The second type of character in poetry is the listener, the person, not the reader, whom the speaker addressed directly "inside" the poem. In some poems, the listeners are passive, merely hearing the speaker's words without response. In a variation of this situation, the listener may not be present, but may instead be the speaker's intended recipient. In this case, the speaker is a letter writer and the listener is the addressee.

Occasionally we find poems in the form of a dialogue between two persons so that the characters both speakers and listeners. Whatever the form, the speaker- listener relationship creates drama and tension. In effect, we as readers are an audience, hearing either conversational exchanges or one-way conversations. The speakers of course identifies themselves with the "I" pronoun and addressed their listeners with the pronouns "thou-thy-thee" and "you-your-yours".

A related but distinct type of situation involving listener is the dramatic monologue, in which the speaker talks directly to an on-the-

spot listener whose reactions may directly affect the course of the poem. Ultimately, we as readers are the listeners of all poems. In this capacity as the readers are the poet's uninvolved, outside audience. Sometimes, however, the poet may address us directly in our role as readers.

**The setting** in poetry has a connection with characters. The people in poetry do not exist in a vacuum. When they speak and act, they reflect the time, place, thought, social conventions, and general circumstances of their lives.

#### **4. Imagery**

In literature, imagery refers to words that trigger your imagination to recall and recombine images of memories or mental pictures of sights, sounds, tastes, smells, sensations of touch, and motions. The process is active and even vigorous, for when words and descriptions produce images, you are using your personal experiences with life and language to help you understand the works you are reading.

The process is re-creating the work in an own way through the controlled stimulation produced by the poem words. This process is the strongest modes of literary expression because it provides a channel to activate imagination, and along this channel, poets bring their works directly to reader's mind and consciousness.

There are five types of imagery, the first one is **visual** images. Visual imagery is the language of sight. Sight is the most significant of our senses, for it is the key to reader remembrance of poet impressions. Therefore, the most occurring literary imagery is to things we can visualize either exactly or approximately visual images. The second one is **auditory** images, auditory imagery is the language of sound. Auditory images trigger our experiences with sound. The third one is **olfactory** imagery. Olfactory images trigger our experiences with the smell. The fourth one is **gustatory** imagery that triggers our experiences with taste. The last one is **kinesthetic** which trigger our experiences with touch, temperature, movement, and feelings.

## 5. Meaning and Message

**Meaning** is the word referring comprehensively to the ideas expressed within the poem – the poem’s sense or message. When understanding poetry, we frequently use the words idea, theme, motif, and meaning. Usually, idea refers to a concept, principle, scheme, method, or plan. An idea may yield to goodness, the idea of time, and so on. When we use the word motif we refer to an idea, image principle, or motif that, like a melody in music, is embodied, repeated, and developed within literary work. It can be concluded that the meaning of poems can be determined by the ideas, themes, and motifs.

**Message** is the thing that encourages poets to create poetry. The message can be found after knowing the meaning of poetry. Message or advice is captured by readers as the impression after reading the poem. How the reader to conclude message poetry is closely related to the point of view of the reader toward something. It can be concluded that the message is things to be shown to the reader by the poet through their poems.

In conveying the message in poems, there are two ways of delivering the message that are; the direct delivery and indirect delivery. Direct delivery in the poem is a form of delivery that looks directly contained in the poem. Otherwise indirect delivery is a form of delivery that is not seen immediately and to know it requires a deeper analysis, in order to know the message contained in the poem.

### **2.3 Message**

In rhetorical studies and communication studies, the message is the information conveyed by words in speech or writing, and/or other signs and symbols. A message verbal or non-verbal or both is the content of the communication process. (Nordquist, 2016)

*Pesan dalam proses komunikasi adalah sesuatu yang disampaikan pengirim kepada penerima. Pesan dapat disampaikan dengan cara tatap muka atau media komunikasi. Isinya bisa berupa ilmu pengetahuan, hiburan, informasi, nasihat atau propaganda. Pesan pada dasarnya bersifat abstrak. Untuk membuatnya konkret agar dapat*

*dikirim dan diterima oleh komunikan, manusia dengan akal budinya menciptakan sejumlah lambang komunikasi berupa suara, mimic, gerak-gerik, bahasa lisan, dan bahasa tulisan.* (=The message in the communication process is something that is delivered by the sender to the recipient. The message can be delivered in a face-to-face way or media of communication. Its contents can be a science, entertainment, information, advice, or propaganda. Messages essentially abstract. To create a message into the concrete so it can be sent and received by the message recipient, a man with his mind created many symbols of communication in the form of sound, mimic, gestures, spoken language, and the language of writing. (Cangara, 2006: 23).

The message has three components: meanings, symbols are used to convey meaning, and organizational form or message. The most important symbol is the word (language), which can represent objects, ideas, and feelings, in the form of speech (conversations, interviews, discussions, lectures, and so on) or written (letters, essays, articles, novels, poems, pamphlets, etc.). The Word lets us share your thoughts with others. Messages can also be formulated in a non-verbal, such as through actions or gestures of the body.

In poems, **moral** is one of the messages to be conveyed by the poets. Etymologically, the word moral is derived from the Latin word *mos*, the plural form is *mores*, which means it is the etiquette or customs. In Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia moral is defined as “*akhlak, budi pekerti, atau susila*”. (= Moral, Manners, or Decency). In society, moral values become an unwritten rule and should be mutually agreed as the norm. Furthermore, stated that someone

who behaves well or immoral means can distinguish good and bad in general. The moral teaching about the good and bad that generally accepted about deeds, attitude, liability, etc., moral can also be called as manners and decency of human.

According to Kenny in Nurgiyantoro (2010:320) "*Moral, seperti halnya tema, dilihat dari segi dikotomi bentuk isi karya sastra, merupakan unsur isi, sesuatu yang ingin disampaikan oleh pengarang kepada pembaca, dan makna yang terkandung dalam sebuah karya. Moral dan tema, karena keduanya merupakan sesuatu yang terkandung dalam sebuah karya, maka moral dapat ditafsirkan, diambil dari cerita, dan dapat dipandang sebagai memiliki kemiripan. Namun tema bersifat lebih kompleks daripada moral, dan juga tidak memiliki nilai langsung sebagai saran yang ditujukan kepada pembaca. Dengan demikian, moral dapat dipandang sebagai salah satu wujud tema dalam bentuk yang sederhana, namun tidak semua tema merupakan moral*". (=Moral, as well as the theme, in terms of the dichotomy of the contents of literary forms, is an element of moral content, something to be conveyed by the author to the reader, and the meaning contained in a work. Moral and theme, as both are contained in a work, then the moral could be interpreted, taken from the story, and can be viewed as similar. But the themes are more complex than moral and has no direct value as suggestions addressed to the reader. Thus, the moral is one manifestation of a theme in a simple form, but not all themes are moral.

From the statement above moral is different with the theme, moral are not complex like the theme.

Kind of moral teaching has an unlimited issue. It can cover the whole question of life and living, all issues related to human dignity. Broadly speaking,



the issue of life and of human life that can distinguish between several issues, namely; religious messages, psychological message, and the message of social criticism.

Moral in literature usually reflect the views of the author and the poet of life which is concerned by them, their views on the values of truth, and that's what they wanted to say to the reader. A work of fiction written by the author for, among other things, offers a model that adjusted life. Fiction containing the application of moral attitudes and behavior of the characters in accordance with his view of morality. Through stories, attitudes, and behavior of the characters that the reader should be able to take lessons from a literary work that conveyed a moral message, which mandated. Morale in the literature can be viewed as a mandate and message. Nurgiyantoro (2010:321)

#### **2.4 The Ways of Conveys Messages**

There are two ways of conveying moral messages in poems according to Nurgiyantoro (2010:335-342). Those are as follows:

##### **2.4.1 Direct**

The direct way of delivering moral message seems identical to the way of describing a character through explanation or expository and telling. In delivering moral messages, the poet directly describes the characterization of each character and finally makes the reader comprehend the poem. It means that

the moral that the poet wants to deliver and to teach is done directly and explicitly. The poet means to teach the readers and directly gives his advice. The direct delivery is basically communicative. It means that the readers are indeed capable of comprehending, what the poet means easily.

#### **2.4.2 Indirect**

The messages delivered indirectly are implicit in the poem and coherent with other elements. The poet will not do it spontaneously because he has chosen the words with his awareness. Finally, a misinterpretation can occur, although it seems natural or even essential in literary work.

### **2.5 Biography of Sapardi Djoko Damono**

Prof. Dr. Sapardi Djoko Damono was born in Surakarta, 20 March 1940. His youth was spent in Surakarta. Sapardi attended ELEMENTARY SCHOOL at Kasatrian primary school. After that, he went to the JUNIOR State 2. That's when his penchant towards literature began to appear. He graduated from high school in 1955. Then he went on to school 2 SMA Negeri Surakarta. He wrote a poem since grade 2 high school. His work is loaded the first time by a beyond news in Semarang. Shortly thereafter, there were many of his literary work in the form of poems published in various literary magazines, magazine culture and published in literary books. Sapardi graduated from high school in 1958.

After graduating high school, He continuing education in the Department of Western literature FS&K at Gadjah Mada University, Yogyakarta. After graduating, besides being a poet, he was also carrying out his old ideals to become a lecturer. He obtained his Bachelor of literature in 1964. Then He deepening the knowledge at University of Hawaii, Honolulu, United States (1970-1971) and holds a doctorate from the University of Indonesia (1989). After that, Sapardi taught at IKIP Malang branch Madison for four years. Later at the University of Diponegoro, Semarang, also for four years. Since 1974, Sapardi taught at FS UI. Some of his work that already exists in society among other things the *Duka Mu Abadi* (1969), *Mata Pisau dan Aquarium* (1974). Sapardi also wrote scientific books, one of which the book is *Sosiologi Sastra, Sebuah Pengantar Ringkas*. (1978).

Observers assess the poems of Sapardi close to God and death. "*Pada Sapardi, maut atau kematian dipandang sebagai bagian dari kehidupan; bersama kehidupan itu pulalah maut tumbuh,*". (=In Sapardi, death is a part of life, death grew up with life) wrote by Jakob Sumardjo in daily newspaper *Pikiran Rakyat* on 19 July 1984. A great work he ever made was a collection of poems entitled *Perahu Kertas* and received an award from the *Dewan Kesenian Jakarta* (Arts Council of Jakarta). Then a collection of poems *Sihir Hujan*— while he was sick – obtain the honor of *Anugerah Puisi Poetra Malaysia*. Reportedly,

the literary prize endowed a number of Rp 6.3 million while obtaining the honor of Anugerah Puisi Poetra Malaysia directly buy up books. Moreover, he was awarded the SEA Write in 1986 in Bangkok, Thailand.

He was a former member of *Dewan Kesenian Jakarta* (Jakarta art Council) also wrote essays and criticism. Sapardi, was an editor of the *Basis* magazine and he was working on the editor of *Horison* magazine. He argues there are two aspect in literature: thematic and stylistic (writing style). In style, he said, there's been an update in Indonesia. But in the thematic, there was not a lot. Besides writing the poems, Sapardi also writes essays, literary criticism, articles as well as translating many works of foreign literature. With the translation of it, he has important contributions towards the development of literature in the homeland (*Tanah Air*). Moreover, he bridges the work of foreign literature to readers, he ought to be appreciated as a person who created a new literary form. The contributions of Sapardi also large enough to culture and literature, by doing research, became speaker in various seminars and active as administrators and educators, as well as being Dean of the Faculty of Literature of the Indonesia University period 1995-1999. He became the initiators of the teaching of Basic cultural studies courses at the Faculty of literature.

Some of his poetry is very popular and many people know him, like *Aku Ingin* (often written on the invitation of marriage), *Hujan Bulan Juni*, *Pada Suatu Hari Nanti*, *Akulah si Telaga*, and *Berjalan ke Barat di Waktu Pagi Hari*.