

Use of Images in The Poetry of The School of the 8th Grade of Islam Al-Ihsan Pesanggrahan

Aji Juniarsyah Nabawi
ajijuni911@gmail.com

Juli Yani
yanijuli90@gmail.com

Universitas Muhammadiyah Tangerang

ABSTRACT

The research entitled The Use of Imagery in Students' Poetry aims to determine the use of imagery in students' poetry. This study used a qualitative approach and the content analysis method. The data used in this study are the findings and quotations in the lines and stanzas of the students' poems. Data collection techniques using documentation studies. The results showed that the researcher found that there were 46 imagery elements contained in a collection of students' poems, including 18 visual imagery, 4 auditory imagery, 3 tactile imagery, and 21 motion imagery.

Keyword: Poetry; Imagery

INTRODUCTION

Literature is an aesthetic that is poured in the form of writing which has a variety of different forms. The location of the beauty of literature will be seen when examined more deeply. In creating literary works, the author needs to look at the right literature to express thoughts, feelings, knowledge from all the events he experiences. Literary works exist as a result of the author's contemplation of the phenomena of life that occur in society, so that literary works are not only considered as imaginary stories from the author alone, but rather as a manifestation of the creativity of the author in exploring his ideas. Poetry is words arranged in a certain form and combined in a distinctive language. In addition, poetry uses language that is densely bound and full of meaning so that in-depth interpretation is needed so that the message in poetry can be conveyed to literary connoisseurs. In a poem there are elements that build the poem. Imagery or imagination in literary works plays an important role in creating imaginative imagery. Imagery in poetry is one way to use language tools in poetry. In understanding poetry, one must be able to find the theme or problem raised, the author's feelings, and the message conveyed. Some of these things are very necessary in the inspiration of poetry. Changes in the meaning of education at all levels need to continue to be made in anticipation of future interests.

LITERATURE REVIEW

This researcher examines a collection of student works of poetry in the use of imagery in the poetry. The researcher chose Poems by Class VIII Students of SMP Islam Al-Ihsan Pesanggrahan, South Jakarta, because they wanted to know the students' ability to use imagery in poetry. The lack of students' knowledge in using imagery in poetry has an impact on the limited creativity of students in producing a literary work. Therefore, the researcher wants to raise this problem and make it an object in his research with the title *Imagery Analysis in Poetry by Class VIII Students of SMP Islam Al-Ihsan Pesanggrahan, South Jakarta*. Based on the background of the problem, what is the focus of this research is the image contained in *Poetry by Grade VIII students of SMP Islam Al-Ihsan Pesanggrahan*.

Previous Related Study

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The Theory of the Variable.

Poetry as a literary work can be studied from various aspects. Poetry can be studied through its structure and elements, bearing in mind that poetry is a structure composed of various elements and poetic means. Poetry can also be studied through its types or varieties, bearing in mind that there are various kinds of poetry. Given that poetry always changes and develops from time to time. According to Kosasih (2019) "Poetry is a form of literary work that uses beautiful words and is rich in meaning" (p.97). Pradopo (2018) reveals that "Poetry is an important record and interpretation of human experience, composed in a memorable form" (p.7). So it can be concluded that poetry is a form of literary work that uses imagination that is born from the expression of events and experiences of poets who use beautiful

words and are rich in meaning and use condensed language so as to create beauty from various meanings and poetry is also one of the works literature that has a beauty value because it uses beautiful and meaningful words in it. The building elements of poetry are divided into two, namely, the physical structure of the poem and the inner structure of the poem.

According to Sayuti (2019) "Diction is the choice of words to express an idea, express a certain atmosphere, and be used to achieve a certain effect" (p.8.18). Meanwhile, according to Hudhana (2018) states that "the choice of words or diction is an attempt by the author to give an aesthetic nuance (beauty) in poetry" (p.40). thus diction is the selection of words in poetry that are used by the poet to give an aesthetic nuance (beauty) to the poetry he makes.

According to Hudhana (2018) "Imagery or imagery, namely, the arrangement of sentences that are able to cause feelings that can be felt by the five senses" (p.41). According to Nurgiyantoro (2015) "Image is the use of words and expressions that are able to evoke sensory responses" (p.410). so imagery or imagery is the use of words used by poets to evoke feelings that can be felt by readers through the five senses.

Kosasih (2019) argues that "To arouse the reader's imagination, words must be concreted or clarified, so that the reader can clearly imagine the events or circumstances described by the poet" (p.103). Meanwhile Damayanti (2013) argues, what is meant by "Concrete words are words that can be captured by the senses that allow images to emerge" (p.19). It can be concluded that concrete words are words which are the same denotatively but connotatively different according to the conditions and situations in which they are used. The words in the poem are clarified (concrete), so that the reader can clearly imagine the events described by the poet.

According to Bahtiar, et al (2017) "figure of speech is the language used by poets to say something by comparing it with other objects or words. Figure of speech alludes or equates something with something else" (p.54). Nurgiyantoro (2015) argues that, "Expression or figurative language is a technique for expressing language, a style whose meaning does not refer to the literal meaning, the words that support it, but to the added or implied meaning" (p.398). Thus, figurative language is the language used by poets to illustrate or equate something with another. That is, so that the picture of the object being compared is clearer.

Kosasih (2019) argues that "Poetry is the main idea of the poet in his poetry. Poet's ideas tend not to always be the same and are likely to vary" (p.105). Meanwhile, Nurgiyantoro (2015) argues that "Theme is a general basic idea (meaning) that supports a literary work as a systematic and abstract structure that is repeatedly raised through motives and is usually done implicitly (p.115). So the theme is the main idea expressed by the poet in his poetry. The theme also serves as the main

foundation in poetry. If the initial foundation is about divinity, then the entire structure of the poem cannot be separated from expressions of the existence of God.

According to Bahtiar (2017) "Sentiment is whatever the poet feels or experiences with his imagination." Through poetry, a poet can arouse empathy in his readers" (p. 77). Damayanti (2013) argues that "meaning is the poet's relationship with the subject contained in his poetry" (p. 21). From some of the descriptions above, it can be concluded that feeling is a form of feeling experienced by poets when writing or composing poetry.

METHOD

Design and Samples

This study uses a qualitative approach, namely a study that describes the actual state of the phenomenon of the object under study. According to Creswell (2017) "qualitative research is methods for exploring and understanding the meanings that a number of individuals or groups of people ascribe to social or humanitarian issues. The qualitative research process involves important efforts, such as asking questions and procedures, collecting specific data from participants, analyzing data inductively from specific to general themes, and interpreting the meaning of data" (p. 4).

Instrument and Procedure

The type of method used by researchers is content analysis method. The data source used is *Poetry by Grade VIII students of Al-Ihsan Islamic Middle School, South Jakarta*. The type of research used in this study is divided into two, namely primary data and secondary data. The steps in this study used the content analysis method, namely collecting primary data in the form of works of poetry *class VIII students of Al-Ihsan Islamic Middle School* through social media in the form of *Whatsapp*, selecting the students' poems to be the research samples, conducting intensive reading of the poems that are the research samples, marking and noting the verses of the poems that contain imagery in the student's poems, classifying the imagery elements found in the student's poems, the data that becomes the sample will be analyzed carefully, making conclusions on the results of the research conducted.

Data Analysis

Data collection techniques using documentation studies.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Poetry arises from the expression of one's feelings or thoughts, which are manifested in the form of meaningful writing or sentences. Writers or poets try to decipher these words to make them more alive. The poet's attempt to change words

or phrases to bring them to life is an image. Imagination or imagination is an arrangement of words or phrases that can describe or evoke feelings experienced by the five senses, giving the impression to the reader that they perceive what is happening in the poem. In this study the researcher chose 17 poems by students as research objects.

Based on the results found in the thesis, it can be found the types of imagery elements contained in the student's poetry. In this study, visual imagery, auditory imagery, tactile imagery, and motion imagery were found. Then the results of this research will be described in the form of the following description.

1. Sight Imagery

According to Damayanti (2013) "Visual images are images that arise from vision. This imagery provides stimulation to the sense of sight, so that things that are invisible seem as if they are visible" (p.29). Sayuti (2019) suggests that "Visual image is an image generated by utilizing the sense of sight" (p.5.16). Based on the opinions of the experts above, it can be concluded that visual imagery is an image generated from the sense of sight which causes the reader to see for himself what the poet is telling.

"You come like an army in a silent operation" (1st line of the poem)

The word like means similar or something that is the same but different. In this case the poet or author provides stimulation to the reader as if the corona is similar or the same as the army. Based on the findings of the poetry quote above, the author or poet imagines that the Corona Virus (COVID-19) is like soldiers who are ready to go to war and attack anyone including children to old people.

"Green forest natural charm of the archipelago" (5th line of the poem)

The poetry quote above is in the second stanza, the poetic quote uses elements of visual imagery. Because the word charm means beauty. the poet in this case provides a stimulus to the reader as if seeing firsthand the natural beauty that exists in the territory of Indonesia. The poet or author also wants to convey the message that we must take good care of the heritage from God, so that later generations of children can learn about the culture, language and natural beauty of the archipelago (Indonesia).

"The dust of the streets is highlighted by city lights" (3 poems of Bait)

In the quote "The dust of the streets is highlighted by city lights" using visual imagery, the poet or author uses visual imagery because to indicate the time when it is getting dark (night) where at that time some of the street lights have started to turn on, so the poet or writer can see the dust through the light from the city lights that are already on.

"Moonlight strips the night" (4 poems of Bait)

In the excerpt of the poem using visual imagery. The poet or author uses visual imagery. In this quote, the author or poet indicates that it is already dark (night) so that it is not only the city lights that illuminate the night, but also the moonlight that

illuminates the night which is getting late. The quote above shows that it is getting late so that the bright moonlight can illuminate the night.

2. Auditory Imagery

According to Damayanti (2013) "Auditory imagery is an image produced by mentioning or describing sound sounds" (p.30). Sayuti (2019) also stated that "A hearing image is an image generated by using the sense of hearing" (p.5.18). It can be concluded that auditory imagery is an image generated by using the sense of hearing (ears) which causes the reader to seem to hear what the poet is writing or pouring into the poem.

"Silence amidst the green trees" (1 poem of bait, 1 poem of baris)

In finding the poetry quotation above, the author or poet uses auditory imagery in the sentence "It's quiet amidst the green trees", in this quote the poet is pensive and talking to himself. The word silent refers more to feelings of the heart or more to calm actions in response to one's own situation. Meanwhile, the word lonely is more about the anxiety in his heart about being lonely, and the word lonely prioritizes his anger in the face of loneliness.

"Voices that do not reach words are silent prayers that are almighty" (both 2nd, 2nd line of the poem)

The quote from the poem is in the second stanza. The poet or author quotes the poem using auditory imagery. In the sentence "voices that don't reach" use auditory imagery. The author or poet wants to convey a message to the reader that if voices or words are no longer heard, then only prayer can reach them.

"Only a mysterious voice you hear" (1 poem of bait, 1 poem of baris)

In the excerpt of the poem, the poet or author uses auditory imagery. In the mysterious voice sentence that gives a descriptive meaning, he hears a voice that is hard to know. In this case the poet or writer gives the impression that he is hearing voices that are hard to know where the sound is coming from.

3. Touch Image

According to Damayanti (2013) "Tactile imagery is an image generated or related to the skin" (p.31). Suyati (2019) also argues that "Tactile images are images that are characterized by the potential for generating sensory experiences of the sense of touch" (p.5.19). It can be concluded that tactile imagery is an image that can be felt by the sense of touch (skin) which causes the reader to feel as if the skin feels painful, sore, hot and cold.

"When you hurt you treat me" (both 2nd, 2nd line of the poem)

In the poetry quotation above, the author or poet uses touch imagery. The word hurt means someone who feels pain. Poets or writers liken it to someone who feels pain in terms of heart or feelings because of being ridiculed, belittled by others. In this section the poet gives a message to the reader that about the human heart or feelings that are easily hurt and there will be someone who will always help to treat or heal

these wounds, whether they are visible wounds or wounds that are in the heart or human feelings.

"This wound is too deep to make my heart burst with blood" (3 lines, 2 lines)

In the excerpt of the poem, the poet or author uses the image of a touch. In this sentence the wound is too deep to break my heart indicating the image of a toucher, the poet or author gives an understanding that if feelings have been hurt by someone who is precious to him. the poet or author likens it as if inviting the reader to feel how it feels to be hurt by the poet.

"You only feel the coolness of the wind" (2 for Bytes, 1 poem for Baris)

In the excerpt of the poem above, the poet or author uses the imagery of touch. In the sentence that you feel the coolness of the wind in this quote, the poet or author seems to be able to feel something. In the word coolness which can mean comfort, the poet or author seems to invite the reader to feel what it feels like to be comfortable from the wind blowing.

4. Motion Imagery

According to Damayanti (2013) "Motion imagery is an image that depicts something that actually cannot move but seems to be moving" (p.32). Suyati (2019) says that "movement images are images generated by experience or observation of motion" (p.5.18). It can be concluded that motion imagery is an image or image of something that seems to move, so that the reader feels the movements described by the poet in the poem.

"Chasing and being chased" (1st stanza, 3rd line of the poem)

In the quote above, the poet uses the element of motion imagery found in the second stanza. Finding quotes chasing each other and being chased which means trying hard to achieve something. The quote above means that we as living beings must try hard to achieve or get something in earnest, such as pursuing knowledge, happiness, and love. As well as learning from unpleasant experiences.

"Let it flow upon an awareness" (2nd stanza, 10th line of the poem)

In the quote above contained in the second stanza the poet or author uses motion imagery. In the flowing words, there is an image of motion which means moving forward. In this case the poet gives a message that life is like a water that flows from upstream to downstream. Whether it's in a calm flowing water or a swift flowing water, human beings have to keep moving forward in order to reach the goals they want to consciously achieve.

"The crow flies wearily" (1st stanza, 2nd line of the poem)

In the excerpt of the poem, there is an image of motion in the second line. In the word tired which means powerless or tired, the author or poet describes humans as crows who are tired because they have just finished hard work. In this case the poet or author wants to convey to the reader what it means that humans are like crows, who work hard from morning to late evening to seek fortune...

CONCLUSION

Based on the study of the researcher's theory, research results and discussion related to the research objectives and the formulation of the problem, it can be concluded that the student's poetry contains images namely visual images, auditory images, tactile images, and motion images while the other two images, such as smell images and taste images does not appear in student poetry. The most frequently appearing were 21 motion images, while 18 sight images were found, 4 auditory images, 3 touch images and no olfactory and taste images were found. The conclusion states that there is an element of imagination in student poetry and students are able to use and understand the element of imagination in poetry.

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