

Symbolism In The Structure Of: Study Of Poetry “Retak Mencari Belah” By Junewal Muchtar

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Abstract. The purpose of this study is to reveal about the symbols and meanings of the symbols contained in the poetry structure of Junewal Muchtar's poetry. The theory used in this research is symbol theory which analyzes an object representing a symbol. The method used in analyzing this poem is descriptive and qualitative methods. The source of the data was obtained from the collection of poetry Retak Looking for Belah by Junewal Muchtar. The results of this study indicate that the symbols contained in 46 poems by Junewal Muchtar are living things and objects. Symbols of living things include humans, animals and plants which have the meaning of piety, faith, honor, power, loyalty, strength, peace and so on. as well as objects including anchors, bottles, glasses, and others which have the meaning of being transparent, and easily cracked.

Keywords: Symbolism, Poetry, Structure

1. Introduction

1.1 Background Of The Study

Basically, poetry is an expression of emotion. Poetry usually appears in the form of sections (paragraphs) and chapters in several kinds of structures such as parables, allegory and figurative language. Poetry is a literary work in the form of responses and opinions of poets on various things [6]. This thought is then embodied by using beautiful languages and having an inner and physical structure as a characteristic [12]. Based on the scale, the form of poetry can be said as a literary work to convey all aspects of life deeply and broadly with far fewer words than other literary works. There are two types of poetry, namely old poetry and modern poetry. Old poetry can be in the form of rhymes, talibun, mantra, and gurindam [2]. Modern poetry can be in the form of narrative poetry, lyric poetry, and descriptive poetry. Modern poetry is usually called free poetry because it is not constrained by rhyme, number of lines, and so on. There are several ways to write poetry. The first stage is to create a framework, starting from determining the type of poetry. If the reader wants to write old poetry, then the rhythm and rhyme must be determined in advance so that the message to be conveyed can be understood. The second stage is to determine the title to make it easier to limit the expression of emotion to be conveyed through poetry. The third stage is the creative process by reading references or imagining. Literature is an expression of thoughts, feelings, ideas, and beliefs in the form of words, pictures, and actions [9]. Literary works can be in the form of imaginative literary works with the aim of explaining, explaining, understanding, opening new views, and giving meaning to the reality of life so that humans better understand and behave properly in the reality of life, in addition, there are non-imaginative literary works with the aim of showing facts that tend to use denotative and fixed expressions.

1.2 Problem Formulation

Based on the background above, how are the symbols in the structure of “Retak Mencari Belah” poetry by Junewal Muchtar?

1.3 Purpose

This study aimed to analyze the symbols in the structure of “Retak Mencari Belah” poetry by Junewal Muchtar?

2. Method

This study was carried out using descriptive and qualitative methods. Qualitative descriptive methods merely describe facts or language phenomena empirically as in reality. Thus, it is hoped that the data will show the situation as it is [5], [8].

This study used library techniques and note-taking techniques. The library technique is a method of collecting data in the form of goods or written objects [10]. Such as "Retak Mencari Belah" poetry by Junewal Muchtar [11].

The note-taking technique is a method of collecting data by reading, taking notes, and understanding theories related to the problem required by quoting directly and indirectly and then reflecting on it.

Poetry is a work of art with a special meaning of beauty. Poetry as a work of literary art can be studied from two main elements, both of which consist of elements that bind each other and all of these elements form a whole meaning given that poetry is a structure composed of various poems. Poetry consists of solid building elements because they cannot be separated without relating other elements [7].

3. Literature Review

Poetry is a form of literary work using beautiful and meaningful words [3]. Poetry is a literary work in the form of responses and opinions of poets on various things. This thought is then embodied by using beautiful languages and having an inner and physical structure as a characteristic. According to Burke in Setiawan, works of art, including literature, "are strategic namings of situations" so that readers can better understand and "control" social events through works of art [13].

In Poetry there are two elements, namely intrinsic elements and extrinsic elements [12]. There are seven Intrinsic Elements of Poetry, namely:

a. Theme

Theme is the main idea or idea of poetry. Every poetry has many things to discuss, but must have one main topic of discussion. The main topic is called the theme.

b. Feeling

Feeling shows the thoughts and feelings of the poet that are able to influence the reader or listener after reading or hearing poetry. Feelings can be happy, sad, touched, and so on. The more conveyed the feeling to the reader or listener, the better the poetry will be.

c. Imagery

Imagery is an image generated when reading poetry. Imagery touches the reader or listener through hearing, sight, touch, and others. Imagery aims to make the reader or listener able to understand and really understand the meaning of the poetry. Imagery is usually categorized as follows: sight, hearing, touch, smell, taste, movement, feeling, and intellectual.

d. Symbol

The symbol is an element showing that the words in poetry have other meanings and purposes. For example “Heart is Made of Steel”, the word “Steel” can symbolize the strength that is hard to break.

e. Tone

Poetry is composed of certain words with meaning and is also beautiful to hear. These words serve the overall meaning in poetry. The tone in question is the arrangement of words that are meaningful, beautiful, and also interesting to hear the sound so that it is interesting for the reader or listener.

f. Language style

The basis of a poetry structure is language. Each poet has a different language style, this language style is the choice according to the thoughts and feelings when making the poetry. There are several things that cause differences in the choice of words in poetry, including differences in times, life experiences, cultural differences and others.

g. Message

Every poetry has a certain meaning, after understanding the theme, meaning, and sound in the poetry. The message in a poetry is usually conveyed implicitly, so the reader must really understand the poetry correctly in order to get the message

Extrinsic Elements of Poetry

Extrinsic elements are not directly related to poetry, namely:

- a. Social conditions of the poet
- b. Neighborhood of poet
- c. Profession of poet
- d. Experience of poet
- e. Economic conditions of the poet
- f. The role of the poet in society

Symbols denote or represent and give the impression of something else. For example, the dove is a symbol of peace [5]. A symbol is a sign that can be seen and can be replaced with an idea or object. Symbols are usually interpreted in a limited way as a traditional symbol or something constructed by the community or individual with a certain meaning. Symbols can be in the form of many things that are considered to give meaning to literary works. Symbols can explain an event based on imagination.

In traditional literary usage, symbols connect words or thoughts with certain objects, scenes, or actions, although they are fundamentally different, they have certain semantic relationships [13].

According Martin, B. & Felizitas, R in Setiawan, In Peirce's semiotics, the term symbol denotes a sign (signifier) whose relationship to its object (signified) is entirely arbitrary or based on convention. An example would be the word 'car' where there is no causal physical link or resemblance between the sign (the word car) and its object. In his

system of classification, Peirce distinguishes signs used as symbols from those used as icons or as indices [13].

According to Finkelstein in Setiawan, There are three kinds of symbol, they are: Archetypal symbols, conventional symbol and personal symbol. Archetypal symbols are the universal roles everyone must eventually play out in the act of consciousness integration [13].

4. Result And Discussion

4.1 Symbolism in the poetry by Junewal Muchtar

Symbols in the poetry by Junewal Muchtar can be grouped into two elements namely living things and inanimate things. The symbols in the form of "living things" are humans, animals, and plants, while "inanimate things" are anchors, bottles, glasses, and others [1], [11].

4.1.1 Sejenak di Bumi

Poetry has a symbol of a person sitting in a back position with the meaning of gratitude, faith, and piety which means accepting God gifts wholeheartedly :



Fig 1. A Person sitting in a position

Kun katanya
jadilah aku darinya
Maka berlayarlah
si anak muda itu
Dengan jalan pikirannya
jauh melangkah
Bahkan
sungai
gunung
ia daki
Dengan amarahnya
di bumi
Terkadang pikirannya
hanyut dimalam gelap
Lunglai

jiwanya kian jadi hutan
Diapitnya sejuknya rimba
Walau hujan terus alirkan dendam
Pada kehidupan
si anak muda itu
Terus memaki-maki laut
Dengan siulan malam
Terkadang anak muda itu
Ingin sejenak lagi
menuai hidup
walau maut menjemput

4.1. 2 Tausiran Selamat Jalan

Poetry is symbolized by a tree showing strength and tranquility which means an atmosphere of peace, calm and physical ability.



Fig 2. A Tree

Tak ada lagi kata
yang buat aku tertawa
Apalagi reuni
yang lagi ngantor
dan Sibuk mengurusin negeri
Tak ada lagi suara hp
yang mengajakku mncing
di air tenang
Yang ada kenangan
selembar proposal terakhir
Untuk mengabari dirinya
terserang penyakit jantung
Dan ia pergi
dengan kemarahan padaku
Tentang dirinya lelah
dan kaku

4.1. 3 Retak Mencari Belah

Poetry is symbolized by bottle which has a closed meaning, rigid and cannot be changed.



Fig 3. Bottle

Seorang penyair marah dan amuk
dipucuk darahnya
Mengalirkan kata-kata sumpah
dan cacik maki
Kata penyair itu dengan nada dan
bahasa
marahnya diterik matahari
Dimana-mana
kini tanah airku semakin retak
jiwanya terombang-ambing dilaut
gelap
Disana-sini tak harmonis
antara kampung anu
Bertikai soal tanah
yang digusur investor kapitalis
Antara penyair yang satu ini
menulis puisi dicelana kolornya
dengan kata-kata yang tak sedap
Ah, tanah airku
kini semakin retak dan porak poranda
ada kalimat bait puisi
Caci maki tentang presiden
merengek minta naik gaji
belum kagi para anggota dewan
Merampok uang negara dari hasil
kongkalikong
rupanya kalian wakil rakyat
tukang bohongi rakyat
puisi yang ditulis penyair itu
sampai kemalaikat
sampai ke tuhan
Ah, kalian telah buat negeri ini
menjadi retak menjadi belah
tanah air kami
Kalian jadikan lahan
mencari uang dan kekayaan
matahari terus menyalakan perih
Ke tubuh penyair
yang lagi marah dan amuk itu

Di sepanjang jalan merdeka
penyair itu Terus menulis puisi
 batinnya menjerit
Aku warga negara Indonesia
tapi aku kalian Perlakukan
 aku sebagai sampah
penyair itu terus mencaci maki
mulutnya terus komat-kamit membacakan puisi retak mencari belah
 ah, kalian puki mak

4.1. 4 Puisi Buat Anak dan Leluhur

Poetry is symbolized glass which has a transparent meaning that is open to decisions.



Fig 4. Glass

Tak ada yang ku berikan
hanya ilmu dan agama yang kuberikan
Buat anak-anak dan leluhur
Jangan tanyakan tentang harta
Sejengkal tanah pun kita tak punya
 hanya halaman puisi
 tempat kita bersuka-suka
Apalagi seongkah emas permata
 jangan kalian tanya nanti
Berangkatlah wahai anak-anakku
 juga cucuku
 jadilah kalian api
 penerang hidup dan bakar
 Jiwa semangat kalian
 agar kalian mampu belajar
Dengan kehidupan yang jujur
 dan beramanah
ini yang dapat ku berikan pada kalian
 Anak-anakku juga cucuku
 jangan takut jika benar
tantanglah kehidupan yang keras
 Namun kalian pasti sampai

berlayar ke tujuan asalmu
Ini wasiat puisi buat anakku
ikhasan, ega, puizi dan cucuku glen
Mari kita syairkan puisi
pada kanvas lukisan kehidupan
buat kita

4.1.2 Di Tanjung Riau

Poetry is symbolized by anchor that has the meaning of strength, namely immunity, resilience, toughness, skill, and etc.



Fig 5. Anchor

Di tanjung riau
ada darah ngalirkan darah
di perahu malam
Berlayar diantara debar
kisah anak manusia
mengais bintang dan bulan
ditaman
Jam berdetak
tentukan nasib di liang
kubur tak bernama

Ada warkah tak terbaca
pada lembaran hati
melintas dipersimpangan gundah
Bocah-bocah berjalan kaki
dengan lumpur
keharuannya

Tak ada
berkas senyum kuntum
di tanjung riau
Tawanya membakar bocah-bocah
dengan batu karang dan bakau
kering diatas langit

Ditanjung riau

para bocah tadahkan tangannya
dipersimpangan jalan raya
Antara perih dan luka

dihulu riau
para bocah menghitung nasibnya sekali lagi
Yang tak dapat menjamah
sepotong roti
ditanjung riau

4.1.3 Syair Engku Putri

Poetry is symbolized by centipede which has the meanings of strength and power, namely the ability to control the attitude of oneself and others directly or indirectly.



Fig 6. Centipedes

Adalah kisah yang pernah kugubah
dalam madal kehidupan
Ladang hati dan jiwaku membara
di selembur cogan
Yang kau jadikan kisah
seribu satu malam
pada pulau kahyangan
Yang bertuangkan putri sigunung
ledang
Kau jadikan aku si raja api
yang membakar diri kami kembali
Dari balik nisan yang mencakar
kehulu riau
Inilah syair engku putri
gurindam yang kugubah
Dengan sejuta
kata-kata
bermadahkan kekecewaan
pada sebuah pulau sejarah
Tak kurelakan cogan ini

kau miliki,
walau cogan bertuah dan sakti
Tak lagi menjadi sakti dalam diri tuan
sebab telah
kusumpah seranahkan coganku
Tak jadikan kesaktian
dalam keinginan kalian
inilah syair engku putri
Yang tak pernah tuan kisahkan
dalam dendangan kisah
seribu satu malm
dipulau sejarah
Tuan tak pernah rasakan
debar dan gelisah syair engku putri
dalam sebaib gurindam kutulis
di cogan sirih besar
yang menjadikan syair engku putri
bermarwah

5. Conclusion

Researchers find and classify several symbols which include: 1). Living beings symbolize animate things including humans, animals and plants which have the meaning of piety, faith, honor, power, loyalty, strength, peace and so on. 2). These objects include types of objects such as bottles, anchors, glasses which have the meaning of being transparent, and easily cracked.

Meanings of symbolism in “Retak Mencari Belah” poetry by Junewal Muchtar : 1). people sitting back and side [Pious, Faith], 2). Tree [strength and tranquility], 3). Bottle [Closed], 4). Anchor [Strength], 5). Glass [Transparent], 6). Centipede [Power], 7). People standing [half], 8). Butterfly [Beauty and prosperity], 9). Spruce [Balance], 10). Index Finger [Directions and directions], 11). Bolts [Strength], 12). [Lighting] lamp, 13). Bee [Strength], 14). Leaf of bamboo shoots [Peace], 15). Mangroves [Life], 16). Cactus [Toughness], 17). Twig [Silence], 18). Aircraft [Speed], 19). Scales [Justice], 20). Ants [Cooperation, Friendship].

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