



Analysis of intrinsic elements of poetry for class IV students of SDIT Insan Karima Cigombong

Salsabila Qurotu'ain

Universitas Bina Sarana Informatika, Jakarta, Indonesia

ABSTRACT

Background: Poetry is results work literature, which arises from expression feelings and thought, and arises in situation certain. Thing this seen in statement that nothing, rhythm, and pressure play role important in poetry, language imaginative and choice say (vocabulary) arranged by bait, which is total CLASSIFIED in each table, and so on. Poetry is of course not a simple work of art, but a very complex organism. Poetry is created with different linguistic and aesthetic elements. Poetry is also an important record and interpretation of human experience and is written in the most memorable form. There are two main elements in building a poem, namely intrinsic and extrinsic elements.

Purpose: The purpose of this study was to determine students' ability to compose poetry based on the intrinsic elements of class VI SDIT Insan Karima.

Design and methods: The research was conducted using a qualitative approach. The method used by researchers is descriptive qualitative. The subjects in this study were documents made by students, totaling 17 poems. The data collection tool used by the researcher was a document written by a class IV student at SDIT Insan Karima and filling in the rubric carried out by the researcher was based on the theory of Saefu Zaman.

Results: The results of this study are that out of 17 student works, almost 100% of the poems made are in accordance with the intrinsic elements requested, but the need for further guidance to students in managing vocabulary that will be poured into these poems.

Keywords: Poem, intrinsic elements

Introduction

One of the lessons in Indonesian, especially learning literature, is very important to be taught in schools. Through learning literature, students can learn and get to know literary works, especially poetry (Lestari, 2019). Poetry is results work literature, which arises from expression feelings and thought, and arises in situation certain. Thing this seen in statement that nothing, rhythm, and pressure play role important in poetry, language imaginative and choice say (vocabulary) arranged by bait, which is total CLASSIFIED in each table, and so on. Poetry is of course not a simple work of art, but a very complex organism. Poetry is created with different linguistic and aesthetic elements. Poetry is also an important record and interpretation of human experience and is written in the most memorable form. Poetry also expresses ideas that evoke emotion and stimulate the imagination of the five senses in a rhythmic arrangement which is an implicit expression with the implied meaning containing connotative words. To build poetry according to the right rules, the writer needs to know the elements contained in a poem. The building elements of poetry are typography, diction, images, concrete words, style, rhyme, theme, taste, tone and message (Lestari, 2019).

CONTACT Salsabila Qurotu'ain ✉ salsabilaqain@gmail.com

© 2023 Salsabila Qurotu'ain. Published by Mitra Palupi. This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).

Poetry is also a form of literature that uses repetition of sound as its trademark. Besides that (Ahsin, 2017) also provides limitations. Poetry is a literary work in which the language used is the language of choice, namely the language that the author strictly selects and determines (Ahsin, 2017).

Poetry has a building element which is divided into two: extrinsic elements and intrinsic elements. The extrinsic elements of poetry include the author, the creative process, the background of life, the situation, the social environment of the community, the events, the era that became the background for the birth of a poem. The intrinsic element consists of physical structure and inner structure. The intrinsic elements of poetry are elements that build poetry from the physical form of poetry in the form of things expressed by the author. The physical structure of the poem is diction or the choice of words used to express the content and aesthetic experience of the poem, imagery or imagery, namely words that clarify the author's intent, concrete words, figurative language or figurative language (can be in the form of contradictions, similarities, comparisons, and emphasis), rhyme and rhythm, and typography (writing arrangement or poetic form). The inner structure of the poem is the theme (the main idea that underlies a poem), taste, tone (the author's attitude towards the poem), and the message (the message the reader or listener wants to convey related to the author's goal of creating poetry). This is reinforced by the opinion which explains that poetry as a literary work serves the essential values of life which are so rich in meaning. Poetry works are not born from a vacuum but are born from the results of deep appreciation and contemplation of various events that occur in the environment in which literary works are born (Saefu Zaman, 2018).

According to (Ii, 2013) that the meaning of a poem is a form of literary work that expresses the thoughts and feelings of the author imaginatively and is composed by concentrating on the physical structure and the inner structure.

The results of the research journal *Analysis of the Intrinsic Elements of Poetry in Indonesian Language Students' Books in Grade IV Elementary Schools* show that the results of this study are poetry learning in Indonesian class IV subjects found in Theme 6 regarding My Goals. The poetry material is explained about the meaning of poetry, the types of poetry, along with the intrinsic elements of poetry. There are 7 intrinsic elements in poetry, namely theme, sound, rhyme, diction, imagination, figure of speech, and rhythm. The aim of the research was to describe the intrinsic elements of poetry material for class IV Indonesian lessons in theme 6 books used by elementary schools. The method used by researchers is descriptive with data collection techniques using documentation and interview techniques. Then the data analysis technique used is Qualitative Data Analysis. According to Miles and Huberman, the activities in qualitative data analysis are carried out interactively and continuously until complete, so that the data is saturated. Activities in data analysis, namely, data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification (Hakim et al., 2020).

The results of the research journal *Analysis of Poetry Structure in the collection of poems "I'm An Animal Bitch" by Chairil Anwar* show that the results obtained in this study are the inner structure and physical structure of the poem which consists of three poems, each of which has four inner structures, namely: Theme, tone, feeling, and message. and six physical structures namely diction, imagery, concrete words, figurative language, verification, and typography. The purpose of this research is to describe the structure of the poetry in Chairil Anwar's Collection of Poetry "I'm an Animal Bitch". The method used in this research is qualitative using library research analysis techniques (Bimrew Sendekie Belay, 2022).

The research results of the journal *Analysis of Intrinsic Elements of Poetry in the Anthology of Short Stories and Children's Poems Balon Desire for the Composition of Korrie Layun Rampan and the Implications of Learning in Elementary Schools* show that

the results obtained in this study are poetry with the theme of love for the homeland, there are 5 poems, there are 12 poems for humanity, and patriotism there are 3 poems. While the tone contains 2 poems of advice, 2 poems of invitation, 2 poems of criticism, and 14 poems of pride. The feelings conveyed were feelings of anxiety in 5 poems, admiration in 7 poems, happiness in 4 poems, and gratitude in 4 poems. This mandate is grouped by theme, there is a mandate of gratitude to God Almighty, a mandate to always sympathize and empathize, and always respect and appreciate what is within oneself, the country and culture. Related to this, in the book *Anthology of Short Stories and Poetry for Anak Balon Balon*, the author of Korrie Layun Rampan, 11 poems have implications for learning and 9 poems have no implications for learning. The aim of this research is to describe the intrinsic elements of poetry and their implications in elementary schools. The method used by researchers is descriptive qualitative with documents as a data collection technique (Ilhami et al., 2021).

From the results of research on previous journals, the researchers concluded that analysis of the intrinsic elements of poetry had never been carried out in analyzing students' work at the elementary school level. Therefore the purpose of this study was to find out how elementary school students' ability to write poetry based on the intrinsic elements of poetry in class IV SDIT Insan Karima. This study analyzed the results of students' poetry which were collected in the form of work documents. The researcher chose poetry because it is an interesting thing to learn, also the subject of poetry has been studied from class II SD. The researcher chose the fourth grade students because the researcher felt that the fourth grade students were more mature in thought and could better compose words.

This study focuses on describing the intrinsic elements of poetry written by fourth grade students at SD IT Insan Karima. So, the title used in this study is "Analysis of Intrinsic Elements of Poetry Class IV SD IT Insan Karima".

Methods

The method used in this research is descriptive research method. Descriptive research can be interpreted as a problem solving procedure that is investigated by describing or describing the state of the subject or object of research (novels, plays, short stories, poetry) at the present time based on the facts that appear or as they are (Kunci, 2022).

This assessment uses a qualitative approach. Qualitative research is a research method based on the philosophy of postpositivism, used to research on natural object conditions where the writer is the key instrument, sampling of data sources is done purposively, collection techniques are triangulation, data analysis is inductive/qualitative, and the results of qualitative research emphasize meaning rather than generalization. Qualitative research rests on a holistic natural background, positioning humans as research tools. Conducting inductive data analysis, more concerned with process than results and the results of the research conducted were agreed upon by the authors and research subjects. The choice of a qualitative approach in this research is based on the reason that qualitative research relies on a holistic natural background, positioning humans as a research tool. Conducting inductive data analysis, more concerned with process than results and the results of the research conducted were agreed upon by the authors and research subjects. The choice of a qualitative approach in this study is based on reasons (Hakim et al., 2020).

The purpose of this study was to determine students' ability to compose poetry based on the intrinsic elements of class VI SDIT Insan Karima. The subjects in this study were 17 documents created by class VI students. Written tests, document studies and literature studies were used as data collection methods in this study. With this technique qualitative data is obtained that describes the students' poetry writing skills.

Findings & Discussion

Findings The results of the analysis of student poetry were obtained based on an analysis of the four aspects of the intrinsic element indicators in poetry which include: Theme, Tone, Taste and Message. The activity of analyzing data was based on the rubric for assessing the poetry works of class IV SDIT Insan Karima students which had been prepared previously and categorized into appropriate and inappropriate categories. The following is a scoring rubric and a diagram of the results of the poetry analysis of grade IV students, totaling 17 student-made poems.

The results of the poetry analysis based on the intrinsic elements of fourth grade students at SDIT Insan Karima show a good percentage. From this diagram, almost 100% of fourth grade students at SDIT Insan Karima can compose poetry based on intrinsic elements.

Discussion

Theme

The theme or meaning is the main idea that the author wants to convey, while the meaning relates to the content contained in the poem. Themes are specific but objects (for all interpretations) and straightforward (not contrived), themes cannot be separated from the feelings of the author, the tone generated and the message to be conveyed. One of the levels in language is the relationship between signs and meaning which is studied in semantics. Because language is related to meaning, poetry must be meaningful, both the meaning of each word, line, stanza, to the whole. For conventional poetry each word-line, stanza to the whole poem has meaning, but it begins to diminish in modern or contemporary poetry. Even Sutardji Calzoum Bachri removes and frees words from meaning, even so, Sutardji's poems have one main idea. The main idea that the author wants to convey or contained in this poem is called the theme. The theme is the main idea expressed by the author through his poetry. The theme that the author sets out can come from himself, can also come from other people or society (Ahsin, 2017).

HUTAN

Karya : Muhammad Danish Haikal

*Hutan yang lebat
Tumbuh banyak pohon
Banyak hewan jinak dan buas
Ada sungai yang sejuk airnya*

*Tanaman tumbuh dengan sangat lebat
Ada sungai yang mengalir airnya dengan sangat deras
Banyak hewan yang indah
Burung-burung berterbangan di langit*

Based on the lines in the poem above, the researcher concludes that the theme of this poem is about nature. Proof of this can be seen in the first stanza in the poem which describes a dense forest overgrown with lots of trees, also in this paragraph the author explains that there are other complements in the forest apart from trees.

Feel

Taste or feeling in poetry is the feeling conveyed by the author through his poetry. In creating poetry, the mood of the writer is also expressed and must be internalized by the reader.

The feeling in poetry is the author's attitude towards the subject matter contained in his poetry. Disclosure of themes and feelings is closely related to the author's social and psychological background, for example educational background, religion, gender, social class, position in society, age, sociological and psychological experience, and knowledge. Depth of disclosing themes and accuracy in addressing a problem does not depend on the ability of the writer to choose words, rhymes, style of language, and forms of poetry but depends more on insight, knowledge, experience, and personality formed by his sociological and psychological background. Ashsin, 2017).

GUNUNG YANG SEJUK

Karya : Radit

*Aku terbangun dipagi hari yang cerah
Lalu akupun melihat jendela
Aku melihat gunung, terlihat sangat sejuk
Berbeda dengan kota
Di gunung, banyak bunga yang bermekaran*

*Di gunung sangat sejuk sekali
Sampai membuatku kedinginan
Tidak tebayang sekali dinginnya di puncak gunung
Gunung bagian bawah saja sudah dingin, apalagi di puncak gunung*

Based on the lines in the poem above, the researcher concludes that the feeling expressed by the writer is a feeling of happiness because the writer lives in the mountains. The difference in air, atmosphere and scenery is one of the factors that makes you feel happy. It can be seen in the first stanza of lines tri and four, the author implicitly states that it is more comfortable to be in the mountains than in the city.

Tone

In writing poetry, the writer has certain feelings that he wants to put into every poem he makes. The author's attitude towards the reader is called the tone of the poem. Tone is the attitude of the writer towards the reader. Does he want to be patronizing, advising, mocking, satirical, or straightforward to tell something to the reader (Bimrew Sendekie Belay, 2022)

AIR TERJUN

Karya : Faris

*Air terjun yang indah
Air yang mengalir tanpa henti
Air kau terlihat sangat menarik
Air kau terlihat sangat sejuk*

*Semua orang menyukai air terjun
Orang-orang banyak yang beristirahat disana
Disana banyak pohon yang rindang
Disana tidak terlalu dalam*

The tone that appears in the poem "Air Terjun" is a tone of invitation to enjoy the beauty of a waterfall. In this poem, the author describes a very attractive and soothing waterfall.

Mandate

Mandate or purpose is the reason or background that encourages the author to create poetry, the message or advice is the message that the author wants to convey to the reader. The message is the impression that the reader gets after reading the poem.

The message is formulated by the reader himself, the attitude and experience of the reader are very influential on the message of the poem. According to Siswanto, there is a purpose that drives the writer to create poetry. This purpose can be sought before the writer creates poetry or can be found in poetry. The drive before he created poetry may have been (1) a drive to satisfy his inhibited sexual appetite (it is possible, which remains to be proven, that pornographic poetry is an indication of this urge), (2) an urge to eat (to make money), (3) encouragement for self-security (for example composing poetry that is socialist realism out of fear of the PKI), (4) encouragement to communicate, (5) urge to actualize oneself and (6) encouragement to serve both God and humanity. The message to be conveyed in poetry

TANAMANKU

Karya : Kirei Shaqfa

*Pagiku selalu memandang pohon dan tanaman di halaman
Setiap pagi ku selalu menyiram dan memberi pupuk di hari Minggu
Namun pada saat itu aku lupa untuk menyiram tanaman
Semakin hari aku semakin malas untuk menyiram tanaman itu*

*Namun pada pagi itu
Aku mendengar suara tangisan
Ternyata tangisan itu berasal dari pohon di halaman
Ku tanya "Mengapa kamu menangis?"
"Tak ada lagi yang menyiramku seperti dulu"
Hai pohon, maafkan aku
Aku berjanji akan selalu menyirammu dan mengganti pupukmu*

The message to be conveyed in the poem "TANAMANKU" by Kirei Shaqfa is advice that we should love and care for what we have, especially living things. We must be responsible for what we have, because one day we will be accountable before the creator.

After conducting an analysis in the form of a description, the researcher can conclude that : 1. Of the 17 students, it can be seen that all the poems written by fourth grade students at SDIT Insan Karima have the title and content in accordance with the theme requested by the researcher. 2. The feelings expressed by the author in the students' poems varied, according to the feelings felt by the writer, in the collection of poems written by the students the researcher concluded that there was 82% awe, 12% sadness and 24% happiness expressed by the author in his poetry. 3. The tone contains how the poem is read. In poetry written by students, poetry written by students can be read in a Melancholic (Sad) tone of 12%, Romantic (Calm and pleasant) 76%, and Patriotic (Happy) tone 24%. 4. The messages contained in the poetry in this study are very diverse, the researchers categorize the messages into 2 categories, namely invitations and advice. There are 82% of the poems containing invitations and 18% of the poems containing advice.

After conducting an analysis of 17 poems written by fourth grade students at SDIT Insan Karima, the researcher obtained an overview of the students' thoughts and feelings towards the environment around them through the contents of the poems conveyed. These poems are made with the simplicity of words and their meanings. In addition, there is a message conveyed by the author to the reader either implicitly or explicitly. However, there is still a need for guidance on students in composing words, because according to researchers, some of the words set forth in the poems are still not coherent. This is possibly due to the lack of vocabulary that students have, so that students have a little difficulty mixing and matching words to compose poetry.

Conclusion

Based on the research results obtained from analyzing the inner elements of the poetry of class IV students at SDIT Insan Karima Cigombong, it can be concluded that the poetry works of class IV students have entered the appropriate category. The 17 students' works, almost 100% of the poems made were in accordance with the intrinsic elements requested. Themes, feelings, tones, and messages are contained in each poem. However, there needs to be more in-depth learning because it seems that students have a little difficulty in mixing and matching words when composing poetry. This is due to the lack of knowledge of students related to vocabulary.

References

- Ahsin, M. (2017). Analisis Struktur dan Nilai Konservasi Beberapa Puisi pada Antologi Puisi Bersiap Menjadi Dongeng. *Aksara*, 18(1), 241-36.
- Bimrew Sendekie Belay. (2022). No Title. *הכני קשה לראות את מה שבאמת לנגד העיניים. הארץ*, 8721(8.5.2017), 2003–2005.
- Hakim, M. L., Uswatun, D. A., & Nurasiah, I. (2020). Analisis Unsur Intrinsik Puisi Pada Buku Siswa Bahasa Indonesia Dikelas 4 Sekolah Dasar. *DIKDAS MATAPPA: Jurnal Ilmu Pendidikan Dasar*, 3(2), 326. <https://doi.org/10.31100/dikdas.v3i2.704>
- Ilhami, D. R., Gunawan, D., & Nuriyanti, R. (2021). Analisis Unsur Intrinsik Puisi Dalam Buku Antologi Cerpen Dan Puisi Anak Balon Keinginan Penyusun Korrie Layun Rampan Dan Implikasi Pembelajaran Di Sekolah Dasar. *CaXra: Jurnal Pendidikan Sekolah Dasar*, 1(1), 13–21. <https://doi.org/10.31980/caxra.v1i1.1176>
- Lestari, D. (2019). Penerapan Model Circuit Learning Dalam Pembelajaran Menganalisis Unsur Puisi. *Jurnal Pendidikan Dan Pembelajaran Bahasa*, 8(2), 126–135.
- Saefu Zaman. (2018). Membaca Puisi. In *Jurnal Ilmiah Didaktika* (Vol. 18, Issue 1, p. 103).