

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents a brief discussion of the study that is conducted by the researcher. There are seven subtitles, they are: research context, research focus, research objective, research significance, definition of key terms, previous research, and review of related literature.

A. Background of Study

There are many kinds of literatures such as drama, poetry, song, and also prose. They relate with language. They have their own language style to interest many people.

Although an opus literature does not have colour media, line, and glow as in art painting, but literature has other media that is language¹. By using the word language can painting the colours, line, and glowing. Talking about language, there are many characteristics of language based on some of language expert concluded that characteristic of language are language as system, language as symbol, language is meaning, language is conventional, language is sound, language is arbitrary, language is productive, language is unique, language is universal, language has variations, language has function as social interaction, and as narrator identity form².

¹ Nyoman Kutha Ratna, *Paradigma Sosiologi Sastra* (Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar, 2003), 223.

² Alex, *Linguistik Umum* (Jakarta: Penerbit Erlangga, 2018), 6.

Literature is an opus which beautiful language and good content³. The meaning of beautiful language here is a language that can cause a certain impression to the reader inner. Whereas the content must be useful, literature also can be said as art of literature. In reality, literature can reflect and express human's mind, feeling and activities in their own life.

A Roman philosopher, Horatius, explain that "Art Poetica", that has meaning literature has double function, it is entertaining and also useful for the reader⁴. Literature entertains with showing beauty, giving sense in life, or showing imagination freely. For some people, literature is used to convey message about truth, about what actually bad and good is. There is a message that is showed clearly and also there is a message that is implied smoothly.

According to Nyoman Kutha Ratna, literature is simply another way that we can experience that world around us through our imagination⁵. Literary work is the result of human thought which tell human being about life and deals with ideas, feeling, ambition, experience, imagination, and problems. People want to show their masterpiece by literature. Literature is human's expressions. All humans' lives have been written in literature. In other words, literature works such as drama or play, novel and poem expose the human life. People usually have many ways of expressing their feeling, imagination, creation and communication.⁶ It will be interesting for some readers if they

³ IK. Natia, *Ikhtisar Teori Dan Periodisasi Sastra Indonesia* (Surabaya: BINTANG Surabaya, 2008), 1.

⁴ Melani Budianta, et all. *Membaca Sastra* (Magelang: Indonesia Tera, 2006), 19.

⁵ Nyoman Kutha Ratna, *Penelitian sastra* (Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar, 2004), 67.

⁶ Sri Hartiningsih, *Introduction to Literature*, (Malang: Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Malang, 2001), 1.

have high sensitivity and imagination because they can really enjoy the beauty of literature.

One part of literature is poetry. Talking about poetry, according to Frieda Huges, poetry is the way of communicating a vast array of thoughts and feeling by concentrating them into minimal, or even single points which describe a whole.⁷ Poetry is a sound that we enjoy hearing. By poetry people tell stories like love, sadness, happiness, social event, human life, religious values and others.

By poetry people tell religious values. Religious values are ethical principle founded in religious traditions, text and beliefs⁸. Religious values refers to a religious system refers to the spiritual side of a culture or its approach to the supernatural. From religious values, that everything is certainly created and managed by Allah SWT and human get instruction of Allah about how to live. For example, to interact with others, one must understand about moderate attitude that Islam has taught.

Islamic moderation is a view or attitude that is always on put forward the middle way in taking a stand against the differences that exist in society. The differences exist here such as race, language, culture, religion, social background, education, and other elements. Behaving by always try to take the middle way from two opposing attitudes and excessive is the values of Islamic moderation. The mainstreaming of Islamic moderation deserves to be the main

⁷ S. Rafiah M.H, *Definition of Poetry According to Experts*, accessed on <http://srafiahmh.blogspot.com/2016/11/definition-of-poetry-according-to-experts.html?m=1>, on Monday, May 23rd 2022 at 12.08 pm.

⁸ Mustofa Mutmainnah, *The Umbrella Of Life And Love Values In Literary Works* (Malang: Misykat Indonesia, 2014), 11

priority in Islamic education to prevent acts of radicalism and extremism, where radicalism here means the belief that society needs to be changed in radical way. This belief sometimes is related with extreme way. One of the examples is terrorism. Terrorism means a violence action made to create sensation in society so that people consider what they are fighting for. It is so dangerous action to be prevented. Therefore, the existence of Islamic Moderation here is the best way needed to prevent those two bad actions and create a peace. Moreover, Islam requires a holistic and comprehensive (*kaffah*) study to present a "middle way" so that it can coexist peacefully with other believers.⁹ So, it can be said that Islamic moderation is a middle way taken between two contradiction sides to prevent acts of radicalism and extremism in making a piece in a various society with various believes.

Islamic moderation consist of four values, those are tolerance (*tasamuh*), justice (*i'tidal*), balance (*tawazzun*), and equality (*musawah/egalitarian*). Islam teaches mutual respect, tolerance and upholds human values and civility. Islam is perceived to contain moderate teachings in it, which is often known as Islamic Moderation.¹⁰

Islamic moderation values are important thing to be applied in society, especially in an area or district, or organization that the people have more than one belief. One of the examples is in university, there will be some or many of educators and college students must have different belief. Even in the same

⁹ Siswanto, "Islamic Moderation Values on the Islamic Education Curriculum in Indonesia: A Content Analysis", *Jurnal Pendidikan Islam*, 01 (June, 2019), 126.

¹⁰ Koko Adya Winata, "Moderasi Islam Dalam Pembelajaran PAI Melalui Model Pembelajaran Konstekstual", *Ciencias: Jurnal Penelitian dan Pengembangan Pendidikan*, 02 (July, 2020), 83.

religion, sometimes there is still difference in a concept of thinking as one believer. That phenomenon can be considered as a way to create a contradiction either in the same religion or different religion that we can found in university.

A university is an institution that can be considered as a place of development of human resource in a concept of thinking, attitude, personality, and achievement that are useful for society. It makes an important role to keep good relationship for the nation. One of the ways that can be applied is by developing Islamic moderation values such as tolerance, between one believer and other believers in the university itself.

Elements of the university are hoped to be a pioneer by applying the tolerance value in society or university circle. The meaning of 'tolerance' here are not only means 'as long as we do not disturb each other', but also we must create an effort and condition to be a unity to make a piece in the nation so that the outside values cannot influence it.

As it is stated above, Islamic moderation values need to be instilled to overcome that kind of phenomenon. One of the ways is through literature that consists of many feeling and messages, includes religious value. Literature can be a media to provide good character values that can be taken by the reader expressed by the poet.

One of the examples of popular literature is poems of Emily Dickinson. Emily Dickinson was a famous poet in 18th century. Nearly 1700 poems have been written. The poems she made are not only consist of one filed, but also

she made in many fields, such as family, love, nature, pain and grief, joy and loss, religion, the idea of heaven and the beauties of earth. Almost all sides of life she made them in poems. For the example, one of the poems of Emily Dickinson that consist of religious meaning is a poem entitled “I Never Saw a Moor”. In the poem, it tells about a strong message about faith, that is Emily Dickinson believed that God is here, although she never saw or talked to Him. It can be found in the second stanza that sounds;

“I never spoke with God,
Nor visited in heaven;
Yet certain am I of the spot
As if the chart were given”

It says she did not talk with God and hasn’t been to heaven but she knows where heaven is and how to get there.

Hence, the writer would analyze this research for some reasons. First, it is because her poems are unique and describes many sides of life. She poured out all her feelings about God through her poetry. Secondly, it is important to study Islamic moderation values such as tolerance in Emily Dickinson’s poems because they give us knowledge about a concept of thinking, attitude, personality, and achievement that are useful in making a piece in various society with various believes.

Based on the explanation above through this study, the researcher would like to find out and make a deeper analysis entitled "*A Study on Islamic Moderation on Emily Dickinson’s Poems*".

B. Research Focus

Selecting and formulating a problem or research focus is one of the most important aspects of doing research in any field. There is no way until a problem is recognized, thought through, and formulated in a useful way. A researcher must first decide on the general problem area. The researcher must have knowledge or experience in the area in order to ask questions that can be answered through research.¹¹

The research focus is defined as some situation based on the relation between two factors or more that cause confuse situation or question, have tentative character, and situational appropriate to the real phenomena and need problem solving¹². After explaining the background or research context of this research above, the researcher can conclude the research focus as follow:

1. What Islamic Moderation values found on Emily Dickinson's poems?
2. How does Emily Dickinson express Islamic Moderation values on Emily Dickinson's poems?

C. Research Objective

The research objective is an indication of which direction or information (data) that will be sought through the research. It is formulated in

¹¹ Donald Ary, et all. *Introduction to Research in Education 4th Edition* (USA: Harcourt Brace College Publishers, 1990), 44.

¹² *Pedoman Karya Tulis Ilmiah* (Pamekasan: IAIN Madura Press, 2020), 29.

the form of a concrete statement that can be observed (observable) and can be measured (measurable).¹³

The major of aim of any type of research is to find out the reality and facts which is unknown and which has not been exposed.¹⁴ The researcher divides the research objective in this research based on the research focus above is:

1. To analyze the Islamic Moderation values found on Emily Dickinson's poems.
2. The way of Emily Dickinson expresses Islamic Moderation values on Emily Dickinson's poems.

D. Research Significance

Research significance is defined as the use of the research results, both for the benefit of program development and the interests of science. Therefore, the research significance must be described in a detail way about the use of the research results will be used for. In other words, what contribution that can be get or be developed from the research results.¹⁵

Research significance describes the usefulness or urgency of the research, either in scientific or theoretical use or in social or practical use.¹⁶ In this

¹³ Sony Faisal Rinaldi and Bagya Mujianto, *Metodologi Penelitian dan Statistik* (Kementrian Kesehatan Republik Indonesia, 2017), 37.

¹⁴ Shanti Bhushan Mishra, Sashi Alok, *Handbook of Research Methodology* (India: Educreation Publishing, 2011), 2.

¹⁵ Sony Faisal Rinaldi and Bagya Mujianto, *Metodologi Penelitian dan Statistik...*, 38.

¹⁶ *Pedoman Karya Tulis Ilmiah.....* 31.

research, the researcher divides the research significance into two big lines, those are:

1. Theoretical significance

From this research, the researcher hopes that the readers can increase their knowledge of literature field, especially in catching the meaning stated in a literature, it can be in poems or other literatures. As we know that literature can be more beautiful to be read or listened when the readers can understand what the message delivered in it.

2. Practical significance

- a. For English teacher and students

The teacher and student are able to perform the Islamic Moderation values on teaching and learning process. Besides, it is also hoped that the result of this research can be used as a reference for learning about how to catch the message of a literature. And, it also can increase students' knowledge about Islamic Moderation and literature.

- b. The researcher

The result of this research can be a reference to the researcher for the next research deals with both Islamic Moderation and literature. It can make a deeper understanding about analyzing the real meaning or message from a literature especially when it has a meaning relate with believe, and at the end of this research, the result of this research can give contribute to the literature field, this research will be used as the reference for other studies in the case of Islamic Moderation.

Furthermore, the writer hopes this research can contribute to the literary field, especially in the English Literature Department.

E. Definition of Key Terms

To make easier for a reader in understanding about this research, the researcher conducts to present a meaning of the terms that used in this analysis. It is also made to avoid misunderstanding.

1. Islamic moderation or *wasathiyah* is an Islamic value which is built on the basis of a straight mindset and middle, not excessive in certain aspects.¹⁷ In other words, it is a middle way taken between two contradiction sides to prevent acts of radicalism and extremism in making a piece in a various society with various believes.
2. Poem is a piece of writing arranged in patterns of lines and of sounds which often rhyme, expressing thoughts, emotion, and experiences in works that excite your imagination.¹⁸
3. Emily Dickinson is one of America's greatest and most original poets of all time in 18th century.¹⁹ She has known as a poet which has written many poems in many variations. The most famous theme of her poems is about death, spiritual, and religion. In some cases, the poems also consist of satire and even ironic to emphasize that she is not as bleak as she is described.

¹⁷ Maimun and Mohammad Kosim, *Moderasi Islam di Indonesia* (Yogyakarta: LKiS, 2019), 22.

¹⁸ Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English, 3rd Edition (England: Longman Group Ltd., 1995), 1085.

¹⁹ Poetry Foundation, <http://www.poetryfoundation.org/poets/emily-dickinson>, accessed on Friday, May 20th 2022 at 1.52 am.

F. Previous Research

The researcher presents the theory in her research which has similarity of differences with the following:

First finding, in a research that was conducted by Florentia Sijabat in 2016, in her thesis entitled "*The Analysis of Emily Dickinson's Poems*". The research analyzed some elements of poetry uses to L.G. Alexander theory. Those elements analyzed are the theme, content, dictions, and meaning or purpose. The writer took three poems of Emily Dickinson's poems to be analyzed, they are: *I am nobody who are you*, *Why do I love you, Sir?* And *Hope is the thing with feathers*. In this research, the writer found that these three Emily Dickinson's poems are follows the Alexander's theory with the detail result as follows: 1) The contrast structure is in the first and second poem. The illustration structure is in the third poem. 2) The emotional poem is a poem which has a sense, it all in the second and third poem. Meanwhile, the poem which has not a sense called as simple poem. It is in the first poem. 3) Every poem have different stanza. The first poem has one stanza, the second poems have four stanzas, and the third poem have three stanza. 4) The meaningful of the poems are about the meaning of life.

Second finding, in a research that was conducted by Sandi Adi Cahyo in 2009, in his thesis entitled "*The Perception of Love and Death of Emily Dickinson Seen on Her Selected Poems*". The research analyzed the major

problems: 1) the symbols and the metaphor and their meanings and 2) the significant of the love and death poems to Emily Dickinson's life. The writer took six selected poems to be analyzed. From the research, the writer found that there are important things: 1) The meaning of love presented on Emily Dickinson's selected poems mostly are *erotic love* and *love of God*. 2) The meaning of death presented on the poems are *biological death* and *psychological death*. Emily Dickinson's experience facing many deaths made she was not afraid of death. For her death is not something to be feared, but rather embraced. Emily Dickinson wants to show us that there is more just than just not being alive.

From the explanation of two theses above, the similarity of this thesis with the previous researches above was the poems taken to be analyzed were from Emily Dickinson's poems.

The differences from the previous findings above were they are analyzed the intrinsic elements of poems, such as the theme, content, diction, and meaning. While in this research, the researcher analyzes the particular value that relates with religious value, that is Islamic Moderation. It can be said that the difference is that the previous findings analyzed more complex elements in their research.

G. Review of Related Literature

Review of related literature is a written summary of articles, books, and other documents that describe the past and current state of knowledge about a

topic organizes the literature into topics, and documents a need for a proposed study.²⁰ Its function is to strengthen the researcher as human instrument so that it can help to make questions, data analysis, research focus, and conclusion.²¹

Through this point, the researcher presents the theories that related to the study.

1. Biography of Emily Dickinson



Figure 1.1 Emily Dickinson, age 16 (Courtesy of Amherst College Archives and Special Collections)²²

Emily Elizabeth Dickinson, the middle of child of Edward and Emily Norcross Dickinson, was born on December, 1830, in the family house (called the Homestead) on Main Street in Amherst, Massachusetts. Grown up in a successful family with strong community ties, she lived a mostly introverted and reclusive life. After she studied at the Amherst Academy for seven years in her youth, she spent a short time at Mount Holyoke Female

²⁰ John W. Creswell, *Educational Research* (Boston: Pearson Education, 2012), 105.

²¹ Umar Sidiq dan Moh. Miftachul Choiri, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif di Bidang Pendidikan* (Ponorogo: CV. Nata Karya, 2019), 153.

²² NEA Big Read, *The Poetry of Emily Dickinson*, (NEA Big Read, Reader Resources, North Liberty, USA: ____), 4.

Seminary before returning to her family's house in Amherst. Thought of as an eccentric by the locals, she became known for her penchant for white clothing and her reluctance to greet guests or, later in life, even leave her room. Most of her friendships were therefore carried out by correspondence.

In Dickinson's early twenties, writing became increasingly important to her. Letters to her older brother Austin reveal a growing sense of "difference" between herself and others: "What makes a few of us so different from others? It's a question I often ask myself" (April 21, 1853). This sense of separation became more pronounced as she grew older and her poetic sensibilities matured. Although Emily Dickinson's calling as a poet began in her teens, she came into her own as an artist later, during a short but intense period of creativity that resulted in her composing, revising, and saving hundreds of poems.

Although Dickinson was a prolific private poet, fewer than a dozen of her nearly eighteen hundred poems were published during her lifetime. The work that was published during her lifetime was usually altered significantly by the publishers to fit the conventional poetic rules of the time. Dickinson's poems are unique for the ear in which she wrote; they contain short lines, typically lack titles, and often use slant rhyme as well as unconventional capitalization and punctuation. Many of her poems deal with themes of death and immortality, two recurring topics in letters to her friends.

In her early thirties, Dickinson underwent treatments for a painful eye condition, now thought to be iritis—sensitivity to light. After these visits and treatments, Dickinson’s lifestyle further developed into the one that we mythologize today—a more reclusive, quiet existence.

Dickinson’s adult life was marked by the illness and death of friends and loved ones, including her father, who died in 1874, and her mother, in 1882. Her friendship with Judge Otis Phillips Lord resulted in a marriage proposal that she turned down in 1882; he died two years later. The poet became ill herself shortly after her eight-year-old nephew died—as she wrote to a friend late in 1883, “The Crisis of the sorrow of so many years is all that tires me.” She remained in poor health until she died at age 55 on May 15, 1886. She was buried four days later in the town cemetery, now known as West Cemetery.²³

Although most of her acquaintances were probably aware of Dickinson’s writing, it was not until after her death in 1886- when Lavinia, Emily’s younger sister, discovered her cache of poems-that the breadth of Dickinson’s work became apparent. Her first collection of poetry was published in 1890 by personal acquaintances Thomas Wentworth Higginson and Mabel Loomis Todd, both of whom heavily edited the content. A complete and mostly unaltered collection of her poetry became available for the first time in 1955 when *The Poems of Emily Dickinson* was published by scholar Thomas H. Johnson. Despite unfavorable reviews and skepticism

²³ NEA Big Read, *The Poetry of Emily Dickinson ...*, 4.

of her literary prowess during the late 19th and early 20th century, critics now consider Dickinson to be a major American poet.²⁴



Figure 1.2 The cemetery of Emily Dickinson in West Cemetery, Amherst, Massachusetts, United State of America.²⁵

2. Poetry

Poetry is a kind of verbal or written language that is structured rhythmically and is meant to tell a story, or express any kind of emotion, idea, or state of being. Poetry is used to achieve this artistic expression in several ways.²⁶ In other words, poetry is the record of the best and happiest moments of the best and happiest minds. It is the imaginative expression of

²⁴ Classic Poetry Stories, *Emily Dickinson Poems* (Poemhunter.com– The World’s Poetry Archive, 2012), 1.

²⁵ Amanda Prahal, *Biography of Emily Dickinson, American Poet*, <http://www.thoughtco.com/emily-dickinson-4772610> (accessed on April 27th, 2022 at 11.48 pm).

²⁶ Bernie Ollila and Joe Jantas, *Definition of Poetry* (____:____, 2006), 1.

strong feeling, usually rhythmical and the spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings recollected in tranquility.²⁷

So many authors make the poetry from their experience in their life, after reading the poetry it is not only a purpose to look for and to enjoy the story intensively, but also usually it will be asking the question what the significant meaning that the author wants to show through the story. The theme of a poet can be an experience of Author life and the Author

Poetry is one of the literary works which has characteristic. The characteristic which makes it different from the other literary works. Poetry is written in different ways. Poetry is the result of human creativity that is manifested through the arrangement words which have meaning. Poetry is also composed of diverse elements variety. These elements include a form of words, shapes, patterns of rhyme, rhythm, ideas, or issues gained significance in the life of the poet and life to be conveyed to the reader, listener, through techniques and specific aspects. The language which uses in poetry is also different. The poem reader cannot understand the meaning of the poem easily because every person will have different understanding about one poem. According to Wayne Shumaker, poetry is “the idea or mind of the poets are flowing as a media to express a certain kinds of perceptions, feelings, and thoughts”.²⁸

²⁷ Noer Doddy Irmawati, “Understanding how to Analyze Poetry and its Implication to Language Teaching”, *International Journal on Studies in English Language and Literature*, __ (November, 2014), 35.

²⁸ Indiani Eka Permatasari, “An Analysis of Feminism in Maya Angelou’s Poems by Using Historical and Biographical Approaches”, *Jurnal Ilmiah Bahasa dan Sastra*, 03 (Desember, 2016), 152.

Poetry can be classified as narrative or lyric. Narrative poems are stress story and action, and lyric poems are stress emotion and song. Each of these types has numerous subdivisions: narrative poetry includes the epic and ballad. Lyric poetry includes the elegy and epigraph, sonnet and sestina, Aubade and villanelle.²⁹

Based on the explanation above the writer can conclude that the poetry is the imaginative expression of strong feeling in verbal or written language that express a certain kinds of perceptions, feelings, and thoughts the author wants to show through the story.

3. Structural Aspects of Poetry

There are three sides of poetry structured that can be observed, those are Form, Line, and Stanza or it can also be called as FLS.

a. Form

Form is the appearance of the words on the page. A poem may or may not have a specific number of lines, rhyme scheme and/or metrical pattern, but it can still be labeled according to its form or style.

There are three most common types of poetry according to form:

- 1) Lyric poetry: expresses strong thought and feelings.
- 2) Narrative poem: one of poem types that tells a story; its structure resembles the plot line of story.

²⁹DiYanni Robert, *Literature* (English: McGraw-Hill Education, 2006), 682.

3) Descriptive poem: a poem that describes the world that surrounds the speaker. It uses elaborate imagery and adjectives.

b. Line

Line is a group of words together on one line of the poem.

c. Stanza

A stanza is a set of lines in a poem grouped together and set apart from other stanzas in the poem either by a double space or by different indentation. Poems may contain any number of stanzas, depending on the author's wishes and structure in which the poet is writing. One way to identify a stanza is to count the number of lines.

There are many strict poetic forms that designate the exact number of stanzas. Those are as following:

1. Couplet = a two line stanza
2. Triplet (Tercet) = a three line stanza
3. Quatrain = a four line stanza
4. Quintet = a five line stanza
5. Sestet (Sextet) = a six line stanza
6. Septet = a seven line stanza
7. Octave = an eight line stanza

Some poem examples based on the line and stanza as the following.

1) Couplet

A couplet is a literary device which can be defined as having two successive rhyming lines in a verse and has the same meter to

form a complete thought. This type of poem is two lines which may be rhymed or unrhymed.

For example:

A poem using couplet from William Shakespeare's Hamlet:

“The time is out of joint, O cursed spite
That ever I was born to set it right!”

2) Cinquain

It is a five line poem containing 22 syllables poetry that was invented by Adelaide Crapsey. Line 1 has one word (the title). Line 2 has two words which describes the title. Line 3 has three words that tell the action. Line four has four words which express feeling, and line 5 has one word which recalls the title.

For example:

Line 1: two syllables	How frail
Line 2: four syllables	Above the bulk
Line 3: six syllables	Of crashing water hangs
Line 4: eight syllables	Autumnal, evanescent, wan
Line 5: two syllables	The moon. ³⁰

3) Concrete

Concrete is also known as “size poetry”. It is because the words in concrete poems are arranged to create a picture that relates to

³⁰ Sarif Syamsu Rizal, *Theory of Literature: A Compilation Series* (Semarang: Universitas Dian Nuswantoro, 2018), 33-34.

the content of the poem. It uses typographical arrangements to display an element of the poem. It arranges the words as a shape.

For example:

girls
 Are like apples
 On trees.The best ones
 Are at the top of the tree.
 The boys don't want to reach
 For the good ones because they
 Are afraid of falling and getting hurt.
 Instead,they just get the rotten apples
 From the ground that aren't as good,
 But easy.So the apples at the top think
 Something is wrong with them,When in
 Reality,they're amazing.They just
 Have to wait for the right boy to
 Come along,the ones
 Brave enough to
 climb all
 the way
 to the top
 of the tree

4) Haiku or Hokku

Haiku or Hokku is a Japanese poem written in three lines consisting on being composed of three unrhymed lines of five, seven, and five syllables. It usually contains a season word.³¹

For example:

Line 1: five syllables	An old silent pond,
Line 2: seven syllables	A frog jumps into the pond
Line 3: five syllables	Splash! Silence again.

5) Limerick

It is a short sometimes vulgar, humorous poem consisting of five anapestic lines with rhyme scheme a-a-b-b-a. Line 1st, 2nd, and 5th

³¹ Ibid, 35.

have seven to ten syllables, rhyme and have the same verbal rhythm. The 3rd and 4th lines have five to seven syllables, rhyme, and have the same rhythm.

For example:

(A poem from “To Miss Vera Beringer” by Lewis Carroll)

There was a young lady of station

“I love man” was her sole exclamation

But when men cried, “You flatter”

She replied, “Oh! No matter

Isle of Man is the true explanation.

6) Name

It is a poem that tells about the word. It uses the letters of the word for the first letter of line. The examples are as follows.

CATS

Cuddly

Acrobatic

Tenacious and terrifying

Softly purring

FEAR

Frightening

Eerie and strange

Anxiety rises

Ready to flee

7) Quatrain

A quatrain is a verse with four lines, or even a full poem containing four lines, having an independent and separate theme. It is exist in a variety of forms. We can trace back quatrains in poems of poetic traditions by different ancient civilizations such as China,

Ancient Rome and Ancient Greece and continue to appear in twenty first century.

Quatrain is a stanza or poem consisting of four lines. Line 2 and 4 must rhyme while having a similar number of syllables.

For example:

(A poem from Emily Dickinson, “Hope is the Thing with Feathers”)

“Hope” is the thing with feathers
 That perches in the soul
 And sings the tune without the words
 And never stops at all,

8) Sonnet

The word of ‘sonnet’ comes from Italian word ‘sonetto’ which means a small or little song or lyric. In poetry, a sonnet has fourteen lines and written in iambic pentameter. Each line has 10 syllables.³²

For example:

Sonnet

Dante Alighieri (1265-1321)

Ye ladies, walking past me piteous-eyed,
 Who is the lady that lies prostrate here?
 Can this be even she my heart holds dear?
 Nay, if it be so, speak, and nothing hide.
 Her very aspect seems itself beside,

³² Ibid, 37.

And all her features of such altered cheer
 That to my thinking they do not appear
 Hers who makes others seem beatified.
 'If thou forget to know our lady thus,
 Whom grief o'ercomes, we wonder in no wise,
 For also the same thing befalleth us,
 Yet if thou watch the movement of her eyes,
 Of her thou shalt be straightaway conscious.
 O weep no more; thou art all wan with sighs.
 (Trans. D.G. Rossetti)

9) Shakespearean sonnet

It is a fourteen line poem with a specific rhyme scheme. The poem is written in three quatrains and ends with a couplet. The rhyme scheme is a-b-a-b-c-d-c-d-e-f-e-f-g-g.

For example:

(A poem from William Shakespeare, 1564-1616)

"Shall I Compare thee to a Summer's Day?" (Sonnet 18)
 Shall I compare thee to a summer's day?
 Thou art more lovely and more temperate.
 Rough winds do shake the darling buds of May,
 And summer's lease hath all too short a date.
 Sometimes too hot the eye of heaven shines,
 And often is his gold complexion dimmed;

And every fair from fair sometimes declines,
 By chance or nature's changing course untrimmed.
 But thy eternal summer shall not fade
 Nor lose possession of that fair thou ow'st;
 Nor shall Death brag thou wanderest in his shade,
 When in eternal lines to time thou grow'st
 So long as men can breathe or eyes can see,
 So long lives this, and this gives life to thee.

10) Senryu

Senryu is a short Japanese style poem, similar to haiku in structure that treats human beings rather than nature; often in a humorous or satiric way. It portrays the characteristics of human beings and psychology of the human mind.

There are some sides of senryu, those are:

- A side that express the misfortunes, the hardships and woe of humanity.
- A side that is serious in tone about romance, sex, family, friendship, marriage and divorce.
- A side of senryu that express other moods and human emotions such as love, hate, anger, jealousy, sorrow, sadness, and fear.
- Senryu that portrays the stark reality of the human condition.
- A side of senryu that express facts, fashions, sports, social issues, and life-styles of popular culture, and.

- Senryu that express passion and fullness of heart.³³

For example:

(A poem by Mihaela Pirjol, “Humans’ True Nature”)

We are becoming
slaves to self-created selves-
delve into your depths

11) Tanka

It is a Japanese poem consists of five lines. The first and third composed of five syllables and others are seven (5, 7, 5, 7, 7). The 5/7/5/7/7 rule is rumored to have been made up for school children to understand and learn this type of poetry.

For example:

Beautiful mountains
Rivers with cold, cold water.
White cold snow on rocks
Trees over the place with frost
White sparkly snow everywhere.³⁴

4. Elements of Poetry

According to Kosasih and Sasoy, there are two elements of poetry, those are outer and inner elements as follow:³⁵

³³ Ibid, 38.

³⁴ Ibid, 39.

³⁵ Amron Zarkasih Ritonga, “Analisis Penggunaan Teknik Resiprocal Terhadap Kemampuan Menelaah Unsur Teks Puisi oleh Siswa Kelas VII SMP”, *Jurnal Kohesi Ilmiah*, 04 (October, 2021), 91.

a. Outer elements

1. Diction

Diction is the chosen words by poet in poem. Selected words have a poetic nature, which has an effect of beauty and is different from ordinary words used in everyday life.³⁶

2. Imagery

Imagery means that the description of people or subjects stated in terms of our senses. Imagery is also said as the use of denotation, or the concrete of figure of speech. It always refers to a sensory experience.³⁷ Imagery is very important to help the readers feel the author's experience and passion about an object or situation as if they are there inside the poem. There are many kinds of imagery, such as visual imagery, auditory imagery, olfactory imagery, tactile imagery, etc.³⁸

3. Concrete words

In order to evoke the reader's imagination, the words must be concreted. If the poet is proficient concrete words, then the reader seems to see, hear, or feel what is described by the poet. If the reader's imagination is the result of the imagination created by the poet, then the word concrete is the cause of the imagination. With concrete

³⁶ Ibid, 92.

³⁷ Azizah Husda, "Students' Ability of Identifying Elements of Poetry Through Group Discussion", *Vernacular*, 01 (__, 2021), 3.

³⁸ Chandra Kurniawan Wiharja, "The Analysis of the Elements of Poetry in a Poem Sunflower by Pam Stewart", __ (__, __), 2.

words, the reader can visualize clearly the events or circumstances described by the poet.³⁹

4. Figurative language

Figurative language is language that uses words of expression with meaning that is different from the literal interpretation.⁴⁰ These are the types of figurative languages commonly used by poets all over the world:

- a. Personification: speaking of something that is not human as if it had human abilities and human reactions. Personification is a kind of figurative expressions in which an animate object given a human quality.
- b. Simile: a kind of figurative meaning comparing two essentially unlike things. Simile expresses a direct comparison between things, which have one or more points in common and be recognized by the use of the word 'like' and 'as'.
- c. Metaphor: the process of comparing two unlike things as if they are one. This thing happened because metaphor does not have connective words such as *like*, *as*, *than*, *similar to* and *seems* determining them as figurative.
- d. Hyperbole: bold overstatement, or the extravagant exaggeration of fact or of possibility. It may be used either for serious or ironic or comic effect.

³⁹ Amron Zarkasih Ritonga, "Analisis Penggunaan Teknik....", 92.

⁴⁰ Radna Tulus Wibisono, Pratomo Widodo, "An Analysis of Figurative Language in Online Short Story Posted on The Jakarta Post", *Prasasti: Journal of Linguistics*, 02 (November, 2019), 158.

- e. Irony: a way of speaking or writing by saying something while the meaning is another. It refers to a situation in which reality differs from appearance. It occurs in sentence or words when they imply contrast or opposite meaning.
- f. Paradox: a statement that appears to be self-contradictory or silly but may include a latent truth. A paradox is often used to make a reader think over an idea in innovative way.
- g. Metonymy: a change of name, the use of the one word for another, the use of an idea by means of terms involving association.
- h. Symbolism: a thing (could be an object, person, situation or action) which stands for something else more abstract.⁴¹

5. Rhyme and rhythm

Rhyme is the repetition of sounds in poetry. Rhyme serves to form musicality or orchestration. With the existence of the rhyme, the sound effect of the meaning desired by the poet is more beautiful and the meaning created is stronger. Besides rhyme, there is also rhythm. Rhythm is defined as the repetition of words, phrases, or sentences in poetic stanza⁴² in order to help the poet to emphasize an idea or convey a certain meaning.

6. Typography

⁴¹ Dewi Syafitri, Melisa Marlinton, "An Analysis of Figurative Language Used in Edgar Allan Poe's Poems", *Linguistic, English Education and Art (LEEAA) Journal*, 01 (December, 2018), 46-48.

⁴² Amron Zarkasih Ritonga, "Analisis Penggunaan Teknik...", 92.

Typography is an important differentiator between poetry, prose, and drama.

b. Inner elements

1. Theme

Theme is the main issue of poetry. The subject matter or main idea is so strongly pressing in the soul of the poetry, that it becomes the main basis of pronunciation.

2. Feeling

Poetry is a literary work that best represents the expression of the poet's feelings. The form of the expression can be beauty, restlessness, or exaltation to a lover, to nature.

3. Tone and mood

In writing poetry, the poet has a certain attitude towards the reader whether she/he wants to be teaching, advising, mocking, sarcastic, or being straightforward just tells the reader something. The poet's attitude to the reader is called the tone of the poem. Mood or atmosphere is the state of the reader after reading the poem or the psychological consequences caused by the poem for the reader.⁴³

5. Islamic Moderation

The term of Islamic moderation is not without reasons and concepts, but it appears on a theological and ontological basis. It is a part of Islamic teachings that is universal. Islamic moderation has the same term with

⁴³ Ibid, 92.

Umatan Wasathan implicitly. Both in Al-Qur'an and Hadist, there are many explanations of the importance of moderate attitude. Moderation is the main values of Islamic teachings. Even in the Al-Qur'an, there is a verse that shows the mission of Islamic teachings, the characteristics of Islamic teachings and Muslims as stated in QS. Al-Anbiya: 107

وَمَا أَرْسَلْنَاكَ إِلَّا رَحْمَةً لِّلْعَالَمِينَ

*Meaning: "And We did not send you (O dear Prophet Muhammed – peace and blessings be upon him) except as a mercy for the entire world."*⁴⁴

The moderation of Islam in Arabic is called as *al-Wasathiyyah al-Islamiyyah*. Al Qaradawi mentions several vocabularies that are similar in meaning to those including the words *Tawazun*, *I'tidal*, *Ta'adul*, and *Istiqomah*. While in English it is called as Islamic Moderation.

Moderation in the general sense of our time means balance in beliefs, attitudes, behavior, order, *muamalah* and morality. This means that Islam is a very moderate religion, not extreme in beliefs, not arrogant or gentle and others.

Islamic moderation is a view or attitude that always tries to take the middle position of two opposing and excessive attitudes so that one of the two perspectives meant does not dominate in one's mind and mood. In

⁴⁴ Ahmad Faqihuddin, "Islamic Moderate in Indonesia", *Al-Risalah: Jurnal Studi Agama dan Pemikiran Islam*, 01 (Januari, 2021), 108-109.

others, a moderate Muslim is a Muslim who gives each value or aspect opposite a specific portion not more than the proper portion.⁴⁵

There are three reasons why Islamic moderation is important, those are: First, some people often exploit religious teachings to fulfill the interest of their passions, animal interest, and also legitimate political desires. Those exploitative actions cause religious life to become unbalanced, prone to be extreme, and exaggerated. So, in this case, the importance of religious moderation is that it becomes the way to restore religious practice to conform to its essence, and also religion truly functions to maintain human dignity.

Second, the importance of Islamic moderation is that human civilization does not perish due to religious conflict.⁴⁶

Third, religious moderation is very important as a point of view. As we know that extremism and radicalism will undoubtedly damage the joints.⁴⁷ Terrorism and radicalism are actually not only the problem of the perpetrators, nor are they the people who became victims of these actions, but terrorism and radicalism what must be considered is the problem of theological belief, meaning that perpetrators can be arrested, imprisoned, and killed, but their beliefs and ideological doctrines are not easily erased. Therefore, it is necessary to discuss a new paradigm, namely a friendly, tolerant understanding of Islam. This understanding is more suitable in

⁴⁵ Betria Zarpina Yanti and Doli Witro, "Islamic Moderation as A Resolution of Different Conflicts of Religion", *Andragogi: Jurnal Diklat Teknis Pendidikan dan Keagamaan*, 01 (Juni, 2020), 452-451.

⁴⁶ Lukman Hakim Saifuddin, *Moderasi Beragama* (Jakarta Pusat: Kementerian Agama RI, 2019), 9.

⁴⁷ *Ibid*, 10.

Islamic moderation (*Islam Wasathiyah*) or in the sense of Islam the emergence of radical Islam must be balance with moderate Islam, which is the face of Islam that is friendly, who uphold the values of moderation, tolerance, and respect for the rights of others, who should be shown more.⁴⁸

From the three points above, it can also be explained that religious moderation or Islamic moderation is actually a moral improvement that is relevant which not only for individuals, but also with communities or institutions.

The opposite of *wasathiyah* is *tatarruf* which shows the meaning of the tendency towards the periphery, extremism, radicalism, and overdoing it.

To support the concept of Islamic Moderation, there are four basic values in Islamic moderation that can be developed and applied, both in daily life and teaching learning process. The four basic values are tolerance (*tasamuh*), justice (*i'tidal*), balance (*tawazzun*), and equality (*musawah/egalitarian*).

a. Tolerance (*tasamuh*)

In Arabic, the term of 'tolerance' also called as *tasamuh* which means that respecting each other between human beings, although the opinion is different (contrary).⁴⁹ In other words, tolerance means admitting and respecting the differences between each other, both in

⁴⁸ Ahmad Faqihuddin, "Islamic Moderate in Indonesia"..... 113.

⁴⁹ M.A. Hermawan, "Nilai Moderasi Islam dan Internalisasinya di Sekolah", *Insania*, 01 (Januari-Juni, 2020), 34.

religion aspects and in other aspects of life.⁵⁰ As social human beings, humans will always need help from each other. Therefore, between one human and other humans must care and help to each other in virtue and in various aspects of life include social, economic, culture, society, and others. Tolerance value between religious communities is not prohibited by Islam, as long as it is still at the level of humanity and both parties respect each other's rights.⁵¹ Islam as religion of 'samawi' brings *tauhid* doctrine, same as the previous religions which brings the same doctrine.

Religion is also universal. Therefore, believers of all religions are in one community which in Al-Qur'an is called as *ummah wahidah*, at least one community in human aspects which must be always built by religion believer. According to the universality of religion fundamental, so in Islam, it is not allowed to force the faith to anyone. No one has right to impose their beliefs on others.⁵²

In religious life, tolerant attitude becomes one of primarily requirements for each individual who wants to live together securely and respectfully each other. Thus, it is expected to realize a good interaction and understanding in the religious society regarding their rights and obligation boundaries in social life which consist of various different tribes, races, religions and faiths.

⁵⁰ Busyro et al, "Moderasi Islam (Wasathiyah) di Tengah Pluralisme Agama Indonesia", *FUADUNA: Jurnal Kajian Kegamaan dan Kemasyarakatan*, 01 (Januari-Juni, 2019), 8.

⁵¹ M.A. Hermawan, "Nilai Moderasi Islam dan Internalisasinya di Sekolah"..., 34.

⁵² Maimun and Mohammad Kosim, *Moderasi Islam di Indonesia* (Yogyakarta: LKiS, 2019), 32-33.

According to Olaf H. Schuman, he mentions that there are five dimensions of tolerance among religion adherents which have related to each other, they are; 1) social practical dimension, the openness to accept empathically the existence and activity of other religion adherents in all aspects of life which are guided by ethic-moral doctrines in each religion; 2) religious ritual dimension, the openness to accept empathically the ways and methods of symbolic ritual expressions in religious life from other religion adherents; 3) doctrinal dimension, the openness to understand empathically the statements and doctrinal, claims which are believed by other religion adherents which are sourced from holy book and religious traditions that are getting actualized and developed became; 4) pilgrimage of religious life dimension. The openness to admit each other that every religion adherents is doing a pilgrim or religious life, beginning from primarily generation of each religion based on its social context history and continuing by each contemporaneous religion adherent creatively and dynamically based on its social context; 5) spirituality and religiosity dimension. Every part in relations of religion adherents requires to meet closely and intimately with transcendent reality, i.e., spiritual reality, which becomes the center of spiritual that brings motivation for life in goodness and affection to human beings motivation which makes tolerance among religion adherents as a spiritual duty.

Thus, it can be concluded that this tolerance leads to openness and willingness attitudes to admit the diversity of tribes, skins, languages, traditions, cultures and religions.⁵³

b. Justice (*i'tidal*)

Being fair means putting something in its place and doing rights and fulfilling obligations proportionally.⁵⁴ Almost all religions have a basic concept about justice and make it as standard policy which is taught to the each believer. Generally, the concept of justice means that something impartial, side with the truth, objective, and not arbitrary.⁵⁵

Based on John Rawls, he specifically develop an opinion about the principles of justice by using the concept he made, which is original position and veil of ignorance.⁵⁶

Rawls views that there is an equal situation between each individual within public. There is no difference in status, rank, or having higher position in each other so that between one and others can do a balanced deal. That is Rawls's view about "original position" that based on the definition of reflective equilibrium based on characteristics of rationality, freedom, and equality to set the basic structure of society.

Meanwhile, the concept of veil of ignorance is interpreted by John Rawls that every human is faced with closing all facts and circumstance

⁵³ Adeng Muchtar Ghazali, "The Concept of Tolerance in Islamic Education", ____, 01 (June, 2014), 86.

⁵⁴ Busyro et al, "Moderasi Islam (Wasathiyyah) di Tengah Pluralisme Agama Indonesia"..., 8.

⁵⁵ M.A. Hermawan, "Nilai Moderasi Islam dan Internalisasinya di Sekolah"..., 34.

⁵⁶ Ana Suheri, "Jurnal Morality", *Wujud Keadilan dalam Masyarakat Ditinjau dari Perspektif Hukum Nasional*", 1 (June, 2018), 62.

about her or himself, including towards certain social positions and doctrines so that blind the concept of the developing justice. By using that concept, Rawls takes society to gain the fair equality by his theory called “Justice as fairness”.

On John Rawls’s perception about the original position, there are main principals of justice, some of them are equality principle, that is every human have same position on the universal freedom, essential, and compatible and inequality of social need, economy on each individual. It includes to the first principle that is also called as equal liberty principle, such as freedom of religion, political of liberty, freedom of speech and expression. While the second principle is called difference principle, that is hypothesizing to the equal opportunity principle.⁵⁷ So, John Rawls classified the concept of justice into two major points.

c. Balance (*tawazzun*)

Tawazzun is a concept about balance that is not out from the line set. If it investigated, the term of *tawazzun* comes from word ‘*mizan*’ which has meaning as scales. In the concept of moderation, *mizan* is not defined as tool or thing that is used to weigh, but it is defined as justice in all aspects of life, whether related to the world or related to eternal life in the hereafter.⁵⁸

The principal of *tawazzun* is keeping balance or harmony in doing good for creating suitability the relationship between one human and

⁵⁷ Ibid, 63.

⁵⁸ Mustaqim Hasan, “Jurnal Mubtadiin”, *Prinsip Moderasi Beragama dalam Kehidupan Berbangsa*”, 02 (July-December, 2021), 116.

other humans and between human and Allah SWT. By *tawazzun*, human try to create social integrity and solidarity of Muslims. By applying the principle of *tawazzun*, it will make the balance between demands of humanity and divinity and it also make a harmony between right and obligation. The meaning of ‘balance’ is a kind of mutually beneficial relationship.⁵⁹

Shortly, it can be said that *tawazzun* is an attitude in making balance one’s self when choosing something according to needs, without being inclined towards something.

d. Equality (*musawah/egalitarian*)

Islam regards that all humans are in the same level and there are no differences to each other in every aspect includes race, skin color, language, or the social and culture identity.⁶⁰

In Islam, this character has been applied since the period of Nabi Muhammad SAW that managed in making an agreement of Madinah society called *Piagam Madinah*. In several sub chapters, such as 1, 12, 15, 16, stated about the principles of equality and justice. Those sub chapters make a bond between each other that all societies of Madinah were in the same level in law view at that time. It was also applied in acquisition of rights and obligations, and the most important thing was having the same level as a free society.

⁵⁹ M.A. Hermawan, “Nilai Moderasi Islam dan Internalisasinya di Sekolah”..., 34.

⁶⁰ Ibid, 35.

Piagam Madinah has been an example to the people nowadays that every human is in the same level in front of God, no differences in race and community, religion, gender, social status, etc. The agreement that is stated in *Piagam Madinah* aims to create peace and stability in society.