

THE BUGINESE POEMS IN LONTARA (A LITERATURE ANALYSIS)

Dewi Salsa Nurhidayah

English Literature, Universitas Muslim Indonesia
dewisalsanurhidayah1@gmail.com

Emma Bazergan

English Literature, Universitas Muslim Indonesia
bazerganemma@gmail.com

Abdollah

English Literature, Universitas Muslim Indonesia
abdollah@umi.ac.id

Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menggambarkan peningkatan pembelajaran menulis puisi Bugis menggunakan memakai metode penelitian pada penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kepustakaan menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif buat menganalisa puisi pilihan dari Gus mus. Sastra merupakan sebuah ciptaan artistik penuh aktualisasi diri yang sangat menarik dan penuh khayalan yang menghibur. Salah satu karya sastra yang sangat menarik dan penuh khayalan adalah puisi. Puisi adalah karya sastra yang didalamnya penuh menggunakan khayalan dan ungkapan-ungkapan berdasarkan perasaan dan luapan emosi yang bermakna. Setiap orang bebas menyampaikan aktualisasi diri dan pikiran berdasarkan pengalaman hayati yang ingin disampaikan penyair melalui puisi. Sehingga puisi sangat menarik buat dianalisa melalui bahasa yang dipakai. Oleh karenanya penulis tertarik buat menganalisa puisi berdasarkan Gus Mus.

***Kata kunci:** puisi, bugis, tradisi, sastra, syair gus mus, bahasa kiasan yang digunakan dalam pilihan, sastra bugis.*

Abstract

This study aims to describe the improvement in learning outcomes of Bugis poetry writing using the research method in this research is a library research with a qualitative approach to analyze the selected poetry of Gus mus. Literature is an artistic creation full of very interesting expressions and full of entertaining imagination. One of the most interesting and imaginative literary works is poetry. Poetry is a literary work in which it is full of imagination and meaningful expressions of feelings and emotions. Everyone is free to express the expressions and thoughts from life experiences that the poet wants to convey through poetry. So that poetry is very interesting to analyze through the language used. Therefore, the writer is interested in analyzing the poetry of Gus Mus.

***Keywords:** poetry, bugis, tradition, literature, gus mus poetry, figurative language used in choice, Bugis literature.*

INTRODUCTION

The word "Bugis" is based on the term To Ugi which is a Bugis person. Sawerigading Opunna Ware (Yang pada Ware) is a story that still exists in the literary work I La Galigo on the tradition of the Bugis people. The story of Sawerigading is also known in the traditions of the people of Luwuk, Kaili, Gorontalo, and several other traditions in Sulawesi, for example Buton. These communities then share their own culture, language, script, and government. The transition areas between Bugis and Makassar are Bulukumba, Sinjai, Maros, Pangkajene Islands (Muhajir, 2018). The transition area between Bugis and Mandar is Polmas and Pinrang Regencies.

Poetry is literary works containing the poet's responses and opinions on various matters. Poetry has a value of beauty that is diverse depending on the poetry. Poetry is a literary work that is obtained based on self-actualization and one's feelings using language that is bound to rhythm, dimensions, rhymes, lyrical composition, and stanzas. The Bugis tribe is also included in the Young Malay Tribebased ondevelopment tradition,SBugis astraantiquetake two paths, namely traditionmouth(pertaining to the mouthtradition) and written tradition (literary tradition), and both developed simultaneously. Sometimes a literary work is containedontwo traditions, vizmouthand writing. write. Especially in ancient Bugis literature in the written tradition, some of the manuscripts are still therecapablebe readuntilnow. Regarding Bugis literatureantiquethis,canit can be said that broadly speaking it can be classified into two types, namely literature which is classified as literary works and non-literary literature (Rijal, S., Syamsidar, Badollahi, Muh Zainuddin, 2020). Libraries classified as literary works are divided into two forms, namely poetry and prose.

Born in Rembang, 10 August 1944, Gus Mus (KH) was his first childhood poem, his writingsbuy buyasudah published in various reading shows (1980s) menerina poly proudmuch praise and Gus Mus was soon designated as a "new star" (Rekko Usareng) in the Indonesian world (Syarifuddin, S., Hasyim, I., & Firmansyah, 2022). Gus Mus wrote a bugis poem with the title if i leave it. As for English learners, the findings of this study are inneed canenrich their knowledge aboutregarding languagefigure of speech inuse onpoetry. Finally, for future researchers, it is hoped that the findings of this research can be used as a reference in conducting further research on figurative language used in different poems by different poets. There are more than twenty poems by Gus Mus. However, in this study, the writer limited the research subject to only one poem of her choice. One of the areas in the Bone district that still maintains or believes in and practices the good and bad of Lontara contained in a manuscript (Muhajir, Anuar, Mohd Bin Abdul Rahman, 2013). People still in the social system designate one of the community leaders at the age of the auspicious day and whether to hold an important activity. Libureng has 20 villages with 29,908 inhabitants, most of whom work as farmers, traders and ranchers.

METHOD

Research Model In this research is library research with a qualitative approach to analyzing poetry from Gusmus. Research is a more systematic activity directed at the discovery and development of an organized body of knowledge. Research can be defined as a systematic and objective analysis and recording of controlled observations that can lead to the development of generalizations, principles, or theories, which result in predictions and the eventual control possibilities of events, (Best, 1981). This study uses library research with a qualitative approach to analyze Gus Mus' selected poems. This study seeks to provide answers to research research

problems in analyzing the figurative language of the poem, the meaning and message used in the poem, and the theme of the poem. In line with the description above, the design is categorized into semantic content analysis. Content analysis is a research technique for drawing replicable conclusions and valid data considering the context. Several forms of classification in content analysis include: pragmatic content analysis, semantic content analysis, and sign analysis tools.

Data source

Sources of data obtained in this study by looking for books that contain literature and poetry as well as the internet. Data is information collected by researchers to answer research problems. According to Arikunto (2006), the data source in this study is the subject from which the data can be obtained. Data sources are classified into three types, including:

1. Person is a data source that provides data in verbal form answers through interviews or written responses via questionnaires.
2. Place, it is a data source that presents views of both still and moving states.
3. Paper is a data source that presents signs containing letters, numbers, pictures or other symbols.

The study is also called literary studies or literary studies.

In this study, the authors use paper as a data source. The data for this study were collected from Robert Frost's selected poems which contain figurative language. The researcher took one of Gus Mus' selected poems, namely: "Rekko Usareng". The author collects data from libraries related to the type of library research to support this data. This book is very important because most of the science is closely related to research and most of it is in the form of a book written by an expert. The author also collects data from the internet to complete data related to the problem. The internet is an unlimited source of information.

Data collection technique

The author uses the documentation method in collecting data, namely by reading and looking for poems from Gusmus related to the formulation of the problem. Data collection activities are a very important part of any form of research. In this research, the writer uses documentation. The documentation method is to find data about things or variables in the form of notes, transcripts, books, newspapers, magazines, inscriptions, minutes of meetings, agendas, and so on (Arikunto, 2006). The research instrument is the writer. The writer is the main key or instrument who spends a lot of time or time reading and understanding Robert Frost's selected poems. The author uses documentary techniques in collecting data. This method seeks to trace sources of information in the form of documents that are relevant to the object of research.

The data for this study were taken from four poems written by Robert Frost. In collecting data, the authors perform the following steps:

1. Read and understand Gus Mus' selected poems.
2. Identifying expressions that contain figurative language.
3. Understand each stanza in each poem related to the general meaning and detailed meaning.

Data analysis

Data analysis is a time-consuming and difficult process, because researchers usually face large amounts of field notes, interview transcripts, reflections, and information from documents to examine and interpret, (Ary, 2002). According to Bogdan (1992), data analysis is the process of

systematically searching for and compiling interview transcripts, field notes, and other materials that researchers collect to add to their own understanding.

To answer the research problem, after the data has been collected, the authors analyze it systematically. The author conducts the analysis through several steps as follows:

1. Read through the entire poem to find some figurative language, after identifying the figurative language used in the poem, then the writer categorizes it into several types of figurative language used in the poem.
2. Interpreting poetry to find the general meaning and detailed meaning of figurative language in poetry To identify the meaning of poetry, the writer reads each stanza of poetry to understand the meaning of figurative language in poetry. The writer studies the general and detailed meanings by identifying the lexical and contextual meanings of the selected poems. After that the writer tries to find the meaning of the poems.
3. Find the theme of the poem To find the theme of the poem, first of all, the writer finds the general meaning and the detailed meaning of the poem. After that the writer began to find the thoughts expressed in the poem to describe the theme of the poem.
4. Finding the message of the poem through understanding the figurative language used in the poem. In identifying the message of the poem, the writer reads every verse of the poem which contains figurative language. After that the writer determines the message of the poem.
5. Make conclusions After the authors find answers to research problems, then the author makes conclusions from the data analyzed.

FINDINGS

Figurative Language from the Selected Poems After reading each poem from GusMus' selected poems, in this section the author tries to find the type of figurative language used in the poetry choices as follows:

a. When I left it

Referring to the first choice of poetry above, the figurative language is summarized in the following table.

Table 1.

The Figurative Language Used In the Poem

The Poems	Figurative Language
When I leave my sorrow to the sky	Metaphor
Surely the sky is calling overcast	-
When I leave my worries to Amgin	Metaphor
It must have been the wind rushing the storm	-
When I leave my anger to the sea	Personification
Surely the sea drives the waves	-
If I leave my revenge on the mountain	Personification
Surely the mountain spews fire. But	Personification
I'll save my grief alone	-
In the sky of my chest	-
I keep my restless storm to myself	-
In my sigh	-
I kept my furious waves to myself	-

In the sea I understand	-
I keep it myself	symbols

1. There are four types of figurative language that the writer finds: In this poem the are symbol, personification, repetition, and metaphor. First stanza, there is one figurative language in line 1. "Sorrow to the Sky" is symbolic. The word "Sad to the Sky". means identification that there are two choices in life. The second stanza, the words "my restlessness in the wind" is used as a metaphor. This gives way to human characteristics that have a sense of desire. The speaker explains that another "way" wants the speaker to walk this path. The path is grassy and looks nice walking through. The third stanza, in the first line, the words "when I put" are embodied. These words describe how her sadness cannot be replaced. The speaker feels as if the "sea" is disappearing and feels heavy. The four stanzas contain one figurative expression, namely embodiment. They are "when I took revenge on the mountain", in the first line. "Think of these rainy dark days of autumn". In the last stanza there is one figurative expression, which is a symbol. The word "sighing" in the first line of the eight stanzas, is symbolic. He took advantage of the opportunities to the best of his ability as they were presented to him. In the last line, the word "and it has" makes all the difference" is the symbol. As the speaker said at the end that whatever path he took had a shaping influence on his life and it has made all the difference. An ambivalence remains regarding the positive or negative character of this distinction. In conclusion, from the explanation above it can be concluded that this poem is dominated by personification.
2. General and Detailed Meanings of Gus Mus' Poetry Choice The author presents general and detailed meanings with the semantics and context of the poem. After finding the figurative language of each poem, this section presents the meaning of the poem as follows:
 - a. When I left it
 In conclusion, this poem is an expression about making a two-way decision. The poem describes how to observe the two paths of life. The road will be easy or difficult. It all depends on how a person chooses his path. Choosing the right or wrong path makes a difference in his life.
3. Gus Mus' Selected Poetry Theme, after finding the general meaning and details of the poem, then, the theme of each poem is presented as follows:
 - a. When I left it, this poem is about how to make a decision from two paths. Two paths explains that the speaker has two choices in his life. There is something can be risked both ways. The first road is full of undergrowth; the second is grass. The decision taken either true or false will make the path chosen different. By considering the intent of the statement above, the writer determines that the theme of this poem is "choice", where making a decision between two choices is a choice in life. For example, when a person makes a decision in his life about a job. One way is to become a teacher or the second option is to become a doctor.
4. Gus Mus' Selected Poetry Message, after finding the theme of each poem, in this section the message of the poem is presented as follows:
 - a. When I left it, after reading each verse verse by verse the author determines the general message that in life there are always choices. Every choice we make will affect our life later. Between the two the choice is easy or hard. We don't know what will happen in our next life because every choice we make which is right or wrong will make our life different.

DISCUSSION

Based on the results of the data presentation, the writer found several figurative languages used in Gus Mus' selected poems. According to Zainuddin (1992), figurative language is the use of a variety of languages that represent or describe something by selecting and arranging words in sentences to obtain certain effects. There are several examples of figurative language in your poem Gus. Frost uses figurative language to express and describe the content of the poem to make the poem clear and give effect to the reader. Figurative language makes Gus Mus' poetry more interesting. For example, in Gus mus's poem entitled "when I left him", there are three types of figurative language found. One of the most common figurative language is symbols. In the first line of the first stanza, the word "way" is symbolic of the two roads that are have to face in life. To understand the figurative language used, we must also know the meaning contained in the figurative language found in each stanza. We can find the meaning in general and the meaning in detail. General meaning can find by reading stanza by stanza, while the detailed meaning can be found by reading line by line in each stanza. For example, in Frost's poem "When I Mountain". In general, In the first stanza, from the sentences "he will not see me stopping here" and "seeing his forest filled with mountains", shows that in this stanza the speaker travels and stops in the forest because he falls asleep with the forest filling with snow. Meanwhile, the detailed meaning of the first stanza is that the speaker seems worried that he is committing an offense by seeing that the forest is owned by another man.

Nevertheless, he stole a glance, because the other guys "wouldn't" see me stopping here." He stopped to take in the view of the forest. The speaker described the forest as peaceful yet mysterious. He shows how they 81) explains that the meaning of language also varies when viewed from different points of view. From the researcher's point of view, the implied meaning of the above example is that the horse thinks that there is something strange to stop inside 81) explains that the meaning of language also varies when viewed from different points of view. From the researcher's point of view, the implied meaning of the above example is that the horse thinks that there is something strange to stop inside forest in the darkest night. When viewed from the semantic meaning, the words/phrases above can be classified into connotative meanings. The connotative meaning can make the poet concentrate and enrich the intended meaning because the poet can reach more messages by using a few words. But if the poet only uses denotative meaning, then the poet will encounter obstacles in conveying the message through poetry and makes the poem unattractive. By using the connotative meaning of the language used in the poem, it will be more meaningful and give meaning to every word or sentence in the poem. Based on the theory of Alfiah and Santoso (2009), "theme is the main idea". (subject matter) brought by the poet", so that in every poem there is always a theme that controls the idea of the poem. This theme means that the poem can be conveyed properly. In every poem written, the theme is the main idea and the most important element.

The theme will determine the direction of the poem so that the meaning and message will be conveyed to the reader. To be able to find the theme in the poem, the reader must first know the meaning contained in the poem. Every poem written contains a message addressed to the reader. The message is directed with the intention that the reader will get the impression after reading the poem. The message in a poem will be more pronounced if we can deepen the referenced poetry. Theoretically, "a message is something that the poet wants to convey to the reader through his poetry". So, the message contained in Gus Mus' poetry is conveyed indirectly to the reader through the poetry he writes. We can find the message of poetry after we know the meaning contained and

the theme of the poem is poetry. The poetry written by Gus Mus is an interesting poem because it is always related to human social life and nature. In Robert Frost's choice of poetry, containing figurative language is very helpful in understanding poetry. The existence of figurative language is not to complicate the understanding of poetry but to simplify and clarify in understanding poetry. Her poetry is perfect for English learners who want to improve their English skills in analyzing poetry that contains figurative language.

CONCLUSION

1. Theoretically

- a. Figurative language is language that uses various figures of speech. It is a way of expressing thoughts through a certain language and it shows the inner feelings of the writer or language user. Figurative language is not meant to be interpreted literally. There are several types of figurative language, namely: metaphor, simile, personification, apostrophe, hyperbole, symbol, metonymy, synecdoche, paradox, irony, understatement, simile, repetition, association, antithesis, and oxymoron.
- b. Meaning is the intention of the speaker or writer intended by the reader or listener from a different point of view.
- c. The theme is a description of the soul of a poem. It is clear that in a poem the poet wants to express something to his readers. The poet wants to describe his feelings, thoughts, by seeing or experiencing events and writing them into words.
- d. Messages are things that the poet wants to convey to the reader through his poetry.

2. Empirically

- a. Figurative language Referring to the findings presented in Chapter IV, the figurative language of each poem is presented are the Road Not Taken: symbol, personification, irony, metaphor.
- b. Means Referring to the findings presented in Chapter IV, the meaning of each poem is presented namely the first poem, "When I left him" describes making a decision to choose one of two paths. The poem explains how to observe the two paths of life. The path will be easy or difficult. He depends on how we choose our path. Choosing the right or wrong path makes a difference in life.
- c. Theme Referring to the findings presented in Chapter IV, the theme of each poem is presented namely the theme of "When I leave it" is "choices".
- d. Message Referring to the findings presented in Chapter IV, the message from each poem is presented namely the message "When I left him" is that in life there are always choices. Every choice we make will affect our life later. Between the two choices of life there are easy and difficult. We don't know what will happen in our future life because every choice we make either right or wrong will make our life different. using this Lontara Kotika to avoid times that are considered or believed to be unlucky and to look for times that bring good fortune.

REFERENCE

- Qumairoh, B., & Maolani, M. (2021). Gusmus' Da'wah Message at the 2017-2019 Percik Event. Darussalam journal: Journal of Islamic Law Education, Communication and Thought, 12 (2).
- Andi, M. (1998). Exploring Bugis-Makassar Cultural Values and Sirik Na Pacce.

- Kapojos, SM, & Wijaya, H. (2018). Getting to Know the Culture of the Bugis Tribe. Journal of the Kupang STAKN Institute MATHETEUEO Vol, 6(2), 153.
- Malika, N. (2015). The Sufistic Values of Poetry Looking for Clear Springs within Da'wah Perspective. *An-Nida: Journal of Islamic Communication*, 7(2).
- Muhajir. (2018) The Values of Maccera Tappareng Ceremony In Buginese Society at Wajo Regency (Local Culture Analysis). *Tamaddun: Jurnal Bahasa, Sastra dan Budaya*. Vol. 17, No. 2, p.20-25.
- Muhajir, Anuar, Mohd Bin Abdul Rahman (2013) Understanding of Research Culture Levels : Review of Literature. *Social Science Research Network (SSRN)*, Vol. 3, No. 4, p.120-125.
- Rijal, S., Syamsidar, Badollahi, Muh Zainuddin (2020) Assongka Bala: Interpretation of Value Systems in Handling Disease Outbreaks in the Bugis-Makassar Society. *Journal La Sociale*. Vol. 1, No. 2, p1-9
- Teng, Muhammad Bahar Akkase. (2015).. *Philosophy and Local Literature (Bugis). Historical Perspective*.
- Teng, MR & Tolla, A. (2017). Teaching Materials Development For Basic General Course Of Indonesian Language Class Based on Culture Values Elompungi (Elong) Bugis Literature. *Journal Of Language Teaching and Research*, 8(2), 278.
- Syarifuddin, Salmia., Hasyim, I., and Firmansyah (2022) Local Wisdom in South Sulawesi's Folklores. *ELite Journal: International Journal of Education, Language, and Literature*. Vol. 2, No. 4, p. 193-200.
- Womb, AR (1984). *Main Values of Bugis Culture (Doctoral Dissertation, Hasanuddin University)*.