

**AN ANALYSIS OF THE INTRINSIC AND EXTRINSIC ELEMENT OF THE
POEM “TUHAN, KITA BEGITU DEKAT” BY ABDUL HADI WM**

Wahyu Unggul Widodo¹⁾, Tiara Nurwanti²⁾

ABSTRACT

Poetry is the author's expression as a means of expression in the form of writing with each stanza full of meaning. Therefore, in understanding a poem, in-depth study is needed. This research aims to describe the intrinsic and extrinsic elements contained in the poem “Tuhan, Kita Begitu Dekat” by Abdul Hadi WM. The method used is descriptive qualitative with a structural approach originating from the data or poem. Based on research, shows that the results of data analysis of the poem “Tuhan, Kita Begitu Dekat” by Abdul Hadi WM, have several extrinsic elements consisting of theme, feeling, tone, atmosphere, and message as well as the intrinsic element of the poem including diction, concrete words, images, figures of speech and rhyme

Keywords; *Poetry, intrinsic and extrinsic element, structuralism*

Correspondent Authors;

- 1) Lecturer of Universitas An Nuur, wahyuunggulwidodo@gmail.com
- 2) Student of Universitas An Nuur, tiananurwanti05@gmail.com

INTRODUCTION

Literature is referred to as the entirety of written expression, with the restriction that not every written document can be categorized as literature in the more exact sense of the word (Klarer, 1999). One of the literary works can be described as an artistic expression that uses language as the main medium to deliver the author's thoughts, feelings, imagination, and even experiences. According to Pradotokusumo, (2005) literary works are a medium for communicating and expressing the author's ideas with the result of reflections on the true meaning of life as experienced, felt, and witnessed. On the other hand, literary works are essays which are written to draw

good values of something in beautiful language (Syahfitri, 2019) . Therefore, literary work means an idea, imagination or thought of the author about something, somebody or else that is shown in a creative and beautiful way so the reader can get involved to a story through a writing which use aesthetic language. In addition, literature reflects life's problems which are manifested in writing.

One of the literary genres that attracts readers the most is poetry. According to Lafamane, (2020) poetry is a literary work expressed by a poet using language that is bound by rhythm, rhyme, arrangement of verses, and lyrics with a full of meaning. Poetry is the author's expression as a medium to express his or

her feeling in the form of writing with each of its stanza full of meaning. A poem has elements, intrinsic and extrinsic elements. Intrinsic element is the writer's subjectivity on his or her act, faith and life perspective will affect every story that she or he wrote (Wellek & Warren, 1970). While extrinsic element is elements that are outside the poem, but does not directly affect the building or system organism literature (Wellek & Warren, 1970).

Structural study in a literary work is one of the elements that produce all the meaning, structural means structures (Purba & Saragih, 2022). Determining structural analysis of literary works can be done by identifying, studying, and describing the functions and relationships in forming literary works. As stated previously, the structural analysis of a poem has the meaning that is connected to linguistic elements. Structural analysis in a poetry is a way or framework of thinking that has a connection between responses and descriptions of intrinsic and extrinsic element in poetry (Rendika, 2022). The intrinsic element of a poem can be seen from the form of word arrangement, diction, imagery, figures of speech, and rhyme. On the other hand, extrinsic element of a poem includes theme, tone, taste or feeling and message (Lismayanti & Ariyensi, 2020).

In analyzing a literary work, an approach is needed in order to understand the meaning of the literary work. In this research entitled "Analysis of the Physical and Inner Structure of the Poetry *"Tuhan, Kita Begitu Dekat"* by Abdul Hadi WM, the structuralism is applied to the analysis, the focus will be on the words, phrase or sentences in the poem. The research provides a comprehensive understanding and knowledge of structure of the poem.

RESEARCH METHOD

The research is qualitative research. The literary work, including a poem, is always changing, as the result, it needs to be interpreted deeply to get the real meaning of it (Gunawan. Imam, 2022). The use of descriptive methods functions as a depiction, description, disclosure, breakdown, and presentation of research objects (Ulfatin, n.d.). As well as a structural approach in analyzing research objects in the poem *"Tuhan Kita Begitu Dekat"* by Abdul Hadi WM. The qualitative method according to Meleong, (2005) is an approach that requires more process than results. This is because the relationship between each part being studied will be clearer in the process being observed. This research comes from data from a poem by Abdul Hadi WM entitled *"Tuhan, Kita Begitu Dekat"* using data

management analysis techniques according to Ulfatin, n.d. as follows;

1. Read the entire text of the poem "Tuhan, Kita Begitu Dekat"
2. Analyze and determine the intrinsic and extrinsic element of the poem "Tuhan, Kita Begitu Dekat"
3. Note and group words according to the type of the intrinsic and extrinsic element of the poem.
4. Describe and conclude the results of the analysis of research data.

The research provides results in the form of text or descriptions that have been analyzed.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

1. Findings

The research focuses on discussions about the intrinsic and extrinsic element of the poem. "Tuhan, Kita Begitu Dekat" is one of many poems written by Abdul Hadi WM, he has been a journalist since he was a student and has written philosophical research books including *Kembali Ke Akar Kembali Ke Sumber* (Pustaka Firdaus, 1999), *Islam Cakrawala Estetika Dan Budaya* (Pustaka Firdaus, 1999) and other notable works.

The poem entitled "Tuhan, Kita Begitu Dekat" has a very deep meaning. There seems a very close relationship between the poet and God. Every stanza

tells the reader that anyone who writes the poem manages to always to get close to the God. The strong feeling of closeness which felt by the writer is shown in the line "Seperti angin dengan arahnya". It reveals that wherever the writer goes, he knows that there will be a God watching and taking care of him.

2. Discussion

Based on the analysis carried out by the researchers on the poem "Tuhan, Kita Begitu Dekat" by Abdul Hadi WM, it's the intrinsic and extrinsic element will be explained in the following discussion:

Tuhan, Kita Begitu Dekat

Karya Abdul Hadi WM

Tuhan

Kita begitu dekat

Sebagai api dengan panas

Aku panas dalam apimu

Tuhan

Kita begitu dekat

Seperti kain dengan kapas

Aku kapas dalam kainmu

Tuhan

Kita begitu dekat

Seperti angin dengan arahnya

Kita begitu dekat

Dalam gelap

Kini aku nyala

Pada lampu padammu

Intrinsic Element

The intrinsic element of the poem that is engaged the readers the most is its system of rhymes and repetition. The rhymes of the poem are well delivered by the writer, it makes the readers in reading the poem are contented. The same sound of “*panas*” and “*kapas*” or “*arahnya*” and “*nyala*” will please the readers feeling. The way the writer describes his closeness to God by using simple things which everyone can easily find them in the daily life is satisfying. The repetition of couple of things which are usually connected one to another is an additional reason why the poem can be relished by the readers. “*api*” with “*panas*”, “*kain*” with “*kapas*” etc.

Diction

The simple diction is an exceptional reason why the poem likely to be effortlessly understood by the readers. The words “*api*”, “*panas*”, “*kain*” and “*kapas*” are things that commonly can be imagined in a very short time by the readers, so it brings such simplicity to gain the image all of those things.

Imagination

Imagination or imagining can be a word, a phrase or a sentence that enable someone feel something unreal or something that do not exist as if they can be touched or felt by the five senses

through the form of writing that is read to get an impression and get into the author's work. Imagination can be seen (visual imagery), heard (auditive imagery), or felt (tactile imagery).

This poem uses visual and tactile imagery:

- Visual image: “*api dengan panas*”, “*kain dengan kapas*”, “*kapas dalam kainmu*”,
- Tactile imagery: “*panas dalam apimu*”, “*nyala pada lampu padammu*”, “*angin dengan arahnya*”

Figurative Language

Language style is one of the distinctive features of a work of poetry and an element that can strengthen the beauty of meaning in the words presented. found in the poem “*Tuhan, Kita Begitu Dekat*” are:

- Metaphor: “*Aku panas dalam apimu*”, “*Aku kapas dalam kainmu*”, “*Kini aku nyala pada lampu padammu*”. This metaphor describes the closeness and intimate dependence between the writer and God.
- Simile: “*Seperti kain dengan kapas*”, “*Seperti angin dengan arahnya*” This simile reinforces the close relationship between humans and God with a clear

and easy-to-understand comparison.

Rhyme

Rhyme is the repetition of syllables, typically at the end of a verse line. Rhymed words conventionally share all sounds following the word's last stressed syllable, the sound of *as* in *panas* and *kapas*. The poem also features with several repetitions of sounds create harmony ; words repeating "Tuhan" at the beginning of each stanza and repetition of phrases "*Kita begitu dekat*".

The Extrinsic element

Theme

Theme is an idea of the work or the entire content of a work. The theme of this poem is the closeness between humans and God. This closeness is depicted through various analogies that show closeness, dependence and togetherness.

Tone

The tone is an attitude shown by the author to the listener. The tone in this poem is calm, reflective, and respectful. The writer expresses gratitude and closeness to God in a soft and full of appreciation tone.

Feeling

Feeling is an attitude shown by the poet regarding the problems in the poem he creates. The feelings that appear in this poem are peace, calm, and closeness. The writer feels God's presence in every aspect of his life, and this feeling brings deep inner calm.

Mandate

A message is a message conveyed by the author in his work in the form of advice, suggestions and hopes. The message of this poem is the importance of feeling close to God in everyday life. This closeness provides a sense of secure, peace, and certainty in live the life. God is always there and accompanies our every step, like fire with heat, cloth with cotton, and wind with direction.

CONCLUSION AND IMPLICATION

Based research, it shows the results of data analysis of the poem "*Tuhan, Kita Begitu Dekat*" by Abdul Hadi WM, using simple but meaningful diction, with concrete words that contain elements of closeness and simplicity. The imagery in this poem is very strong both visually and tactilely, showing the close relationship between humans and God. Through metaphors and similes, the writer depicts

the deep closeness and interdependence between humans and God. The rhythm of this poem is soft and deep. The main theme of this poem is the closeness between humans and God which is expressed through various illustrations of closeness, dependence and unity. The feelings that emerge from this poem are peace, calm, and familiarity.

REFERENCES

- Gunawan. Imam. (2022). *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif: Teori dan Praktik*. Bumi Aksara.
- Klarer, M. (1999). *An Introduction to Literary Studies*. Routledge.
- Lafamane, Felta. (2020, Juli 29). *Karya Sastra (Puisi , Prosa , Drama)*. OSF Preprints.
- Lismayanti, D., & Ariyensi, F. (2020). An analysis on figurative language in Robert Frost's poetries by Roland Barthes and Julia Kristeva theory. *Literary Criticism*, 6(1), 11–14.
- Moleong, L. J. (2005). *Metodologi penelitian kualitatif Metodologi penelitian kualitatif*. Remaja Rosdakarya.
- Pradotokusumo, S. (2005). *Pengkajian sastra*. Gramedia Pustaka Utama.
- Purba, D. F. , S. T., & Saragih, E. L. (2022). Analisis Struktural dalam Kumpulan Puisi “Sepotong Hati di Angkringan” Karya Joko Pinurbo. *JHIP - Jurnal Ilmiah Ilmu Pendidikan*, 5(10), 3952–3955.
- Rendika, N. R. (2022). Analisis Puisi Pendekatan Struktural. *Estetika: Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa Dan Sastra Indonesia*, 4(1), 44–54.
- Syahfitri, D. (2019). *Teori Sastra : Konsep Dan Metode* . Pustaka Ilmu.
- Wellek, R., & Warren, A. (1970). *Theory of literature*. Penguin Books.