

The Psychological Value in the Poetry “*Bukit Doa*” by Irna Novia Darmayanti

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ABSTRACT

A literary work cannot be separated from the psychology of the character and the author. It has become the basis of a literary work. This study discusses the psychological value pioneered by Abraham Maslow, who tends to analyse the value of Literary Psychology in terms of a person's needs. This research aims to describe and explain literature psychology in verse “*Bukit Doa*” written by Irna Novia Damayanti. The method used in this research is qualitative research by describing and explaining words related to the character's psychology. The results obtained from this study are, the psychological or psychological value received by the character is psychology caused by the emergence of several needs of a person, this includes the need for a sense of security and peace, as well as love and love, which support religious needs (Spiritual).

Keywords: *Bukit Do'a Poetry, Psychological Value, Abraham Maslow, Behavior, Character*

INTRODUCTION

Life is a path that every living person must follow. Humans are social figures who need each other and establish a romantic relationship. The community's social behavior is not infrequently involved in conflict, whether conflict with themselves or with other people, which later results in mental or mental health (psychology).

It's talking about psychology; psychology is a science that studies the psychological value of a person starting from how a person's mindset, speech style, and behavior are sometimes influenced by their psychological condition, likewise, in analyzing literary works.

Minderop (2016) reveals that psychological fiction is related to the characters' spiritual, emotional, and mental characters. Theoretical studies that explore the psychiatric or psychological side of a literary work usually use literary psychology studies, which was pioneered by Abraham Maslow. This theory is more directed at the power of human needs for a need value related to religious matters, compassion, safety, etc.

In addition, Semi (2012) also reveals that the psychological approach assumes that literature always discusses human life—starting from the social and individual life. Therefore, psychological and literary works complement each other. If a literary work does not have a psychological element, it is less than perfect. The psychological element of a literary work can be seen from the author itself and its meaning. In essence, a literary work

aims to provide positive energy to readers/connoisseurs of literary works. In addition, a literary work can provide awareness for readers about the truths in life (Akbar, 2020).

Priyanti (2012) states that literature is a social institution created by a society using language as its medium. The point is to present a picture of social life and then put it in a literary work. Literary work is a written medium that writers mostly use to express all the tastes they experience and express it through words and sentences in harmony and contain attractive aesthetic values. Akbar (2020) stated that literature is created by the urge of the human desire to express the contents of his heart, both feelings for humans and the universe throughout his life. There are many ways to understand literature, one of which is by understanding the values of literature itself in life (Setiyadi, 2014).

Literary works vary, such as poetry, poetry, short stories, and so on. The study that will be discussed in this article examines the psychological value of a poem. This is based on logical reasons that many well-known poets or poetry writers must have had quite dark backgrounds, one of which is the famous poet Chairil Anwar who is also one of the victims of divorce from both parents. His life was quite difficult until finally, thanks to the poetry. Which he wrote was able to change his dark life.

Aminuddin (2009) explains that the word poetry comes from the Greek "pocima" or "poesis". From this word, it can be interpreted as "to make". With poetry, a person has created his world through his words. Poetry is one of the arts of writing which aims not only for its aesthetic quality but also to pay attention to its semantic meaning (Mihardja, 2012).

In line with this, Waluyo (2002) states that poetry is a form of literary work that expresses thoughts and feelings by concentrating the power of his language. Poetry also includes a statement of the poet's imaginative feelings to concretize the events in his mind (Hasanuddin, 2002).

As Wardoyo (2013) stated, poetry is an experience, imagination, and something memorable, written as an expression of a person using indirect language. The point is that someone, as a form of self-expression, writes poetry. It expresses everything in its heart, complaints, or outpouring its heart through words arranged into a poem. Therefore, poetry can be said as a style/characteristic of a person in expressing what is in his heart. Poetry can also provide beneficial enjoyment, meaning poetry has multiple interpretations according to the reader's needs (Efendi, 2004).

Kosasih (2012) argues that poetry is a literary work that uses more beautiful and rich words in meaning. Waluyo (2002) also argues that poetry can be a literary work whose language is shortened and uses figurative words (imaginative). Furthermore, Aisyah (2007) also adds that poetry results from a poet's interpretation of life. By looking at everyday life, we can add to our figurative vocabulary to the richness of our language acquisition. Suppose we already understand the life around us. In that case, we also understand figurative words that can arouse the imagination. Then we can express feelings or pour out our hearts into a sentence or poetry.

There are different ways to enjoy poetry, and some use their words to enrich their vocabulary. Others enjoy poetry by understanding the meaning of each sentence. Thus, every poem has a different way of enjoying it.

This research is different from the research conducted by Ginting (2020), but both depart from literary works. The research used an anthology of short stories, while the research used poetry. This research examines a poem by Irna Novia Darmayanti entitled "Hill of Prayer". This article raises the psychological value of the writer and the characters contained in the poem by using a study of the theory of literary psychology pioneered by Abraham Maslow.

Abraham Maslow's Literary Psychology

Abraham Maslow is a pioneer of the humanistic psychology school. According to him, humans are motivated to fulfill the necessities of life. According to the psychological theory, the higher a person's need achievement (hierarchy of needs), the more serious they want to know.

The hierarchy of needs in question includes, 1) the need for self-actualization, namely needs related to the desire to act at will according to their talents and interests; 2) the need to be appreciated, namely the need for appreciation or a form of appreciation from others for himself such as praise, honors, gifts, and so on; 3) the need to be loved and cherished, namely needs related to the need for feelings and serenity for love and affection such as love and affection from family, relatives, friends and the people around them; 4) the need for a sense of security and peace, which is a need related to a state of freedom or independence and not in a state of fear and depression, such as freedom from colonialism, freedom from threats and so on; and 5) physiological/basic, namely basic needs in human life related to shelter, food and clothing needs, as well as biological needs such as urinating, breathing and so on. Abraham Maslow's psychological theory is an understanding that prioritizes humans as whole beings that contain aspects in themselves (Sarwono, 2010).

METHOD

This study used qualitative research methods and a type of inquiry research. Qualitative research is research conducted to understand the phenomena experienced by the research subject. The research used by the writer is descriptive qualitative research. Sugiyono (2015) explains that the results of qualitative research emphasize more on meaning.

Qualitative descriptive research is research conducted by looking for the characteristics of a literary work in poetry, which is then deciphered again with a series of easy-to-understand words. In this case, the author focuses on finding the psychological meaning of a literary work of poetry by Irna Novia Damayanti entitled "Bukit Do'a". The technique used in this analysis is to use the overall reading technique of the poetry content and observe the author's background.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Poetry Irna Novia
Damayanti

"Bukit Doa"

*Meski tubuhku berjalan
keutaraDan kau kutinggal di
tanah sepi
Ilalang selalu kutebar segala getar tentangmu*

*Ada yang terikat dan tak pernah terputus oleh
zamanAdalah tali rindu*

*Di bukit doa kami menanam dan memanen
Cahaya untuk perbekalan
Menapaki jalan
terakhirKepadamu*

Kedungbanteng, 2015

The above verse is poetry written by Irna Novia Damayanti. He is a student majoring in Tarbiyah at a state university in Purwokerto. He is a figure who is active in writing and a member of the pen *santri* community, and his works have been published in various print media. Irna is an active student and also has a good background.

The analysis in this research is to write the psychological side of the characters described in the above verse. Starting from the title that brings up Prayer Evidence, this title has the meaning of a description of the psychological side of someone who believes in God and has a high religious side. Then, a picture of prayer is developed on each line by carrying out a series of words in harmony and having religious meaning.

The first stanza that is

*Meski tubuhku berjalan keutaraDan
kau kutinggal di tanah sepi*

Ilalang selalu kutebar segala getar tentangmu

*Ada yang terikat dan tak pernah terputus oleh zaman
Adalah tali rindu*

This stanza explains the condition of a sad and longing soul for someone who has died and is still dissolving in the memories someone left behind. This is evidenced by the sentence, even though my body goes north, and you live in a lonely land, I always spread all the shakes about you. The author describes a figure who is left behind forever and feels very lost. It then disturbs his mental condition so that it shakes and makes him lose his way. The grass here is interpreted as a shadow of a figure who is gone). Continued with the next sentence, there is bound and never interrupted by the times, is the longing rope (Translation: the two sentences give a picture of the longing that continues to appear even though now he and the person who is gone are different worlds).

The psychological upheaval continues on the second good, namely

*Di bukit doa kami menanam dan memanen Cahaya
untuk perbekalan
Menapaki jalan terakhir
Kepadamu*

In the second stanza, the character's psychological condition begins to subside. It is indicated by starting to accept other characters who have died, described in the second stanza. On the prayer hill we plant and harvest (Translation: describes the prayers they pray for the deceased characters. earlier), Light for provisions (Translation: which is used as an intermediary to provide peace in his grave), Walking the last path, To you (Translation: which will slowly reach him and become provisions in his grave).

CONCLUSION

Based on the explanation above, conclusions can be drawn about the psychological value depicted in the poem "*Bukit Doa*" by Irna Novia Damayanti. The psychological value shown by both the writer and the characters in the poem is to give a psychological picture that was initially quite shaken, but as time went on, it could be accepted with a broad heart and finally came to his senses, so that he accepted the situation. The last thing he did was send her a prayer. Therefore, when harmonized with Abraham Maslow's Psychological Literature, the character's need is the need for a sense of security and peace, as well as love and love, which support religious (spiritual) needs.

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