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Conference Paper

Intertextuality in Antology of Poetry Essay (Research on Poetry Essay *Atas Nama Cinta* written by Denny JA and Poetry Essay *Serat Kembang Raya* written by Fatin Hamama, et al)

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Abstract

Literature as one of the works that involve the text as a medium in delivering form and meanings. It has a role that affects other works or readers' point of view. In the process of creating a work, an author is inseparable from his involvement with other texts which have existed before that surround them. It shows the influence of other texts that included into the result of literary text. Thus, there is no original text belongs to an author. The method used in this study is descriptive qualitative. The data were analyzed by reading and identifying which determined through the relationship between the structures and the social problems of the story. The result indicates that intertextuality is established through the social conflict relationship. The stories give a portrait on how social situation and discrimination cultural conditions become a reflection of society in the era of globalization and information.

Keywords: intertextual, essay poetry, social conflict

1. Introduction

Poetry Essay is considered as a new literary genre in the literary works. The existence of poetry essay which is considered as a new genre in literary work that is started by Denny JA as a political consultant who raises his socialist ideas through the anthology of poetry essay entitled *Atas Nama Cinta* in 2012.

This paper discusses about the social reality which occurs in the characters' life in form of tragedy in society. Conflict happens when there are the differences between personal wishes and reality.

Literary works become excellent not only from the form presented but also the content or meaning. The reader can understand the meaning, the plot, and feel the feelings because of the author's capability in presenting the contents as meaningful story.

Literature always presents something unique, diversity, and meaningful to the readers. The stories that presented make anyone go into the story line created by the author. Literary works as imaginative works of the author does not mean only fantasy, manipulated, or replicas without any message or tragedy based on the reality from the personal or others.

Poetry in addition to other literary works has an important role in presenting the poet's feelings and thoughts over the various phenomena that occur through imaginative language, imply meaning that are arranged systematically in typography. Ferarra (1991: 789) defines poetry as the art of generating impressions, feelings, or portraying objects through the harmony of sound and rhythm of words.

In the development, poetry is kept changing and improving. Pradopo (2005: 3) states that poetry is always changing in accordance with the evolution of taste and different concept of aesthetics. The current changes and developments in poetry are the integration of essays in poetry. Essays are conceived as literary works in the form of prose that discussed the problem based on personal point of view of the author. Noor (2013: 71) states that the essay is a nonfiction essay on a certain matter which presents the point of view or attitudes of the author personally. The difference between poetry and essay is presentation and point of view of the author. Delivering of figurative words, diction, and descriptions from the author through his point of view which are mainly based on social reality.

Conflict is literally interpreted as a dispute or contradiction. Conflict is categorized as a social phenomenon that exist in social life which inherent. It means that it always present in every space and time, anywhere and anytime.

Nurgiyantoro (2002: 122) states that conflict is something unpleasant that occurs and or is experienced by characters of the story, who if the characters have the freedom to choose, he will not choose the incident befall him. Meanwhile, Sayuti (2002: 142) states that social conflict is a conflict between people or someone with society. The form of conflict is usually the conflict between characters in relation to social problems. Therefore, if humans do not immediately find a way out, it can lead to conflict. Conflict arises from an individual's attitude towards the social environment regarding various problems, such as ideological opposition, unjustice of rights, and so on. Thus, conflict in both imaginative stories and the reality are something that is undesirable to be present in life, because it has a negative effect on individuals or groups, able to change people's behavior.

Setiadi and Usman (2011: 361) mentioned that the factors that cause conflict are divided into two, namely horizontal plurality and vertical plurality. (1) Horizontal plurality

is a culturally diverse society structure such as ethnicity, religion, race, and social pluralism in the sense of differences in occupations and professions such as farmers, laborers, traders, businessmen, civil servants, military, journalists, religious scholars, drivers and intellectuals. Horizontal-cultural pluralism raises conflicts in which each of these cultural elements has its own characteristics and each cultural maintains these cultural characteristics. In a society whose structure is like this, if there is no consensus on the value that is shared, the conflict can lead to civil war; (2) vertical plurality, which means a polarized society structure based on wealth, education and power. Vertical plurality can lead to social conflict because there is a small group of people who have wealth, good education, great power and authority, while most do not or have less wealth, lower education and do not have the power and authority. This division of society is a seed for the emergence of social conflict.

Meanwhile, Narwoko (2005: 68) describes that there are many factors that cause conflicts, some of them are:

1. Differences of belief. In social reality, no individual has the same character. Thus, differences of opinion, goals, desires that influence the emergence of social conflict.

2. Cultural differences. Cultural differences will lead to different personality patterns and behavioral patterns among a wide group of people.

3. Differences in interests. Pursuing the objectives of each different interests, groups will compete and arise conflict to fight for opportunities and means.

Based on the statement above, the existance of conflict can change the system of values that applied in society. These changes will cause differences of point of view in society. Thus, conflict is destructive and encourages further conflict which causes changes that cannot be avoided, and changes will always lead to improvement of human quality. There will be advantages and disadvantages consequences that can arise from the occurrence of conflict. In fiction and nonfiction conflict, there are essentially events which can lead to one occurrence of another.

Understanding of intertextuality aims to explore maximally the meanings which exist in a text. An important concept in the theory of intertextuality is the hypogram which proposed by Riffaterre (1978 as cited in Ratna, 2011: 173). According to Riffaterre, hypogram is a pra-text structure considered as energy and poetic text. Thus, the hypogram serves as an indication of inter-textual relations that is used by the reader, not the author, which allowing the development of meaning.

Hartoko & Rahmanto (1986: 67) state that intertextual is a text placed in the middle of other texts which often underlie the relevant text. In the intertextuality, a text is seen as writing inserts or grafts on the structures of other texts. In the overall framework, the relevant text is an answer, a review, a shift, an idealization, a solution, and so on. Furthermore, in semiotics, the term intertextual is used in a broader sense. Everything that surrounds us (culture, politics, etc.) can be considered as a 'text'. Language text is placed in the middle of the other texts. The process of producing a text is likened to the weaving process. Each meaning is woven into another pattern of meaning.

Previously, Kristeva stated about intertextuality. Kristeva mentioned (as cited in Junus, 1985: 87-89) that intertextuality is the essence of a text in which there is another text. In other words, intertextuality is the presence of a text in another text. The presence of a text in the text that is read will give a certain differences to the text.

Ratna (2011: 172) explains that intertextuality is defined as a network of relationships between one text and another. Text is etymologically derived from the Latin textus which means woven, merged, and arranged. The production of meaning occurs in intertextuality through the process of opposition, permutation, and transformation. Research is conducted by finding meaning of relationships between two or more texts. The texts that are framed as intertextuality are not limited to texts that have similar genre. Intertextuality provides the widest possibility for researchers to find a hypogram. Intertextuality studies can be carried out on novels with novels, novels with poetry, or novels with myths. The intended relationship is not only in the form of equality, but also can be in the form of opposition, both as parody and negation.

Based on Somniso's research (2008) entitled *Intertextuality Shapes The Poetry of Xhosa Poets* of traditional and contemporary poetry even though they have two different forms but still have similarities as in the point of view or values that exist in the texts. Thus, it can be said that what Somniso did was an intertextuality study in poetry. The principle of intertextuality theory is that a text cannot be completely independent. A writer creates a new work because it was previously influenced by references from all types.

In line with that, Inarti (2013) dalam *The Analysis of Intertextuality In The Poetry Of "Dongeng Sebelum Tidur" Written By Goenawan Muhamad.* The writer attempted to compare poetry with prose which has the same theme, the myth of *Prabu Angling Darma*. The author tries to find a relationship between work with each other and find influence between them.

Essay poetry which is the object in this research seeks to integrate inter-textual relations that still have similarities. The characteristics that are the requirements of poetry essay that combine poetry with the form of essays are as follows.

a) Poetry essay explores the inner side of individuals who are in a social conflict;

b) Poetry essay uses language that is easy to understand;

Poetry essays are fiction. It can be to potray real characters in history. However, this reality is enriched with a variety of fictional characters and the dramatization that is prioritized by poetry essay. It is a reflection and moral content conveyed through a story, not just an accurate portrait of history, and raising issues of social problems that are supported by a number of facts as adjustments to developments of society. Meanwhile, the purpose of this research is to describe the relationship of intertextuality that emphasizes the relationship of social conflict on the anthology of poetry essay on *Atas Nama Cinta* by Denny JA and the anthology poetry essay of *Serat Kembang Raya* by Fatin Hamama et al.

2. Method

In reviewing the intertextuality of poetry essay *Atas Nama Cinta* by Denny JA and *Serat Kembang Raya* by Fatin Hamama, et al, this research employed qualitative descriptive research methods with an intertextuality research approach. This method focuses scientific data which are related to the context of existence that involve a large number of relevant social symptoms. Ratna (2007: 46-47) defines that a qualitative method is a method that as a whole utilizes interpretive methods with a model of descriptive form presentation and maintains the nature of values. Descriptive study suggests that assessment is carried out based on facts or phenomena that are empirically alive on the speakers (writers). This research focuses on the description of the intertextuality relationships in poetry essay. Meanwhile, the research approach used in this study is intertextuality. An intertextual approach is to compare two texts that are allegedly related. The author uses an intertextuality approach (comparing) because the writer wants to describe the interrelationship of social problems in the form of social conflict which exist in the anthology of poetry essay *Atas Nama Cinta* by Denny JA and *Serat Kembang Raya* by Fatin Hamama et al.

Semi (1988: 45) states that conflict in fiction consists of internal conflict, namely the contradiction between two desires within a character and external conflict, namely the conflict between one character and another between the characters and their environment.

Therefore, social conflicts that occur in a society that are intertwined between people are caused by differences in perspectives that are part of the picture of people's lives with their environment. This description of life is reflected in the variety of literary works, one of which is poetry essay.

The data sources in this study are (1) anthology poetry essays *Atas Nama Cinta* by Denny JA which consists of five essays with 216 pages, published by ReneBook, 2012; and (2) anthology poetry essays *Serat Kembang Raya* by Fatin Hamama, et al, consisting of five essays which consist of 160 pages in total, published by *Sajak* Journal, 2014. The data analyzed in the form of words or sentences describing social conflict to find out the similarities and differences between the two poetry essay anthologies.

Data analysis techniques used in this study is content analysis. Hostli (in Moleong, 2010: 220) states that content analysis is a technique used to draw conclusions through efforts to find the characteristics of messages and be carried out objectively and systematically. After the data is classified, then (1) the data is read intensively; (2) analyze and interpret social conflicts in both anthology poetry essays; (3) analyzing and interpreting the intertextuality relationships in the two poetry essay anthologies; and (4) analyzing and interpreting the hypogram relationship in the two poetry essay anthologies.

3. Results and Discussion

This study aims to describe the intertextuality relationship that emphasizes the relationship of social conflict on the anthology of poetry essay *Atas Nama Cinta* by Denny JA and *Serat Kembang Raya* by Fatin Hamama et al. The following is the intertextuality relationship between the two poetry essays anthologies.

There are five poetry essays in Anthology *Atas Nama Cinta*. All stories are based on realities that occur within the society. Denny JA presents social conflicts in the form of conflicts experienced by humans in general, such as religious conflicts experienced by human partners in *Bunga Kering Perpisahan*; conflict against the Tiong Hoa in *Sapu Tangan Fang Yin*; conflict of religion in *Romi dan Yuli dari Cikeusik*; conflict against homosexuals in *Cinta Terlarang Batman dan Robin*; and conflicts about gender in *Minah Tetap Dipancung*.

Meanwhile, there are five similar poetry essays in *Serat Kembang Raya*. All of the stories are based on realities that occur within the society. Fatin Hamama, et al present social conflicts experienced by humans in general, as in the poetry essay entitled *Orang-orang Gila Berpuisi* by Akidah Gaudzillah which about dilemma of a student

TABLE 1: Research Data on Poetry Essays *Atas Nama Cinta* by Denny JA.

No	Titles of Poetry Essays	Social Conflicts
1	*Bunga Kering Perpisahan*	The problems faced by couples who love each other but have different religion, Dewi (Muslim) and Albert (Christian).
2	*Sapu Tangan Fang Yin*	Chinese ethnic during the 1998 reform period. The words *Tionghoa* and *Cina* refer to the same group - Chinese. *Tionghoa* is expressed as neutral speech. Whereas, *Cina* seems to be a "negative swear" said by the people in a riot story.
3	*Romi dan Yuli dari Cikeusik*	The conflict between religion parties or groups in a society that affected the relationship between two people namely Juleha - a Betawi native woman usually called Yuli and Romi her lover. Their love relationship comes to an end because of differences in their religious beliefs. The Islam of the Ahmadiyya that followed by Romi and the anti-Ahmadiyah followed by Yuli's father
4	*Cinta Terlarang Batman dan Robin*	This story tells about Problems of love between homosexuals experienced by Amir and Bambang. They have a relationship for a long time. Although Amir was married to the woman of his mother's choice, Amir's heart keeps remaind Bambang.
5	*Minah Tetap di Pancung*	Suffering of an Indonesian Worker (*TKI*) in overseas. Every month there are 60,000 migrant workers go abroad, or an average of 2,000 *TKI* per day. They work in various countries: Singapore, Malaysia, Brunei Darussalam, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Saudi Arabia, and others. They attract of being a migrant worker because of large salary. For example, salary in Saudi Arabia is 800 riyals per month, Singapore 450 dollars. Minah, a woman from Cirebon – West Java who is determined to become a migrant worker in Saudi Arabia to support her family.

TABLE 2: Research Data on Poetry Essays *Serat Kembang Raya* by Fatin Hamama, et al.

No	Titles of Poetry Essay	Social Conflicts
1	*Orang-orang Gila Berpuisi*	The dilemma of a third grade high school student named Maudy. Her virginity is unnaturally stranded. Her dreams and future are threatened to disappear.
2	*Serat Klara Ati*	A woman named Dewi or Warsi who felt herself always hurt, lived in a village in low economy situations, and a love story full of cruelty. The village where she lived is far from the future that she dreamed of.
3	*Kisah Luka Mutiara*	A woman named Mutiara who was born in a broken family which dominated by violence. Thus, during her life she never felt happiness all her life, even with her husband and children.
4	*Jelaga Kembang Raya*	A story of family without father's figure as head of the family. His wife and children were forced to experience suffering that lived within limitations.
5	*Hong*	Social phenomena that occur in daily life of society. The author's statement in observing this phenomenon relates to humans, nature, and God.

who hopes to find her true love and her future but is hampered by the virginity that has been taken away; *Serat Klara Ati* by Anis Sholeh Ba'asyin is a story of a character who is categorized as a village woman who is broken heart. Conflicts are intertwined through social conditions that live in the village, love stories wrapped in cruelty, and

low economic condition; *Kisah Luka Mutiara* by Dianing Widya is a story of a woman who does not felt happiness in her family and marriage, born in a family which full of violence. *Jelaga Kembang Raya* by Fatin Hamama is a story about a family without figure of father, wife and children must live in limitations and suffering; and *Hong* by Sujiwo Tejo, is an expression of the author in examining the social phenomena experienced by various figures and relating to humans, nature, and God.

Intertextuality in both poetry essay anthologies are how the writers present a story based on the social and cultural conditions of a society at a certain time. For example, in *Atas Nama Cinta* entitled *Minah Tetap Dipancung* with poetry essays *Serat Kembang Raya* entitled *Serat Klara Ati.*

1. *Minah Tetap Dipancung* (Anthology Poetry Essay *Atas Nama Cinta*)

    Rasanya baru kemarin sore

    Aku berdiri kaku

    Mengintip bulan redup di langit Cirebon

    Kota Kelahiran yang tak lagi beri harapan.

    Malam itu, aku di samping suami tercinta

    menyusun rencana.

    Sudah sekian lama suamiku nganggur

    Anak perempuanku, delapan tahun,

    belum juga ia bersekolah

    Aku belum bisa bayar uang iurannya.

    Itulah awal tekadku bekerja ke Arab Saudi

    Kuyakin Suami izinkan aku pergi

    Hidup perlu biaya.

    (page 199)

However, pride being a migrant worker is not as what she imagined. Various tortures were experienced by migrant workers, even during 2010 there were 1,075 Indonesian migrant workers tortured by their employers. Some of them were dead. *Migrant Care* noted that from 2007 to 2011 there were 10 migrant workers in various countries who died from being tortured by their employers. Because she can't stand the employer's

treatment, Aminah tried to fight her employer. However, what Aminah did was not commendable and she had to receive punishment due to her actions which was beheaded. Penalties in Arabia apply Al - Qur'an, Al-Baqarah verse 178 which mentions the law of *qisas*. (Lives) free people are paid with free people. This verse was revealed to eliminate *jahiliyah* culture that exists before the arrival of Islam. If someone is killed, then the family of the killer will be killed too.

2. *Serat Klara Ati* (Anthology Poetry Essay *Serat Kembang Raya*)

   Ijinkan kuperkenalkan diri,

   namaku: Dewi

   orang menyebutku: Klara Ati

   selalu aku dipanggil: Dewi Klara Ati

   Aku lahir di Dukuhteri

   desa kecil yang banyak sakit hati.

   O ya, di desa jangan panggil aku Dewi

   orang akan melongo tak mengerti

   mereka cuman kenal aku sebagai Warsi

   gadis lugu yang tiap sore rajin mengaji.

   (Page 38)

   Apa yang harus kukatakan

   Desaku bukan desa impian

   Pendapatan rata-rata tidak menggembirakan

   Sawah bukan lagi sumber kehidupan,

   Tak menjamin masa depan

   Sebagian digerogoti warisan,

   Sebagian dijual demi kebutuhan

   dan menjelmalah barisan buruh,

   yang makin hari makin mengisah peluh

   Kerja hanya cukup untuk makan, kadang malah kurang

   Banyak yang akhirnya terbang ke kota

   atau ke manca negara, tanpa bekal

Kecuali perut keroncongan.

(page 39)

Dewi alias Warsi named herself Klara Ati, in Javanese means being hurt. Warsi's heartache is causes by economic problem that creates internal conflict with the social environment. The village where she lived is Dukuhteri. Her village did not promise her wishes to be successful, especially to change her economic situation. This poetry essay was inspired based on a true story in a village in the 1980s, some women who were mens' wives, were willing to prostitute themselves to increase their standard of living. This can be as the initiative of the wife or the husband's request or both of them. The event was based on the condition of Indonesia at that time.

Both anthology poetry essays have same conflict that is presented about the complaints of economic conditions of a woman who must fight for her life and experience a cruel love story. Both figures left the small village as their birthplace and family. Minah characters in *Minah Tetap Dipancung* as the main character who must leave her village to improve her economy condition, as well as Dewi in *Serat Klara Ati* left her village to improve her economy. Meanwhile, the love story they experience is a quite different. Minah which should get attention from the employer ends with the tragedy of rape and murder. In addition, Dewi was blessed by her husband to sell herself only to raise their standard of living. The intertextuality shown from both poetry essay anthologies is the number of each poetry essay is the same. There are five number of poetry essays; the story presented is supported by facts; each poetry essay presents figures who are full of various social conflicts.

Thus, the emergence of other texts in a literary work gives its own color and style to the text which exist in the work. The text that appears later is the answer, review, shift, idealization, solution from the text that preceded it. Therefore, understanding new text requires a background of knowledge of the texts that preceded it, and that is the principle of intertextuality. This shows that there will always be a link between one text and another.

4. Conclusions

Based on the theoretical framework and the results of the analysis that has been carried out, it can be concluded that the two anthologies of poetry essays *Atas Nama Cinta* by Denny JA and *Serat Kembang Raya* by Fatin Hamama et al have an intertextual relationship in the form of social conflicts that occur between characters in each story.

Poetry essay as one of the literary works that is able to present various phenomena always presents different nuances than other writings. Various phenomena that occur cannot be separated from the intellectuality of the authors (writers) in presenting it. The pattern of imagination, reality, and experience is a matter of the creation of quality literary works that can be enjoyed by readers.

As a new genre in Indonesian literature, poetry essay is able to present ideas of social reality through the form of lines and the personal point of view of the author with the typical style of essay. In addition, it became an addition to literary treasure despite the controversy that occurred due to its appearance. Poetry essay is able to unite the author's ideology that focuses on social problems that occur within the society. Poetry essays become an opportunity to utilize the abilities, experiences, and knowledge about the fields that are occupied as long as they are written into poetry.

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