

Roman Ingarden's Analysis of the Poem "Nietzsche and the Woman with the Heart of Pos Ronda" by Beni Satryo

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ABSTRACT

The development of poetry in the contemporary era shows an increasingly rapid creative value, especially through the contribution of young poets who actively utilize social media as a platform to display their literary works. This phenomenon not only creates diversity in the genre of poetry, but also presents a unique perspective on social reality. This research aims to describe the structure of poetry in Beni Satryo's poem entitled "Nietzsche and the Woman with the Heart of Pos Ronda" according to Roman Ingarden's normative strata. This research uses a qualitative descriptive approach, collecting data using the literature study method with the technique of simak catat. The data is studied with an objective approach and presented descriptively. The results show that the poem "Nietzsche and the Woman with the Heart of the Ronda Post" describes the sadness and twists and turns of a widow's life, reflecting the views of a society that undervalues the role of women in social life.

Keywords: *Poetry; Roman Ingarden Analysis; Units of Sound; Units of Meaning.*

INTRODUCTION

Arthur Asa Berger in his book *Pengantar Semiotika: Tanda-Tanda Dalam Kebudayaan Kontemporer* reveals that poetry is a sign, because the art of typesetting in poetry is a sign for readers to recognise it as poetry. Without reading the content or the style of language, the reader already knows that it is a poem, judging by its shape (Berger, 2010).

According to Rachmat Joko Pradopo, poetry is a work of literary art that can be studied from various aspects (Pradopo, 2012). Poetry can be studied from various aspects because poetry consists of complex

structures and poetic means. Therefore, poetry can be studied in terms of its types of poetry, its diversity, and its history.

The development of poetry today is increasingly creative. This can be seen from the many young poets who utilise cyberspace, especially social media, to share their literary works (poetry). The work of these young poets makes poetry more diverse (Vivi, 2017). One of the young poets is Beni Satryo, a philosophy alumnus of UGM, who is known for his works that seem to ignore social situations and tend to

tell small things. However, his works depict urbanites, who are self-absorbed, giant industrial workers, while occasionally caring about socio-political issues, and not forgetting to laugh at life. One of the works that reflects these issues is "Nietzsche dan Perempuan Berhati

RESEARCH METHOD

The research method is a working method used by the author to explain the data needed in the research. The author explains the techniques of data collection, data analysis, and presentation of data analysis. The first step taken by the author is data collection through the literature study method with the technique of simak catat. The primary data of this research is taken from Beni Satryo's "Nietzsche dan Perempuan Berhati Pos Ronda", while the secondary data related to the

Pos Ronda". Research using Roman Ingarden's theory is used to study the poem's structure because the author argues that the theory is more structured to find out all the elements (phenomena) of poetry than by studying the intrinsic and extrinsic structure of poetry in general.

meaning of the poem is taken from related sources. The author conducts identification to reveal the existing structure in the poem "Nietzsche dan Perempuan Berhati Pos Ronda" by Beni Satryo by using Roman Ingarden's norm strata. After that, the author will reveal the meaning of the poem and then studied with an objective approach. Finally, the author will present the data analysis in the form of descriptive, namely describing this research through coherent and clear sentences.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

A. Roman Ingarden's Layer Theory

Wellek through Pradopo (2012) suggests the following stratum analysis of Roman Ingarden's norms:

1) Layer of Sound

The poem is in the form of sound units: the sound of syllables, words, and strings constitutes the entire sound of the poem which is the sound of phrases and the sound of sentences. With these sound units, people grasp the meaning. The thing

that is still closely related to the discussion of sound is rhyme. Repeated sounds, regular alternations, and variations in sound create a lively movement. Or the alternation of up and down, long and short, loud and soft language sounds with regularity. So the layers of sound in poetry are all sound units based on certain language conventions. The kinds of sound varieties that we can know, among others:

a. Variety of sound Kakophony (Cacophony)

The sound of this kakophony is suitable and can be used to strengthen an unpleasant, chaotic, disorganised, even sickening atmosphere. This variety of sound can be used to create an atmosphere of oppression, alienation, sadness, melancholy, gloomy, emotion and sadness. Visually, this sound variety uses a lot of consonants k, p, t, s (Pradopo, 2012).

b. Variety of sound effony (euphony)

Euphony is a combination of melodious sounds or beautiful sounds. This melodious sound orchestration is usually used to describe intimate feelings, affection or love, and joyful things. Examples of euphony include the combination of vocal sounds a, e, i, u, o with voiced consonant sounds such as b, d, g, j and liquid sounds such as r and l, as well as nasal sounds m, n, nya and ng (Pradopo, 2012).

c. Onomatopoeic Sounds

Onomatopoeic sounds are referred to as a variety of sounds in the form of imitation of sounds that exist in the universe, such as the sound of the wind, sea, trees, animals, and so on in the form of markers. (Suryaman in Wiyatmi, 2012).

2) Layer of meaning (units of meaning)

The layer of meaning is a series of phonemes, syllables, words, phrases, and sentences. All of them are units of meaning. The series of sentences become lines, chapters, and the whole story or the whole rhyme (Pradopo, 2012). In poetry, it is not enough if only the intention is stated. What the poet wants is that those who read can also feel and experience what the poet feels and experiences (Pradopo, 2012).

3) The Third Layer

The third layer is the objects presented, the setting, the actors, and the author's world (Pradopo, 2012). The setting, which is also referred to as the fulcrum, suggests the sense of place, time relationships, and the social environment in which the events described occur (Abrams, 1981).

4) Fourth Layer

The fourth layer is the layer seen from a certain point of view that does not need to be stated but is contained within it. An event in the same literature, such as the sound of a door window, can reveal the outer or inner aspects of a character. For example, a soft-sounding door can suggest that it opens or closes a woman or a person with a careful character (Pradopo, 2012).

5) The Fifth Layer

The fifth layer, in the form of metaphysical properties that are sublime, tragic, terrible, or frightening, and holy with these properties art can give reflection to the reader. In this layer, the reader is invited to reflect and think or imagine

1. DISCUSSION

Nietzsche dan Perempuan Berhati Pos Ronda

*Adik manis duduk sendirian
memainkan sedotan es teh.*

Satu lelaki pura-pura mengunyah es batu.

*Lelaki lain pura-pura mengusir daun seledri
dari mangkuk sotonya*

*Dan jika kau menatap perempuan itu
terlalu lama*

*Seorang hansip akan menatapmu.
Lebih lama.*

[Beni Satryo]

1) Layer of Sound

Stanza 1

*Adik manis duduk sendirian
memainkan sedotan es teh.*

In the first stanza of the poem, an unmelodious combination is used. The use of alliteration is found in the consonants m, d, s, and t while the assonance is dominated by the vowel i. In this first stanza, the rhythmic structure emphasizes the unpleasant

what is contained in the poem being read. The purpose of imagination is so that the reader or listener can understand and truly understand the meaning of the poem. However, not every literary work contains such metaphysical layers (Pradopo, 2012)

atmosphere. The use of consonant sounds m, d, s in "Adik manis duduk sendirian". Then, "teh" emphasizes the consonant t.

Stanza 2

Satu lelaki pura-pura mengunyah es batu.

*Lelaki lain pura-pura mengusir daun seledri
dari mangkuk sotonya*

In the second stanza, assonance is clearly heard in the vowels a and I, as well as alliteration in the consonants s, k, and p, where this combination creates a disturbed and chaotic sound.

Stanza 3

*Dan jika kau menatap perempuan itu
terlalu lama*

*Seorang hansip akan menatapmu.
Lebih lama.*

In this third stanza, all the lines end with the vowel a, the emphasis is also on the consonant u. These two combinations make the atmosphere of the poem tense and gloomy. Alliteration occurs on the consonants k, p, and t. The word

"menatap " which in the third stanza is repeated twice, emphasizes the consonant t to emphasize the calm atmosphere.

2) Layer of Meaning

Stanza 1

Adik manis duduk sendirian

memainkan sedotan es teh.

The first stanza describes an atmosphere of sadness because in this stanza there is the word "sendirian". Where the author means that the sweet sister who is a woman is waiting with a sad feeling.

Stanza 2

Satu lelaki pura-pura mengunyah es batu.

Lelaki lain pura-pura mengusir daun seledri

dari mangkuk sotonya

An unpleasant and confused impression is seen in the second stanza, the word "pura-pura" being a sign that the man in the second stanza is confused about what to do. The repetition of the word "pura-pura" in the second stanza creates the impression of confirmation that what the man is doing is something deliberately done.

Stanza 3

Dan jika kau menatap perempuan itu terlalu lama

Seorang hansip akan menatapmu.

Lebih lama.

In the third stanza, there is the word "menatap" in the first line, and "menatapmu" in the second line, making this word an emphasis in this third stanza, giving the impression of tension. The word "menatapmu" also implies a warning.

3) Third Layer

a. Setting

There is a time and place setting in the poem "Nietzsche dan Perempuan Berhati Pos Ronda". In the first and second stanza, there are the words "iced tea", "ice cubes" and "mangkuk soto", the three objects refer to a food stall. For the time setting, although not clearly described, the use of the word "es" refers to the time of day. "Soto" is also synonymous with food that is usually eaten in the morning to evening, so the combination of soto and ice implies that the time of this incident occurred during the day.

b. Actors

The first stanza contains the phrase "Adik manis duduk sendirian". Then in the second stanza which reads "Satu lelaki pura-pura mengunyah es batu. Lelaki lain pura-pura mengusir daun seledri dari mangkuk sotonya" and finally in the third stanza "Seorang hansip akan menatapmu."

There are three characters in this poem, the sweet sister is interpreted as a woman who is still around 20 years old. Then two men

glance at the woman. The last character is the security guard who stares back at whomever the man is staring at the woman.

c. Author's World

The world described in the poem Nietzsche dan Perempuan Berhati Pos Ronda is about the life of the "adik manis" written in the first line of the poem. It tells the story of how the sweet sister goes about her daily life.

The atmosphere involved is gloomy and gloomy, meaning that the sweet sister is not happy, or rather the sweet sister is covered in deep sadness, which makes the people around her stare at her silently.

Stanza 1

*Adik manis duduk sendirian
memainkan sedotan es teh.*

*Stanza Satu lelaki pura-pura
mengunyah es batu.*

*Lelaki lain pura-pura mengusir daun
seledri*

dari mangkuk sotonya.

Stanza 3

*Dan jika kau menatap perempuan itu
terlalu lama*

*Seorang hansip akan menatapmu.
Lebih lama.*

4) Layered World

The poem Nietzsche dan Perempuan Berhati Pos Ronda tells the story of a woman who has just been left behind by her loved one. In

the first stanza, it is clear that she is sitting alone, but in the last stanza, there is a guard who will look kindly on anyone who looks at her.

The title Woman with a Heart pos ronda also makes it clear that the person the woman loves is someone who is usually at the pos ronda (in this case, it is a security guard). However, it seems that the hansip who was in the woman's heart is no longer in this world, making the woman feel very sad about the hansip's departure,

The men who glanced at the woman seemed to be commenting on the fate of the woman who looked so unfortunate. Also as if to say "if she was with me, she wouldn't be as sad as she is now." These comments can be interpreted as such after looking at the word "pura-pura" in the second stanza. Where the activities of chewing ice and shoving lettuce leaves are activities that are deliberately done to cover up the thoughts of each of the men.

5) Metaphysical Layer

Every meeting has a farewell. That is what is depicted in the poems Nietzsche dan Perempuan Berhati Pos Ronda. However, life must go on, even in sorrow, the woman who lost her love continues to live. And the Hansip, who is already in another world, continues to look after his beloved woman.

This poem also reflects the life of our society, which still likes to

comment on the lives of others, feeling compassion in an inappropriate way. Instead of just seeing and feeling pity, we should be more concerned if there are people

who have the same fate as the woman. Don't just be a spectator, we should help her to be more enthusiastic about living her life again.

CONCLUSION

A poem can be examined from how the choice of words, each word and the emphasis of alliteration and assonance will make the atmosphere of the poem different. The euphony arrangement will make the atmosphere of the poem peaceful and happy, while the unmelodious arrangement or cacophony will make the poem a gloomy, unpleasant, chaotic, and even sickening impression. The poem "Nietzsche dan

Perempuan Berhati Pos Ronda" which has a sad and sad impression that tells the story of a widow with the twists and turns of her life in society. The poem is based on a female character, with all her roles in society. It reflects the social life of a society that still underestimates the woman herself. A widow is a mistake, an orphan is a mistake, and even being a wife is a mistake.

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