

## **CHAPTER I**

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **1.1 Background of the Study**

Literature is a part of linguistics. Literature divided to three part which is prose, drama, and poetry (Waluyo, 1991). Poetry is one of many kinds of written works that consider the language style (stylistic), aesthetic, and imaging element. Poetry is meaningful aesthetic works that have to mean, not just a works without meaning (Pradopo, 1995:3).

Poetry stimulates sensitivity in aesthetic and humanism feeling. Poetry takes the effort to bring back humanism values and wake up people about our status as a subject in life through aesthetic and moral value that contained within. From time to time, poetry always changes because of the evolution of sense and alteration of aesthetic concept. Undirected expression caused by three things, meaning distortion, changing of meaning, and the creation of meaning.

Poetry development in Indonesia started from about the middle age at nineteenth century (Damono, 2009). Until this day, poetry still developing and become one of the favorite readings for Indonesian people. According [lifestyle.bisnis.com/](http://lifestyle.bisnis.com/) Public Relations PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama Dionisius Wisnu stated that poetry that in the beginning just read by the certain community only, now

the readers mushrooming especially teenagers. Community quantity of poetry lover still increasing with many competition information of poetry writings on mass media. The writer Mikail Johani, cited by Alfi (2016), argued that poetry development in this day increasing because after the promotion in one of film and social media trend.. Mikail added, not only poetry lovers that mushrooming, the emerging of teenage poets or young people also become a good condition to the future of Indonesian poetry. Teenager poetry writing characteristics have many varieties, for example, teenager interactions, environment cares, life philosophy, death, and the most are about love or romantic poetry (Hatikat, 2006).

Romantic poetry is the poetry of the Romantic era, an artistic, literary, musical and intellectual movement that originated in Europe toward the end of the 18th century. That involved a reaction against prevailing Enlightenment ideas of the 18th century (Morner and Rausch, 1997) and lasted from 1800 to 1850, approximately (Brooklyn College, 2009) (Encyclopædia Britannica). One of famous romanticism poet in the world is Kahlil Gibran. Gibran was the poet with the third best selling after Shakespeare and Lao-Tzu (Acocella, 2008). Besides Kahlil Gibran writings that have romantic style, he also has mysticism style that convergence of several different influences: Christianity, Islam, and Judaism (Najjar, 2008).

Gibran is also a narrative poet, a kind of poetry that tells, relate a series of events. The kind of poet that has the ability to draw characters and setting briefly, to

engage attention and to shape a plot. It calls for all the skills of a poet besides (Kennedy & Gioia, 2016).

The poet that born in Bsharri (Freeth, 2015) in the Mount Lebanon Mutasarrifate, *Ottoman Empire* (north of modern-day Lebanon), began to write poetry at fifteen (1902). There is award after his name to honour his works “Spirit of Humanity”. In his life, he made many works: *Nubthah fi Fan Al-Musiqah* (*Music*, 1905), *Ara'is al-Muruj* (*Nymphs of the Valley*, also translated as *Spirit Brides and Brides of the Prairie*, 1906), *Al-Arwah al-Mutamarrida* (*Rebellious Spirits*, 1908), *Al-Ajniha al-Mutakassira* (*Broken Wings*, 1912), *Dam'a wa Ibtisama* (*A Tear and A Smile*, 1914), *Al-Mawakib* (*The Processions*, 1919), *Al-'Awāsif* (*The Tempests*, 1920), *Al-Bada'i' waal-Tara'if* (*The New and the Marvellous*, 1923), *The Madman* (1918), *Twenty Drawings* (1919), *The Forerunner* (1920), *Sand and Foam* (1926), *Kingdom of the Imagination* (1927), *Jesus, The Son of Man* (1928), *The Earth Gods* (1931). Among his famous works, “The Prophet” is one of them that become notable work – it has been translated into over 40 different languages (Bushrui, 1996) and has never been out of print (Amirani & Hegarty: 2012).

“The Prophet” book has been written at 1923. The book contains narrative poetry that tells about al-Mustafa’s saying, who is called *The Chosen One*, *The Beloved One*. Among the poems in that book, there are two poems that familiar to us all, that everyone goes through it, about family, about the first institution as a human being, about marriage and children. *Marriage* and *Children* are also the titles of

Kahlil Gibran's poems. Besides its familiarity, these poems indicated have a strong divine message that also delivers in it that usually there are some people consider about marriage and children are just about between human to human, the researcher wants to reveal its virtue content.

In other hands, if we have social media, we often found a quotation or whole Kahlil Gibran poems that being translated thoroughly or free translated by each person. The poems readers must also have the ability to understand the poetry, not just a glimpse reader or a glimpse writer. According to Maman S. Mahayana (2016), for the poets or who want to be a poet, poetry reader, and literature public, it is good to understand about poetry and have knowledge about it. There is some analysis of Kahlil Gibran's poems, like Knopf's "Madness and Solitude in Kahlil Gibran", Al-Khazraji's "Critical Reading of Gibran's World in The Prophet", Arafat's "An Analysis of Kahlil Gibran's Love to Selma Karamyin His Novel "The Broken Wings" ", Pantucek's "Analysis of the Parables of Gibran Khalil Gibran", Fahmi's "Universal Themes and Messages in Gibran's The Prophet" and Abhishek's "Song of the Rain Analysis by Khalil Gibran", but the result provided just discusses many topics as human doing – there is no God intervention; place God as a complimentary of life, or discuss "spirituality" but only through human limited perspective. Because of it, the researcher thinks it is needed to research the message in the poetry, especially the divine message, placing God as the first place, in two selected works of Kahlil Gibran in the book "The Prophet", *Marriage* and *Children*.

## **1.2 Research Question**

How is the divine message delivered in Khalil Gibran poems?

## **1.3 Purposes of the Study**

To know how the divine message is delivered in Khalil Gibran poems.

## **1.4 Scope of the Study**

The scope of the study is analyzing the divine message through figurative languages based on Kennedy and Gioia in two poetry of Khalil Gibran: “Marriage” and “Children” from *The Prophet* book.

## **1.5 Significance of the Study**

The significance of the study is to reveal what kind of figurative speech that he used in his poetry to deliver the divine message, so for the starter can learn the pattern to become influence poet that have beautiful words, that also able to deliver virtue message.