

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter present the background of the study, the problem of the study, the objective of the study, the significant of the study, the scope and the limitation of the study and the definition of key terms.

A. Background of the Study

Literature is the art of the works that can be in the forms of poetry, plays, short story, and novel. Those are interesting to read and to imagine the real situation that happens, even thoughts in fiction. It also offers the readers amount of knowledge, experience, and feeling in the form of story and exciting narrative that can be read uncritically simply because they escape the problems and responsibility of everyday that differs radically from our own life.

As a medium of art, literature contains the expression of thoughts spontaneous from the deep feelings of its creator. The expression contains ideas, views, feelings, and all human mental activities, which expressed in the form of beauty. Meanwhile, when viewed from potential, literature is composed throught reflection of experience, which has various forms of representation of life. Therefore, literature is a source of understanding about people, events, and diverse human life.

Literature is work of art that expresses existence of humanity with all its variations and twists imaginative and creative by using aesthetic language as the medium. Whether the genre of poem, fiction, or drama with all his creativity, taste and intention. Writers express ideas about the nature of life felt, lived experienced, and thought literary works as imaginative medium of expression. Beauty in a literary work cannot be separated from the use of language art or word art contained in the literary work. The art of words in the form of beautiful words that emerge from the contemplation and imagination of writers, which is an expression of the soul of the writer. The success of a writer cannot be separated from the diction and style of language he used when making poem that makes the poem memorable and alive in the hearts of its readers.

Stylistic is an important and interesting thing in a written work, the use of stylistic has a very important influence in a literary work. Every writer has different writing style when writing down every idea in the work, each writing produced will have different style of language according to the writing style of the author. This shows that character of each author can affect the literary works he produces.

Stylistics is knowledge of the soulful word. The word soul is the word used in creating a literature that contains the feelings of the author. Stylistic tasks is to describe the effect of using word order in sentences to the reader. The arrangement of words in a sentence causes the sentence style, In addition to the determination of the choice of words, it plays an important role in literary creation. In conclusion, stylistics is the science of language style.

Maulana Jalaluddin Rumi Muhammad Hasin al-Kattabi al-Bakhri, or most commonly known as Rumi, was born in Wakhsh, a village on the Vakhsh River in present-day Tajikistan, or in the city of Balkh, in present-day Afghanistan (1207- 1273). Rumi is an influential sufi figure of his era, he is the number one teacher of the Mevlevi or Maulawiah tariqat, which is a tariqat centered in Turkey and growing in the surrounding area. In addition, he is also a poet. His poems were widely known and popular in his era until now (Lewis, 2000). His father was still a descendant of Abu Bakr, named Bahauddin Walad. His mother is from the *Khwarazm* royal family. Rumi's father was a pious scholar, a forward looking mystic, a famous teacher in *Balkh*.

Rumi's book called *al-Matsnawi al-Maknawi* is considered one of the best poems in the Persian language. This writing is one of the most influential works in the world of Sufism, and is often referred to as the *Qur'an in Persian*. His poems is written using a beautiful wording and has hidden meaning in every word.

Rumi's poem has its own characteristics compared to other Sufi poems. In his poem, Rumi conveys that understanding of the world can only be achieved by using the heart as well as love and affection. Rumi also said that the true purpose of life is only God and there is no one like Him. Rumi's famous

collection of poems called *al-Matsnawi al-Maknawi* is said to be a revolution against the science of kalam which has lost in vigor and strength. That is the reason for the writer intends to conduct a research on analysis poems entitling “**Stylistic Analysis In The Sufi Poems By Maulana Jalaluddin Rumi.**”

B. Statement of the Problem

Based on the background of the research, the research formulates the problems as follows:

1. What are the figurative languages are found in *Maulana Jalaluddin Rumi* poems?
2. What are the possible meanings of figurative languages used in *Maulana Jalaluddin Rumi* poems?

C. Objectives of Study

The objectives of the study that will be discussed in this thesis are:

1. To find out the figurative languages in *Maulana Jalaluddin Rumi* poems
2. To describe the possible meanings of figurative language used in *Maulana Jalaluddin Rumi* poems

D. Scope and Limitation

In order to make this research focused, the research made scope and limitation to this research. This point is important to make the researcher clear and will not had difficulties to do this research. This research focused on 3 poems by *Jalaluddin Rumi*, entitled “*Did I not Say to You*” ; “*I Close my Eyes to Creation*” ; and “*Rise, Lover*”. This research limited to the language style in the form of figurative language and diction contained in poem.

E. Significance of the Study

The result of the research bring advantages for the reader of this thesis to obtain more experience in language style especially in figure of speech. The reseacher hopes that the results of this research will be useful in some way, they are:

The researcher hopes that the research will be useful for the readers and could give contribution to the larger body of knowledge especially in figure of speech in a poem.

The researcher hopes that the research will be useful especially for university students who want to know more about figure of speech in a poem and we hope this research could improve the reader's knowledge of understanding the figure of speech and diction contained in poems by Jalaluddin Rumi.

This research is hopes to be able to be used as a references and to give information for another reseacher when they do the same research in other literature study.

F. Definition of the Key Terms

Definition of key terms is very important in this thesis. It aims to avoid misunderstanding and misinterpretation. The terms are necessary be defined are as follow:

1. Literature

Literature is a work created from the thoughts and reflections of the author, literature also arises from the results of studies that have been carried out by the author for some time. Literature is not only a written work, literature can also be in the form of sound recordings, phonograph records, films, recordings, and other objects that can provide useful information. Literature refers to any kind of composition in prose or versa which has for it purpose not the communication of fact but the telling of the strory or the giving of pleasure through some use of the inventive imagination in the employment of words. Literature is the human activity that takes the fullest and most precise account of variousness possibility, complexity, and difficulty.

2. Poem

Poem is a branch of literature that contains expressions of the author's feelings and thoughts which are arranged using aesthetic words and deep meanings so that they can touch the hearts and feelings of the readers. A poem

usually describes something that he has experienced and about the feelings that are in his heart so that usually writers use words that have a very deep meaning. Poem is a branch of literature that uses words as a medium of delivery to produce illusions and imagination, just like painting that uses lines and colors to describe the artist's ideas.

3. Stylistic

Stylistics is the study of the style of language in a literary work. Stylistics is a combination of literature and linguistics. Stylistics can help someone to understand and capture the meaning of a literary work which usually has a deep and difficult language to understand. The study of stylistics is based on the form of expression, the form of figurative language and sound aspect. However, the term stylistics is generally known as the study of internal language use literature work. The reason for using language in literary works is because language is capable of present a wealth of meaning, able to give rise to endless mysteries, capable of creates an emotive effect for the reader or listener, a certain image and atmosphere.

4. Maulana Jalaluddin Rumi

Maulana Jalaluddin Rumi Muhammad Hasin al-Kattabi al-Bakhri, or most commonly known as Rumi, was born in Wakhsh, a village on the Vakhsh River in present-day Tajikistan, or in the city of Balkh, in present-day Afghanistan (1207- 1273). Rumi is an influential sufi figure of his era, he is the number one teacher of the Mevlevi or Maulawiah tariqat, which is a tariqat centered in Turkey and growing in the surrounding area. Rumi is a famous Sufi poem from Persia. Rumi's poems have been enjoyed and studied by many people since the 13th century, since ancient times people in Iran, Tarjik, Turks, Greeks, Muslims in Central Asia, and India subcontinent have become connoisseurs Rumi poems. At this time, the poems of Jalaluddin Rumi have been translated into various language and enjoyed by various people in all parts of world. Rumi also holds the title as one of "the most popular poems" and "the best selling poem" in United States. Jalaluddin Rumi wrote his works in Persian, but sometimes he also wrote in Arabic, Turkish, and Greek. He has

written thousands of stanzas of poetry. The most famous of his works is the Kitab *Al-Maknawi Al-Matsnawi*, what the poets call the Quran in Persia.

