



**THE STUDY OF FEMINISM AND CULTURE IN THE POETRY "HOPE" BY
 EMILY DICKINSON AND POETRY "ULAT" BY OKA RUSMINI**

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ABSTRACT

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The domination of men over women has influenced literature. The different visions of male and female writers have a counter power to each other which eventually raises the issue of gender. The fictional nature of literary texts produced by authors is influenced by their cultural circumstances. In current developments, some people still assume that feminism is a movement of women's rebellion against men. Feminism is considered as an attempt by women to rebel against what is called the nature or nature of women against existing social institutions or household institutions, such as marriage and so on. Feminism has an ideology that applies feminism to empower women. Women as God's creatures have the same dignity as men and want to get fair treatment. This study aims to examine literary works of poetry that carry the flow of feminism by using feminist analysis theory. The analysis is carried out not only to examine the context in the lyrics of the poem but also the cultural background of the author, so that it can be concluded whether culture can influence the style of language in literary works.

Keywords

:

Poetry; literary works of feminism; the study of feminism; sociocultural context.

ABSTRAK

Kata Kunci

:

puisi; karya sastra feminisme, kajian feminisme; konteks sosiobudaya.

Dominasi laki-laki terhadap wanita telah mempengaruhi sastra. Perbedaan visi penulis laki-laki dan wanita memiliki daya kontra satu sama lain yang akhirnya menimbulkan persoalan gender. Seberapa jauh kodrat fiksional teks-teks sastra yang dihasilkan pengarang dipengaruhi keadaan budaya mereka. Pada perkembangan saat ini, sebagian masyarakat masih berasumsi feminisme adalah gerakan pemberontakan kaum perempuan terhadap kaum laki laki. Feminisme dianggap sebagai usaha pemberontakan kaum perempuan untuk mengingkari apa yang disebut sebagai kodrat atau fitrah perempuan melawan pranata sosial yang ada atau institusi rumah tangga, seperti perkawinan dan lain sebagainya. Kaum feminisme memiliki suatu ideologi yang menerapkan paham feminisme untuk memberdayakan wanita. Wanita sebagai sesama makhluk Tuhan yang mempunyai martabat yang sama dengan laki-laki dan ingin mendapat perlakuan yang adil. Penelitian ini bertujuan ingin mengkaji karya sastra puisi yang mengusung aliran feminisme dengan menggunakan teori analisis feminisme. Analisis yang dilakukan bukan hanya menelaah konteks dalam lirik puisi tapi juga latar belakang budaya pengarangnya, sehingga dapat ditarik kesimpulan apakah budaya dapat mempengaruhi gaya bahasa dalam karya sastra.



INTRODUCTION

Literary works develop society in various forms following the development of mankind. The more developed human culture and knowledge, the more developed the literary works and the types produced became diverse and unique in every region around the world. In general, the types of literary works that are in great demand and engaged in by writers are prose, drama and poetry. Each of them has a unique strength that eventually becomes characteristics of the author. A literary work is required to have a very high value of creativity to win the hearts of people who are getting smarter in making choices. Society also plays a role in determining the direction of the literary work.

According to (Sari, 2018: 1) literary works consist of various forms, such as folklore, drama, and plays and others including poetry. Poetry is a composition in the form of words that are beautified with meaning in them. Writing poetry should follow the aspects of its creation. There is a characteristic of the arrangement that is bound by rhymes, rhythms, lines, stanzas and packaged more densely than other literary works. The choice of language is also important because it can be an additional value in the process of making poetry. Poet is a term for someone who composes or creates poetry. In Indonesia, a poet is dominated by male writers, but in the period 1919-1940 there began to be female poets, especially in the North Sumatera.

Previously, the poems written by women were only developed in the general media, then at that time a special

women's newspaper was established and up to 106 works were published. At that time, poems written by women were often themed about feminism, namely how the role of a woman in the surrounding community, family, and in the world of education. The issue of gender inequality often afflicts women and this is also felt by Indonesian women. Indonesian women at this time have to live in a dilemmatic position, especially women who have careers. A woman who is solely positioned on domestic and reproductive roles greatly hinders their progress in the world of public and production. Like being an engineering culture and tradition that creates certain labeling or stereotypes on women who have been deeply rooted in society. Culture and tradition play a very important role in shaping the stereotypes that make women dependent on men quite large. To change the position of the role of women in social interaction, the concept of gender was born in order to reconstruct the relationship between men and women universally to open up equal opportunities to cultivate various fields of life without being influenced by gender differences, men and women (Rokhmansyah, 2016).

According to (Budianta, 2012: 199) to be able to understand the approach of feminism in literature, it is important for us to understand feminism as a movement. This is based on the understanding that feminism as an approach in literary works departs from feminism as a movement. The feminist approach that developed in the field of literature, especially in America and Britain, cannot be separated from the women's movement that developed in both countries. The feminist approach in the field of literature has multi aspects



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it consists of contributions from thinkers from different cultural and national backgrounds, so that they have different colors. Feminist approach not only pays attention to women's problems but also women's resistance to men. Such erroneous assumptions can be avoided by using the term gender which refers to the social construction of both men and women.

Humm (2007) states in Wiyatmi (2012) that literary works have a strong allure to gender issues. Gender is the distinction between women and men in roles, functions, rights, behaviors that are shaped by local social and cultural provisions. In classical Javanese literature, women are depicted as objects of a sweet image covered with a sexual rush. Many writers portray a woman as a gentle, beautiful, charming and devoted figure. According to Wellek (2019), the concept that is difficult to eliminate is the hegemony of men over women. There are many literary works that depict male dominance is always stronger. Male figures continue to be the authority, thus assuming that women are dreams. Women become second sex, subordinated second class group. On that basis, literary researchers are challenged to explore further the construction of gender in literature from time to time.

Researchers need to explain how the colonization of women by men in various literary genres. Feminism is an ideology that departs from an awareness of an oppression and extortion of women in society at work or in the context of society. It is this gender inequality that feminist ideology is demanding.

Feminists recognize that the feminist movement is a movement rooted in women's consciousness, which aims to fight for the equality and dignity

of women with men, as well as the freedom to control their bodies and lives. The desire of women from the upper, middle and lower classes who meet awareness does not get things like men try to free from racism, stereotypes, hegemony, domination and violence. The signs and attitudes of feminism can be found in various literary works, including poetry. Perrine (2018) states, "Poetry is the most condensed and concentrated form of literature, saying most in the fewest number of words". This means that poetry is considered to have special features in its form and deep meaning.

The series of short and dense words composed of lyrics are able to carry the meaning, thoughts and messages that the author wants to convey. Poetry is a work that is formed on the composition of meaningful words made by the poet as a result of appreciation or a person's reflection on life through language as a medium of expression. Lewis in Pradopo (2009) said that poets want to express their feelings and thoughts as precisely as they are experienced in their hearts. For this reason, the most appropriate word must be chosen, "the selection of words in a poem is called its diction. Because poetry is compressed and intense, and because it communicates in many ways at once, the poet chooses his appropriate to his purpose in a given poem, and since the whole range of human activities, ideas, and emotions is now within the province of poetry, the entire vocabulary of the language may be shifted for the right words" (the choice of words in poetry is called diction. Because poetry is condensed and intense, and because it communicates in many ways at once, the poet chooses diction that suits his



purpose in making poetry, and because the whole range of human activities, ideas and emotions is now within the realm of poetry, the entire vocabulary of the language can be filtered for the right words).

The aesthetic value in poetry is maintained even though it is present in a short form, even if a poet is freed in choosing beautiful and unique words but still carrying deep thoughts and reflections about human life. The purpose of this study is to analyze the feminist poetry entitled "HOPE" by Emily Dickinson and the poem "ULAT" by Oka Rusmini using feminist analysis theory.

THEORITICAL REVIEW

Poetry

Poetry literature is a form of work that expresses thoughts and feelings the poet's feelings imaginatively and contemplatively. Poetry represents thoughts and the author's feelings expressed through the power of language are formed the author's physical and mental structure through certain language. That's the power of language which can mediate communication between the poet as a writer and poetry reader. Again, the nature of the language of poetry does tend to be symbolic with certain symbols so that this makes poetry have a sense of sensation is different from other literary works such as short stories and novels.

According to Suharianto (2019:10) poetry is a series of words that express thoughts, the poet's ideas, and feelings are compiled with good and beautiful through writing so that readers are able to understand and enjoy what the poet expresses in his poetry. Poetry is an

overflow of feelings which is imaginative. Rhymes created for read, understood, and enjoyed by the reader and fans. Through rhyme, poet conveys the values of life contemplated, such as religious values, socio-cultural, political, economic, and values other. In terms of structure, the poems now these seem to be no longer bound by the old rules. Poems of the past tied to the structure of lines, stanzas, rhythms, rhyme, and so on. However, at the time, the development of the literary world has released poetry from the confines of these rules. Poetry has a complex structure.

Enkvist (in Junus, 2010:49) provide some understanding of style, seen from three points of view different. First, from the author's point of view, that is the basis of the active composition used by the author to enter and dissect internal form of the subject he told. Second, style is seen as a characteristic text, which can be seen by studying text. Third, the notion of style is connected with the public's impression.

To understand it, it is necessary to analyze Pay attention to the elements that are strung together completely and coherently. Understanding rhymes through analytical work intends to capture and give meaning to the rhyme text because the rhyme is a meaningful structure. Rhyme is a literary works with a sign system that meaning by using language as the medium. Very interesting and necessary thing get the attention of literary researchers, especially rhyme is language. Success a poem depends on the skill of the poet using words, by playing and put beautiful words. Rhyme becomes more meaningful when the words beautiful, so as to bring the reader to reach great



value in understanding it. In general, rhymes use figurative language and figure of speech (figurative language) for achieve the aesthetic aspect. Language style is different from figure of speech. Language style is how to express thoughts through language specifically showing the soul and the personality of the writer, while the figure of speech is the use of language imaginative, that is, by comparing a thing with other things in achieving effect which is desired. So, figure of speech is a style who deliberately utilizes narrative by using figurative language.

Feminist Literary Works

Literary work is a reflection, picture or reflection of people's lives. Through literary works, authors try to express the ups and downs of people's lives that they feel. It is full of meaning that must be explored through in-depth research (Endraswara 2013:8). Literary work is a process of embodiment of the world of imagination that gives a certain meaning to the reader. Literary works are able to invite readers to imagine according to the context they are reading. Literary works help humans in understanding life and educate humans to act wisely in addressing various problems in society. Therefore, literary works are considered to be able to make humans wiser, become human beings that 'humanize' humans (Nurgiyantoro, 2010:40).

An author when presenting a literary work, he will choose a diction that is able to give meaning, both connotative and denotative meanings. A literary work will be powerless, if it does not have an artistic element. So the essence of literature is beauty. Literary

works are also a picture of someone's invention and produce a life that colors the attitudes, backgrounds, and beliefs of the author. The domination of men over women has influenced the condition of literature.

Literary values and conventions are often dominated by power of men so that women are always in a position to fight continuously towards gender equality. Male writers often regard women as attractive fantasy objects, on the one hand seeming to glorify a woman but on the other hand cornering women in a weak position. According to Showalter (1988) there are phases of the tradition of writing literature by women, namely: female writers often imitate and live up to the aesthetic standards of men who want women to remain in a respectable position. The main background of such literary works is the household and social environment. The next phase is a woman writer who is radical, who feels entitled to express her soul in many ways so that the themes raised are diverse and so complex. The last phase is women's writing which follows the previous pattern and combines it with the current condition. Her work depicts things that are more transparent and aware that he is not just a homebody but has the emancipation to freely express her self.

Feminism Study

Feminism departs from an awareness which then turns into a movement for change. These changes aim to change the unequal and gender biased structures, systems, values and ideologies. The feminist struggle ideologically wants to change the patriarchal perspective and mindset,



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which is determined and benefits men. The aim of the movement is to strive for gender equality, namely a fair and equal relationship between men and women. Social and cultural construction makes gender relations tend to favor and benefit men. In the context of justice and gender equality, the struggle for feminism was born and developed. The problems faced by feminists are chronic because the co-optation and subordination of women have been going on since humans were created. In addition, feminists also face a dilemma because the relationship between the oppressor and the oppressed in certain contexts has been constructed and socialized socially and culturally so that it is often considered as an essential and natural thing. Relationships between genders are also symbiotic because basically men and women need and complement each other.

Feminism according to Bhasin and Khan in Wiyatmi (2012) is an awareness of systematic injustice for women in various sectors of life, as well as conscious actions by women and men to change this situation. A woman is described as a figure full of patience balanced with toughness, enthusiasm, and as a hard worker seen in the phenomenon when women enter the world of work. This phenomenon has led to the birth of the feminist movement. Culturally, the concept of feminism states that men and women are equal in position, only their natures are different so that the areas of activity and responsibilities are different. So that the people's movement emerged feminism to prove that economic activity is closely related to the role and position of women in the household or family. A woman can not only work at home to serve her family but also can take a role in

people's lives even in a wider scope, both global and international. The demand for justice for equal rights in social life is inevitable. The definition of feminism can change due to the understanding or views of feminists which are based on historical and cultural realities, as well as the level of awareness of perceptions and behaviors. Even among women themselves there are differences of opinion and debates about feminist thinking based on reasons (eg cultural roots) of patriarchy and male domination, and until the final resolution of women's struggles for environmental non-exploitation, class, background, race, and gender freedom.

According to Yoder (Sugihastuti, 2015) feminism is like a puzzle assembled from soft fabrics. This metaphor presupposes that feminism is a study that is deeply rooted in the establishment of reading literature as a woman. This understanding of feminism concerns the relationship of the life forces between women and men in the literary communication system. The advantages of feminism are that it has a high fighting spirit and never gives up, is very sensitive to injustice, and the group has a strong unity and is very loyal. While the drawback is that it seems selfish because it only looks at something by describing in justice. In its development, it tends to look down on men and is often in conflict with many religions. Feminist literary researchers still view women from men's discourses. If there is critical research on feminism, it turns out that it gives more attention to glorifying women. This is something that must be realized because from the beginning the literature reviewers were mostly done by men. It is as if women are only used as objects in literary works



without the right to criticize and even avoid the writers' depiction of a woman who is almost always portrayed with stereotypes as a mother, who is spoiled, a prostitute, and so on (Djajanegara, 2000: 19).

The study of literary feminism still pays attention to gender issues, namely not only talking about the image of women but also how capable men are in dealing with these gender attacks. The analysis of feminism studies seeks to reveal aspects of women's oppression over men. A woman politically affected by patriarchy, thus putting herself in an inferior position. The stereotype that women are only male companions will be the focus of feminism studies. With this treatment, do women accept it consciously or do they feel angry about gender injustice.

Sociocultural Context

Philosophically, cultural values in the nature of human life are an integral part of the essential potentials that exist in humans. The existence of differences in views about the nature of life, will produce a variety of different behaviors in responding to it. Literary works cannot be fully understood if they are separated from the environment or culture that produced them. Every literary work is the result of a complex interplay of social and cultural factors, and the work itself is a complex cultural object. The ideas that exist in literary works are as important as the form and technique of writing, even those ideas that affect the form and technique of writing a literary work. Literary work is a moral experiment that is not only in accordance with a certain code or system

of behavior but also presents the story of life with all the conflicts and evaluative responses. Literary works like this will last a long time.

The sociocultural approach can be used in researching a literary work. To examine aspects of literature as a reflection of socio-culture and to study the mutual influence between socio-cultures on literary works. The concept of sociocultural influence in studying a literary work is described by Madame de Stael (Laurenson and Swingewood, 1971-26) that there is a relationship between climate, geography, and social institutions. All three of them will form human character in a jumbled manner into literary texts. For example, the novel form will develop when the society where the status of the woman is rather high. This means that there is a struggle for the advancement of women in literature, which is known as the gender approach and is included in the study of feminism. An approach that reveals literary aspects with reflections on sociocultural documents implies that literary works store important things for the life of a writer. This approach is only partial, meaning that it simply reveals the problem of the ability of literary works to record the socio-cultural conditions of a particular society. So this approach does not pay attention to the structure of the text, but only fragments of stories related to socio-culture.

Evaluation of women in culture has been widely studied in other studies. One of them is a study on caste differences which are viewed from a feminist point of view capable of dwarfing women and even killing their freedom as humans with the title "Sexuality of Balinese Women in Caste Hegemony: A Study of Feminist Literary



Criticism in Two Novels by Oka Rusmini" (in Darmayanti, 2014). In the study, it is explained that caste conflicts are still thick in the Bali area with traditions and culture that are not far related to the position of women in all aspects.

One of them is that Balinese women are rarely given the right to make their own decisions in carrying out their lives so that in Bali there is still a very strong tradition that is not far from the rules to free the community to express and express opinions, especially for a woman. The existence of women is very influential on the development of culture in an area that raises a lot of criticism so that there is a special study on the position of a woman. From this, there are many attitudes and struggles of women in the traditions of an area that make them the subject of participation in building social feelings and attitudes in culture. However, the discussion in this study is not only focused on the point of view of women who seek their existence in culture but also discusses and correlates that women's struggles in culture are not only in the act of obeying customs but are broader than that, namely the struggle to face challenges in life and how women can play a role in influencing the surrounding environment.

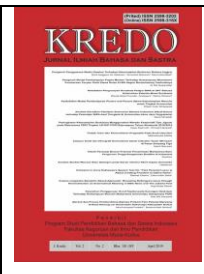
Sugihastuti and Suharto (2015) argue that feminist literary criticism can be interpreted as a tool to unite the stance that a woman can read as a woman, compose as a woman, and interpret literary works as a woman. Furthermore, feminist literary criticism is considered as a literary criticism that views the existence of gender differences that have a lot to do with culture, literature, and human life. In feminist

literary criticism, it is generally observed that the writer's attitude may be sarcastic or ironic, comical or ridiculing, criticizing or supporting, optimistic or pessimistic. The tone and atmosphere of the story are generally able to express the author's intention in presenting a character that feminists will oppose or support. To find out the author's views and attitudes, researchers should pay attention to the background because the place and time of writing a literary work greatly affects the stance and attitude of a writer (Rokhmansyah, 2016).

METHODE

The method used in this research is descriptive. Descriptive method is a method that reveals, describes, describes, describes, and describes the object of research. The form of this research is qualitative. Literary research is more appropriate to use qualitative research because literature is a form of creative work whose shape is constantly changing and not fixed which must be given interpretation.

Moleong (2016), states that qualitative research is more concerned with the process than the results. This is because the relationship between the parts being studied will be much clearer when observed in the process. Showelter (1998) asserts that in the analysis of literary feminism it is necessary to explore further about (1) the essential differences between the language of male and female writers, these differences will be influenced by cultural contexts that are destined to be different. The style of language between women and men also affects and needs the attention of researchers. (2) how far is the cultural influence attached to women



and men in a literary creation. Whether men tend to want to maintain a culture that hegemonizes women, and on the other hand, women only act submissively, is a very meaningful picture in feminist analysis.

In analyzing literary feminism literature, the following matters are examined:

1. Revealing the works of women writers past and present to make clear the image of women who feel pressured by tradition. The dominance of patriarchal culture must be clearly revealed in the analysis,
2. Reveal various stresses on female characters in works written by male authors,
3. Revealing the ideologies of female and male authors, how they see themselves in real life,
4. Studying from the gynocritic aspect, namely understanding how the creative process of feminists is. Whether female writers are distinctive in style and expression or not,
5. Reveal aspects of feminist psychoanalysis, namely why women, both characters and authors, prefer things that are subtle, full of love, and so on.

To examine literary works from the aspect of feminism, researchers need to understand the background of the author's life and read the text as a woman so that it will be more democratic and not in favor of women or men. From here, the researcher will find diegesis, which is all the events that are narrated, and mimesis, namely things that are demonstrated and shown. Both diegesis and mimesis are sequences of

literary texts that can be understood by the reader.

DISCUSSION

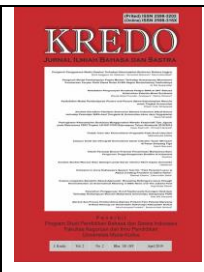
The first poem to be discussed is entitled HOPE, one of the poems by Emily Dickinson, a poet from the state of Massachusetts, United States, who was born on December 30, 1830 and died on May 15, 1886. During her life Emily has created 1800 famous poems that are so popular in the past to the present day. Emily Dickinson is an American romantic-era poet who productively pours all thoughts, feelings and experiences through her poetry and not infrequently also uses elements of figurative language in each of her poems. In presenting the elements of figurative language in each of her poems, Emily Dickinson does it in various ways.

Emily Dickinson not only displays one element of figurative language, but the element of personification of figurative language is more dominant in each of her poems. The ability possessed by Emily Dickinson can be seen from the way the language is presented the figures of speech which he displays in various ways. Thus the figurative language presented. This will create a different atmosphere between one poem and another so that his poetry is more poetic.

HOPE

Hope is the thing with feathers
That perches in the soul,
And sings the tune—without
the words,
And never stops at all,

And sweetest in the gale is heard



And sore must be the storm
That could abash the little bird
That kept so many warm.

I've heard it in the chilliest land,
And on the strangest sea;
Yet, never, in extremity,
It asked a crumb of me.

This poem uses metaphor to explain its message. Hope is likened to a bird. It is also possible that the choice of this theme was influenced by the life of the author. Emily rarely left the house, and rarely saw other people. Only a few people visited his house. Even so, he still corresponds to maintain his social relations. Similar to the female emancipation figure in Indonesia, Kartini, although Emily herself was born in 1830. It is more than a hundred years apart from Kartini's life. Just like Kartini who spread hope for her people, Emily also did the same thing.

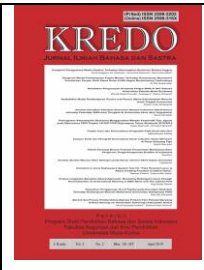
The position, role and social demands given to women cause a woman to be faced with many limitations. For Emily in her poem in the first stanza, women and their hopes are like birds (hope is the thing with feathers), perches on the soul (that perches in the soul), then sings and never stops (and sings the tune—without the words, and never stops at all). Although it looks "small" but women are lively figures who can do many things in life.

The view of society that tends to demand women to be static and does not seek much change for themselves, especially changes in their environment, is a construction of thinking that displays a picture of the conditions needed for more stable domination, that is, if the dominated party does not think critically and dynamically. Emily disagreed with the construction of thinking like that.

This is expressed in the second stanza. And even in the fierce wind (and sweetest in the gale is heard), and the fierce storm (and sore must be the storm) the little bird will continue to sing (that could abash the little bird) and always spread warmth (that kept so many warm).

Remain on the throne in the soul, and continue to speak in the softness of effort. Here it reflects that women want to be seen as reliable figures because of their roles and functions, not only useful for themselves but also having an influence in changing lives in the surrounding environment. There is a tendency to discriminate in the field of work against women on the grounds of their biological limitations which are considered to reduce productivity. A capitalistic economy that sees women's labor as a mere means of production without considering that women socially play an important role that can determine the survival of a community, even essentially human existence as a living being.

The neglect of the role of women in the regeneration process in order to maintain the continuity of the existence of the human species is ignored in the patriarchal view. In the last stanza Emily conveys a message of the power of a woman. Even if it's on the frozen land (I've heard it in the chilliest land) or on the strangest sea (and on the strangest sea), the bird will never experience the worst conditions (yet, never, in extremity) and will not ask for help. no matter how small (it asked a crumb of me). Lyrics after lyrics describe that a woman can also be a strong figure who can overcome her life's difficulties, struggling with all her might in facing every obstacle in her life.



From her poetry, Emily can capture the message that Emily wants to convey that women who are often described as small, delicate figures that are easily fragile but actually have extraordinary resilience in living life. A woman is able to overcome any difficulty of any severity without having to beg for help from anyone. The subordination of women and the understanding of thinking which states that a woman belongs to men who are under the authority of men, this clearly shows the dominance of men and gender inequality in the patriarchal structure of society. In a social structure like this, women are not given the opportunity to develop optimally and on an equal footing with men because such conditions allow the subordination to continue and the dominance of men over women to be maintained. Emily wants to encourage her people to become strong and not easily fragile women who can be useful and even affect their environment.

The second poem is entitled ULAT by Oka Rusmini as a literary figure that carries the flow of feminism. Born in Jakarta of July 11, 1967 and she is living in Bali. As with the patriarchal cultural hegemony of world thinking, patriarchal culture also colors customs culture in Bali, as conveyed by Holleman and Koentharaningrat in Sudarta, that Balinese culture is synonymous with the kinship system patrilineal (Sudarta, 2006). This is of course very contradictory to the view of Hinduism as a teaching which is believed to be the truth dominantly by the community Bali, which in its teachings really glorifies women, even women are considered as "sakti" (have mystical powers) for men.

The view in Hinduism that glorifies women is very contradictory to

the traditions and customary law in Bali. Where in Balinese tradition and customary law has not reflects gender equality. This can be seen in the position of men and women in marriage, inheritance and also its role in social life in public. In the social life of the Balinese people and also in role in society, Balinese men have privileged positions and roles. This can seen in making important decisions in society only men have the right to decide while women only accept what men decide. How tough a woman struggles against her bitter life is implied in the following poem.

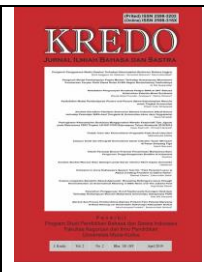
ULAT

*Sebuah pintu kubuka dengan darah
impian-impian pecah di genggam tangan
berharap sepotong daging
menambal lubang yang rajin dicangkul
seorang perempuan yang pernah
memintaku jadi anaknya.
sebuah pintu kubuka dengan luka
"jangan mendekat, bara ditanganku
akan membakarmu"
tapi aku tak punya sungai tidak juga laut.
sajak kau muntahkan untuk seorang
perempuan.
sebuah pintu kututup.ata lelaki itu datang
padaku.
Berpuluh-puluh tahun dia sembunyikan
rahasia kami
"kau miliki permainan itu.
jangan mendekat. Perahu layar.
Laut yang kuuntai.
Huruf-huruf yang kusebar dipejam matamu"
Sebuah jendela kubuka
(penuh belatung. Bangkai manusia.
sepotong kepala anjing. lendir perempuan)*

The poem is divided into stanzas that describe the same event or thing,



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Republik Indonesia
Nomor: 23/E/KPT/2019. 08 Agustus 2019
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experienced or done by men and women, but perceived differently.

From the lyrics that Oka Rusmini pours into the stanzas of her poetry, there is a picture of the suffering of a woman who lives her life full of hard struggles (*sebuah pintu kubuka dengan darah, impian-impian pecah di genggam tangan, berharap sepotong daging, menambal lubang yang rajin dicangkul*).

The woman story of her life who lives a dark life (*sebuah jendela kubuka. Penuh belatung, bangkai manusia, sepotong kepala anjing, lendir perempuan*), so that it grows into a strong figure (*sebuah pintu kututup*) who want to live their life well (*jangan mendekat. Perahu layar. Laut yang kuuntai. Huruf-huruf yang kusebar dipejam matamu*). From the poem, we can capture the message of the image of a woman who still has to deal with gender inequality. Hierarchical society culture still places women in the second position while the top place is occupied by men. This illustrates that women are still marginalized. The role of women is not only as the main character who must be under men but has the same rights without involving gender. There are still many people who hold tightly to the patriarchal culture, resulting in gender biased decisions and attitudes that affect women's struggle to achieve an equal position. Men still feel they have the right to live independently after what they have done has hurt a woman's life. Forgetting his mistakes and responsibilities and letting the woman he hurt struggle alone against all the difficulties.

Oka Rusmini inspires the fighting spirit of the women who are hurt to be able to face reality and continue the struggle of

life by opening a new page in the hope of having a better life.

CONCLUSION

Literary works are a reflection or reflection of people's lives. Through his work, a writer or literary author tries to express the ups and downs of people's lives that they feel. In a literary work there is a meaning that must be explored through in-depth research as well. In addition, literary works are also one type of community cultivation which is expressed in language, both spoken and written, which contains beauty. Literary works are created by authors to be enjoyed, understood, internalized, and utilized by the community.

Literary works that carry the flow of feminism have material differences in assembling the text in which an ideology is reflected that influences the author's style. In Emily Dickinson's poem, the figure of a tough woman is compared to a tiny bird. A slick metaphorical style, influenced by Emily's background, she spends her life unmarried. Women are gentle, warm and playful creatures at the same time tough. Has a strong fighting spirit that is able to give enthusiasm and warmth to the people around his life. Meanwhile, the poem by Oka Rusmini describes the suffering, bitterness and struggle of a woman's life which is expressed in the style of sarcasm. The figure of a woman who dares to close the past who is dark and ready to take a new, better life. Oka Rusmini's poetry, through a structure that is deliberately contrasted through the arrangement of lines and the form of presentation in simple language,



becomes a means to understand gender issues that exist in our lives.

The exposure to reality and the impressions given in this poem, with the technique/model of deconstructive thinking can lead the reader to see and think about the ideal form that should be applied in gender relations. With the deconstructive method, we will be able to find a more just form of relationship by reversing an unfair situation. Feminist

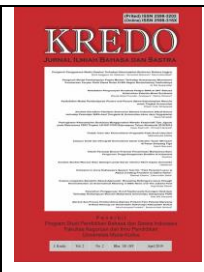
literary works will automatically move to emancipation. The final activity of a feminist struggle is equality, where women are no longer objects. From the results of analyzing the two poems by female poets who carry the flow of feminism, we can conclude that there is a close relationship between the use of language style in literary works with the cultural background of the author.

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