

Imagery and Meaning in Children's Poetry

Anthology *Letters from the Ocean*

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Abstract

Children's poetry is an interesting form of literary work containing abstractions of words that have a child's point of view in which they contain experiences reflecting on the reality of life in the form of poetry. This study aims to describe the imagery and meaning contained in the Anthology of Children's Poetry Letters from the Ocean. The method used in this study is descriptive qualitative. Data collection is carried out by listening, reading, and recording techniques. Data grouping is carried out using reduction stages. The results obtained from this study were the discovery of visual imagery, auditory imagery, taste imagery, tactile imagery, and motion imagery. The meaning contained in the poetry anthology is described by a sense of pleasure, gratitude, and the depiction of a happy heart.

Keywords: imagery, hermeneutics, anthology of children's poems.

1. Introduction

Poetry is one form of literary work that has a long history in human civilization. In the development of the times, poetry has become a witness or all forms of handwriting or human oral pronunciation of various types, such as praise, mantras, and humming the words sung. In the development of modern literature, poetry has become an abstraction of words written by humans to express the results of self-reflection on the reality of life.

In its classification, poetry has various forms and types that surround it. These types or forms such as ballad poems, religious poems, pamphlet poems, and mantra poems, and other types of poems that can be found in every existing poet's work. In addition to these types and forms, there are also forms of poetry that are influenced by the author and the intended purpose of the author, namely children's poetry. The influence of the author is intended as a writer in this category is the child as a poetry writer. While the intended purpose of this author is intended as a poet (not a category of children) who writes poems to be addressed to children.

The term children's poetry is sulking to children's literature. In short, children's literature is an imaginative depiction of children's lives into the form of children's language structures (Ginting, 2021). More fully, children's literature is a literary work that places the child's point of view as the center of storytelling. Stories or those in children's literature tell about life metaphors that are within the reach of children that involve aspects of emotions, feelings, thoughts, sensory nerves, and moral experiences with simple and impressive language packaging that aims to attract interest from these children (Huck & et, 1987; Lukens, 2003; Saxby, 1991). In the age category that includes it, children's literature is a literary work intended for children between the ages of 5-13 years (Ginting, 2021). This age category shows that child-oriented literary works are reached by the age equivalent to ECCE to elementary school level.

In its development, children's literature is still considered 'marginalized' in the literary treasures in Indonesia, because until now there are not many types of literature that can be digested by children (Wahyuni & Harun, 2018). This happens because children's literature is underestimated and inferior compared to adult literature. In fact, the development of cognition, emotions and skills of children cannot be separated from the role of literary works. The proof, even in the onslaught of globalism culture and technology that is increasingly inevitable, until now children's literature is still used by people, namely teachers and parents and society in general as a medium to educate and instill educational and moral values to children through reading (Nurgiyantoro, 2006; Kurniawan, 2009). The existence of children's literature in the development of literature in Indonesia actually has a pretty good place, this is evidenced by the start of many children's nuanced literary works available in many large bookstores and online bookstores.

Like literature for adults, children's literature also has categories such as prose (novels and short stories), poetry, and drama. Of the various categories, it has its own aesthetic value. In this case, poetry has an aesthetic value that distinguishes it from other forms of literary works. In poetry, diction takes precedence, in contrast to prose which tends to convey the exposure of the story using narrative (Rozak & et, 2018).

In relation to poetry and children, children's poetry is poetry addressed to children. In addition to simple content, the vocabulary used is also easy to understand. Children's poems are usually written briefly and concisely, the language used is more denotative, so it does not make it difficult for readers to interpret their meaning (Naelofaria & Siregar, 2021). The purpose of writing this poem seeks to explain the heart, practice, feelings, and emotions of the poet's experience (poet) on a string of selected words that have their own characteristics (Pradopo, 2010; Rokhmansyah, 2014).

Children's poetry has characteristics that are identical to children's literature (disclosure of something from the child's perspective) in terms of the form of writing children's poetry has the characteristics of the form of writing poetry written into short arrays, changing lines even though they are not full to the right margin, and the arrays then form stanzas (Iswari & Indihadi, 2021). As with adult poetry, children's poetry is also written using a selection of language that contains metaphors, images, and images that can evoke children's memory (Mitchell, 2003). Therefore, writing poems for children can be done by anyone (both *dewas* and children) by prioritizing the use of language and aspects of images that are oriented to children's point of view. Poetry (for children) can be likened to singing without notation. Poetry is the most imaginative and profound work of literature about the environment and oneself including man's relationship with man and man's relationship with the Almighty Creator. Poetry has a beautiful, concise, and precise rhythm touching feelings and is also very pleasant (Gumelar & Sentosa, 2021).

Like adult poetry, children's poetry also has various aspects of poetry that can be studied in literary research (especially poetry). Children's poetry has various aspects such as images, meanings, life values (moral, social, and religious), and has a distinctive image of 'child' in each stanza.

Imagery in poetry is an attraction to the senses as a generator of the reader's emotions conveyed by processing words. Burton (in the Sugihastuti, 2019) classifies images through several things, namely sound, sight (color or image shape), taste or taste, touch (temperature or tactile image), and movement. There are various images of wishful thinking, produced by the senses of sight, hearing, touch, taste, and smell. It is even created by thought and movement (Pradopo, 2010). Images generated by vision are called visual images, those generated by hearing are called auditory images, and so on (Pradopo, 2010). Imagery has a function to provide an image, precisely to build an atmosphere, feel what the author experienced, make it more lively and interesting.

Imagery as a view of how we interpret a poem to make it feel more alive. In poetry, the use of certain words by the poet can make the poem he writes come alive when read and infused. Imagery in poetry also adds to the magic of a poem when the poem is read deeply with contemplations made by the reader. Therefore, a poem can be said to have its own charm if in the verses of the poem there are images that can affect the image power of the reader.

Furthermore, in addition to being able to be studied in terms of imagery, children's poetry can also be studied with semiotics on the linguistic aspects contained in it so that it can bring out its own meaning from each stanza. Semiotics is a research model that pays attention to signs in order to reveal a certain meaning contained in an object (Endraswara, 2013). Semiotics or called *juge* as semiology is a science that studies signs in literary works to find the meaning of the literary work itself (Wardianto & All, 2021). The sign is considered to represent an object representatively. In literary works, the meaning of words (language) is determined by literary conventions. Thus, a new meaning arises, namely the meaning of literature. So, literary meaning is the meaning of meaning. To distinguish it from the meaning of language, the meaning of literature is called significance.

Pradopo (2010) explained that the meaning of poetry (literary work) is not only the meaning of the language, but also the atmosphere, feeling, intensity of meaning, additional meaning (connotation), lyrical power, understanding generated by literary conventions, such as typography, enjambement, rhyme, rhyme lines, repetition, and others. The form of study used in seeing the meaning of the form and value of a poetry content is the study of poetry hermeunitics. Hermeunitics is the process of interpreting a language product, both written and

spoken. Furthermore, in the process, interpretation requires the experience of the interpreter as a basis for understanding in terms to be interpreted (Budiantoro, 2021).

One of the children's poems that contains Imagery and Meaning that can be studied on it is the Anthology of Children's Poems entitled *Letters from the Ocean* written by Agus Budi Wahyudi, et al., published by Balai Bahasa Jawa Tengah (Wahyudi & et, 2018). This poetry anthology is a collection of children's poems in which there are 317 poems written by 49 authors.

As a comparison with previous research, the Children's Poetry Anthology entitled *Letters from the Ocean* has been studied previously by Mardhiyah and Sudikan (2022) with the research title *Environmental Wisdom in Letters from the Ocean Children's Poetry Anthology* (Greg Garrard's Ecocritical Study). This study discusses environmental wisdom in children's poetry anthologies with six concepts of literary ecocriticism which include pollution, wilderness, apocalypse, dwelling, animals, and earth. Meanwhile, in this study, the Anthology of Children's Poetry *Letters from the Ocean* will be studied hermeunethically by examining the meaning and imagery contained in it.

Based on the description above, the study seeks to examine and analyze the value of imagery and meaning contained in the Anthology of Poetry Children Letter from the Ocean. This research focuses on the study of the interpretation of poetry using the study of meaning (hermeneutic studies). This study focuses on the forms of imagery and meaning of the Anthology of Children's Poetry *Letters from the Ocean*.

2. Research Methods

This research uses qualitative research methods with the type of research carried out, namely descriptive qualitative methods. The descriptive qualitative method carried out in this study carried out analytical techniques by analyzing and examining the imagery and meaning contained in the Children's Poetry Anthology entitled *Letters from the Ocean*. This qualitative descriptive is applied to answer problems and break down problems presented in complex and actual ways using steps in the form of collecting, starting preparation, clarifying objects, analyzing, and interpreting predetermined research objects (Ratna, 2007). Descriptive is a type of research or method that is carried out on the basis of phenomena and facts carried out by observing from predetermined research data sources, so as to obtain results in the form of a series of words and sentences, notes or narratives that are explanatory or explanatory (Sugiyono, 2011). In this study, the object of research resources was the Anthology of Children's Poems entitled *Letters from the Ocean* written by Agus Budi Wahyudi, et al., published by Balai Bahasa Jawa Tengah (Wahyudi & et, 2018).

The data collection process applied in this study is by carrying out library study techniques as a process of searching and collecting information and materials needed based on libraries or library sources that are related to the object or data of the research conducted (Faruk, 2012). Then, researchers carry out listening techniques, the process of data collection activities that have been determined and obtained, then listen to writings related to the classification of the selected research object. The last step in data collection is to use recording techniques, in order to make conclusions from literature studies and listening results from the object or data studied.

The steps taken in the research analysis process are three stages: (1) data collection stage, (2) data reduction stage, and (3) data presentation stage. The data used in this study was obtained from the excavation process by looking for couplet quotes and arrays containing images and meanings that would be objects or data used in this study. The next stage implemented is reducing data. The data that has been obtained will then be reduced based on the group of data that corresponds to the type or classification of data that has been determined before. The last step, after the data has been collected and has been reduced, then an analysis of each data is carried out to produce a description, image, and also interpretation of the imagery and meaning contained in the Children's Poetry Anthology entitled *Letters from the Ocean* which is used as material or source of research data.

3. Results and Discussion

The results and discussion section of this study will focus on two aspects that have been determined b. The two aspects that are focused on include. (1) imagery in the Children's Poetry Anthology entitled *Letter from the Ocean* (2) hermeuntic meaning contained in the Children's Poetry Anthology entitled *Letter from the Ocean*. In the Children's Poetry Anthology entitled *Letter from the Ocean*, the poems used in this imagery analysis include poems written by five authors. These five authors include: (1) Ammar Sar Azale. (2) Defa Setianingsih, (3) Eko Purnomo, (4) Hanun Dzatirrajwa, and (5) Umi Khomsiyatun.

3.1. Imagery in Children's Poetry Anthology Letters from the Ocean

Imagery is a picture or shadow arising from writing or linguistic characteristics in poetry. According to Hasanuddin (2002) images are divided into six types, namely: (1) visual images, images that cause images as displayed or visualized by the sense of vision, (2) auditory images, namely images that cause images related to the sense of hearing in the form of imagination that arouses the reader of the atmosphere with certain sounds, (3) olfactory images, namely the impact caused by shadows to describe or describe a stimulation that seems to be able to do with the sense of smell, (4) Feeling imagery, this image is depicted on the shadow of a choice of words that can have an impact as if it can be felt by the sense of taste, (5) tactile imagery, which is an image that paints an image or shadow that is able to create a force that makes it seem as if the reader is touched, and feels in the sense of touch, and (6) motion imagery, this image is intended to further animate the image or shadow as if the reader is doing activities such as those imaged in the choice of words contained in the poem.

Data that have imagery content in poems in the Children's Poetry Anthology Letter from the Ocean will be classified in the following classification table.

Table 1. Imaging Research Data

No.	Forms of Imagery	Ammount of Data
1	Sight	9
2	Hearing	4
3	Smell	0
4	Taste	1
5	Palpation	2
6	Motion	3
Total Research Data		19

a. Vision Imaging

Vision imagery is an image that raises images as displayed or visualized by the sense of vision. In the Children's Poetry Anthology Letter from the Ocean, visionary imagery can be found in poems entitled *Enjoying the Night*, *Puppet Museum*, *Sister*, and *How Do I Start a New Day?*

Menikmati Malam

...
Kupandang langit biru yang indah
Bulan bulat bersinar terang
Bintang-bintang menemani
 ...
 (Ammar Sae Azale: 15)

Enjoy the Night

...
 I looked at the beautiful blue sky
 The round moon shone brightly
 The stars accompany
 ...
 (Ammar Sae Azale: 15)

In the poem entitled *Enjoying the Night* there is a visual image marked in the poem quote, "I look at the beautiful blue sky// The round moon shines brightly// The stars accompany." In the visual imagery, the author highlights the visual image to the reader of a beautiful night atmosphere, where in the poem there is a couplet, "The round moon shines brightly" which indicates that the night the full moon looks beautifully. The visual image can cause the reader's image or imagination about the beautiful night depiction in the poem. This children's poem raises a good shadow or imagination of the reader related to the depiction of a beautiful night atmosphere. The image of sight is also found in the following poem.

Museum Wayang

...
Kudapat melihat salah satu kekayaan negeri ini
Karya seni yang tiada tanding
Sungguh memukau hati siapa pun
Yang menghayatinya
 ...
 (Defa Setianingsih: 58)

Puppet Museum

...
 I was able to see one of the treasures of this country
 Unparalleled works of art
 It amazes the heart of anyone
 Who lives it
 ...
 (Defa Setianingsih: 58)

This poem entitled Puppet Museum describes the visual image in the verse, "I can see one of the treasures of this country// A work of art that is incomparable// It amazes anyone's heart// Who lives it." The four arrays in the poem verse provide an image or imagination related to the author's admiration for wayang which is one of the world cultural heritage of Indonesia. The four arrays explain each other related to the author's admiration for the very beautiful puppet with the diction, "Unparalleled artwork," and "It really amazes anyone's heart," which has an impact on the reader to imagine and imagine the very beautiful form of the puppet. The image of sight is also found in the following poem.

Adik

...
Adikku
Kau bagaikan pelangi di rumah
Aku tertawa karena tingkahmu
Selalu senang saat di sisimu
 ...
 (Hanun Dzatirrajwa: 108)

Younger sibling

...
 My sister:
 You're like a rainbow at home
 I laugh because of your behavior A
 lways happy when by your side
 ...
 (Hanun Dzatirrajwa: 108)

In the poem entitled Adik above, the vision image intended by the author describes the 'Sister' which in the poem has an impact on pleasure and happiness for the author. The image of the vision can be seen from the quote, "My sister// You're like a rainbow at home// I laugh because of your behavior// Always happy when by your side," the quote illustrates that this child's poem gives an image or image of an older brother who is happy with his sister's existence. This poem is a child poem written by children so that the linguistic rules are simple and seem to the point without any denotative intent so that it is very legible the images and images presented in the visual imagery in this poem. The image of sight is also found in the following poem.

Bagaimana Aku Memulai Hari Baru?

...
Dia mulai terbit
Di timur sekolah
Menyambut pagi
Yang temaram
 ...
 (Umi Khomsiyatun: 300)

How do I start a new day?

...
 He began to rise
 In the east of the school
 Welcoming the dim morning
 The dimly lit
 ...
 (Umi Khomsiyatun: 300)

The poem is called How Do I Start a New Day? This gives a visionary image to his quote, "He began to rise// In the east of the school// Welcoming the morning// The dim," which signifies the morning mood for a child described in the poem. The morning atmosphere seen in the visual image in the poem signifies an atmosphere in the morning that gives the reader imagination about the atmosphere of the morning sun and the activities afterwards. This children's poem is a poem that gives an impact or shadow to the child reader to be able to sense the poem in his mind and shadow.

The imagery depicted in the poems in the Children's Poetry Anthology Letter from the Ocean gives the reader imagination or an idea of the atmosphere that the author tries to describe in his poems so that adult or child readers can guess the atmosphere in the form of shadows that can be done through the sense of sight. This visual image depicts the atmosphere of the morning, evening, happiness with family, and also admiration for 'wayang' which is a world cultural heritage originating from Indonesia that the author of this children's poetry anthology tries to explain to the reader.

b. Hearing Imaging

Auditory imagery, which is an image that causes images related to the sense of hearing in the form of imagination that arouses the reader of the atmosphere with a certain sound. In the Children's Poetry Anthology Letter from the Ocean, auditory imagery can be found in poems entitled *Old City* dan *Conversation Rain*.

Kota Lama

...
Gedung-gedung tua bertukar cerita
Orang-orang saling bicara
 ...
 (Ammar Sae Azale: 16)

Old City

...
 Old buildings exchange stories
 People talk to each other
 ...
 (Ammar Sae Azale: 16)

The auditory imagery contained in the poem entitled Kota Lama is shown by the quotes, "Old buildings exchange stories// People talk to each other," which describes the predictable impact of the sense of hearing on diction, "Old buildings exchange stories" and "People talk to each other." These old buildings exchange stories illustrate the maturity of a child who writes children's poetry by giving the personification that the building can do 'talk' with a good choice of words, 'exchange stories'. This personification adds to the reader's image of the poem entitled Kota Lama, while the diction of People talking to each other shows that in this poem the depiction of auditory imagery is felt when imagining the Old City written in this poem. The auditory imagery presented in the poem describes the atmosphere of 'memories' that the author tries to give in his poem. Auditory imagery can also be found in the following poem.

Percakapan Hujan

...
Ada sebuah percakapan
Katanya, "pelangi akan datang"
Hatiku sangat senang
Seperti hujan yang turun deras
Aku menunggu
Percakapan hujan yang berbisik
Bersama nyanyian hujan
Yang bernyanyi keindahan
 ...
 (Umi Khomsiyatun: 297)

Rain Conversation

...
 There was a conversation
 He said, "the rainbow is coming"
 My heart is so happy
 Like a heavy rain
 I'm waiting
 Whispering rain conversation
 Along with the song of the rain
 The singing beauty
 ...
 (Umi Khomsiyatun: 297)

This poem entitled Rain Conversation describes the atmosphere of rain which is depicted by the auditory image contained in the quote, There is a conversation// *He said, "the rainbow is coming,"* the auditory image depicted by the poem makes the reader's imagination can imagine about the rainy atmosphere that will be connected by the arrival of the rainbow. In addition to these quotes, auditory imagery is also illustrated by the quote, "*The whispering conversation of the rain// With the song of the rain// The one who sings beauty,*" the quote gives the reader an idea that the rain that falls turns out to have beautiful songs or voices depicted in the poem *The Conversation of the Rain*.

The auditory imagery in the poems in the Poetry Anthology of Children of Letters from the Ocean is dominated by images that are built on the personification of word objects in poetry which causes the word objects in the poem to seem alive and can make an activity or action that can be imagined using the sense of hearing. The auditory imagery built into the poems in the Children's Poetry Anthology Letter from the Ocean describes the atmosphere of a word object in the form of buildings and rain that can be imagined by the reader's image when reading the poems.

c. Taste Imagery

Feeling imagery, this image is depicted on the shadow of a choice of words that can have an impact as if it can be felt by the sense of taste. In the Poetry Anthology Anak Surat dari Samudera, the image of rasa can be found in a poem entitled *Candy*.

Permen

...
Permen manis
Anak meringis
Permen lembut
Anak cemberut
 ...
 (Eko Purnomo: 73)

Candy

...
 Sweet candy
 Grimacing child
 Soft candy
 Frowning child
 ...
 (Eko Purnomo: 73)

In the poem entitled *Candy*, this image of taste is found in quotes, "Sweet candy" and "Soft candy". This quote in the form of a taste image shows that the 'candy' in the poem is a denotative choice of words or true meaning. Therefore, candy causes an impact or depiction of a taste image that can be imagined by the sense of taste or taste, which is represented by the word 'sweet' and the word 'soft' in the poem. The image contained in the poems in the Anthology of Children's Poems Letter from the Ocean represented by the *Candy* poem illustrates the image that can be felt by the reader's taste buds when reading and imagining what is in the poem.

d. Imagery of Palpation

Tactile imagery, which is an image that paints a picture or shadow that is able to create a force that makes it seem as if the reader is touched, and feels in the sense of touch. In the Children's Poetry Anthology Letter from the Ocean, tactile imagery can be found in poems entitled *Football* and *Aurora Mimpi*.

Sepak Bola

...
Bertemu teman-teman
Tak takut terik atau hujan
Kami tetap bermain dengan senang
 ...
 (Defa Setianingsih: 59)

Football

...
 Meet friends
 Not afraid of the heat or rain
 We keep playing happily
 ...
 (Defa Setianingsih: 59)

In the poem entitled *Football*, this tactile image is found in the quote, "Not afraid of heat or rain// We still play happily." This quote signifies about the activities of the children depicted in this poem doing a game of football. The tactile imagery shown in this poem indicates the weather that can be felt by the sense of touch (skin) by showing the diction of 'hot or rainy' which indicates physical touch between the intensity of light and the child's skin narrated in the poem. The image of palpation is also found in the following poem.

Aurora Mimpi

...
Meski dingin salju
Ia tetap berbagi
 ...
 (Umi Khosiyatun: 299)

Aurora Mimpi

...
 Despite the cold snow,
 he still shared
 ...
 (Umi Khosiyatun: 299)

The poem entitled *Aurora Mimpi* has a tactile image found in the quote, "Even though it is cold snow// He still shares." Which indicates that there is a physical touch of the weather described by the diction of 'cold' and 'snow' to the sense of touch or skin. The tactile imagery in this poem makes an image impact on the reader, because it can imagine the cold snow in the poem.

The tactile imagery in the Children's Poetry Anthology Letter from the Ocean represented by the poems *Football* and *Aurora Mimpi* has an image impact on the reader in the form of a weather atmosphere that can be felt on the sense of touch or skin contained in these poems.

e. Motion Imaging

This image is intended to further animate the image or shadow as if the reader is doing the activity as depicted in the choice of words contained in the poem. In the Poetry Anthology Anak *Surat dari Samudera*, motion imagery can be found in the poem entitled *Climbing Mount Ungaran*.

Mendaki Gunung Ungaran

...
Kutengok kesana kemari
Pohon cemara menjulang tinggi
Jalan terjal aku daki
Licin berbatu tak menghalangi
Mata air jernih menanti

...
 (Ammar Sae Azale: 15)

Climbing Mount Ungaran

...
 I looked here and there
 Towering evergreen tree
 Steep road I climb
 Slippery, rocky, not in the way
 Clear springs await

...
 (Ammar Sae Azale: 15)

In the poem entitled *Climbing Mount Ungaran*, the image of this motion is found in the quote, "I looked here and there// The towering cypress tree// The steep road I climbed." The poem describes the image of motion in each stanza that is connected to each other in the poem. *Climbing Mount Ungaran* gives a new image to readers who have never had the experience of mountaineering activities, with every diction and verse displayed in this poem. The image of motion is felt by reading each array in the verses of this poem.

The motion imagery contained in the Anthology of Letters from the Ocean Children's Poems creates an image impact for readers, because the motion imagery contained in these poems provides new activity experiences that may not have been experienced by the reader, so that shadows or images can be absorbed by the reader.

3.2. Hermeneutic Meanings in Children's Poetry Anthology Letters from the Ocean

Hermeneutic meaning can be interpreted as the expression of meaning contained in a work in accordance with the interpretation of a reader. Or in another sense, hermeneutics is the process of interpreting a language product in which the process of interpretation requires the experience of the interpreter as a basis for understanding in terms to be interpreted (Hasanuddin, 2002).

In this Anthology of Poetry Children of Letters from the Ocean, the herherical meaning will be described in selected poems that have been previously determined. The selection of poems carried out by meaning analysis or hermeneutics includes two poems, namely children's poems written by children and children's poems written by adults. The selection of these two poems represents the number of authors and the wide variety of poems contained in the Anthology of Poetry Children of Letters from the Ocean.

The first poem analyzed was a children's poem written by children represented by a poem entitled *Kota Lama* by Ammar Sae Azale.

Kota Lama

Lampu-lampu menerangi kota lama
Gedung-gedung tua bertukar cerita
Orang-orang saling bicara
Gereja Blenduk menemani pasar antik dan langka
Di Stasiun Tawang melaju kereta
Betapa kusenang berkunjung di kota lama

Old Town

The lights illuminate the old town
 Old buildings exchange stories
 People talk to each other
 Blenduk Church accompanies antique and rare markets
 At Tawang Station the train drove
 How I love visiting the old town

This *Old Town* poem is a children's poem that describes the narrative of experiences received by a child when visiting a place. This poem tells about the bustling atmosphere depicted around a place called *Kota Lama*. As a children's poem written by children, *Kota Lama* quite illustrates a good choice of words when viewed in verses that have mutual unity. For example, in the first three arrays in this poem, "The lights illuminate the old city// The old buildings exchange stories// People talk to each other" gives meaning to the bustling atmosphere that the author loved in his poem. The choice of words that can be said to be simple, but has many meanings, "Old buildings exchange stories" which is interpreted as a feeling of pleasure when seeing the nuances of old buildings and the surrounding atmosphere.

Kota Lama poetry has a meaning as a sense of awe poured by the author (in this case the child) to reflect the reality of life that happens around him with good sensing. This is shown by the existence of places or objects such as Blenduk Church and Tawang Station that depict visual images that make the reader's imagination to be invited to imagine in the poem. Kota Lama illustrates the meaning of good admiration for children in their activities to visit new places or objects and reflect on them.

Kota Lama is a depiction of the meaning of admiration and pleasure that the author (in this case the child) tries to express in reflecting his sense of events and experiences of an activity visiting an object or place. This poem illustrates that children's poems written by children linguistically have a simple choice of words or diction that highlight the typical 'childness' in the poem.

Furthermore, the second poem analyzed was a children's poem written by adults represented by a poem entitled Conversation of Rain by Umi Khomsiyatun.

Percakapan Hujan

*Di depan rumah
Hujan sangat deras
Aku melihat dari balik jendela
Ada sebuah percakapan
Katanya, "pelangi akan datang"
Hatiku sangat senang
Seperti hujan yang turun deras
Aku menunggu
Percakapan hujan yang berbisik
Bersama nyanyian hujan
Yang bernyanyi keindahan
Purwokerto, 2018*

Rainy Conversation

*In Front of House
Very heavy rain
I looked behind the window
There was a conversation
He said, "the rainbow is coming"
My heart is so happy| Like a heavy rain
I'm waiting
Whispering rain conversation
Along with the song of the rain
The singing beauty
Purwokerto, 2018*

In this poem entitled Rain Conversation, it is a children's poem written by adults. As a differentiator from previous children's poems written by children, this poem has a place and time mark (or commonly called titi prey). Poetry is a type of poetry that has characteristics in the form of narration (telling) about an atmosphere or event in the form of rain. The rain mentioned here is a phenomenon that is awaited and delighted by the person (I lyric) described in the poem. The meaning that can be taken from the poem is the atmosphere of rain that I am eagerly waiting for, the rain is eaten as a song of nature created by the Almighty which is marked by the array quote, "The whispering conversation of the rain// With the song of the rain// Who sings beauty." This poem quote describes an atmosphere of gratitude in interpreting rainfall.

Based on linguistic rules in the writing of this poem, although it has a simple choice of words, it can be seen that the poem is a children's poem that was not written by children, but written by adults. The use of personified diction such as, 'rain whispering', 'with the song of the rain' are some examples of word choices that can be identified as adult use of words.

The two different children's poems classify the author as having a simple meaning that can be accepted by children, the meaning is described by a sense of pleasure, gratitude, and the depiction of a happy heart. This meaning is based on quotations contained in poetry that have paradigms and views on beauty represented by an object that is admired and a natural phenomenon that is favored. This is represented by the Old Town poem and the Rain Conversation poem.

4. Conclusion

Based on research conducted on the Anthology of Children's Poetry Letters from the Ocean, it was found that various images were dominated by visual images, but there were also other images contained in the children's poetry anthology, these images included auditory images, felt images, tactile images, and motion images. These images are depicted openly in the array and stanzas of poetry. In addition to the imagery contained in the Poetry Anthology of Children of Letters from the Ocean, the meaning in the poetry anthology is described by a sense of pleasure, gratitude, and the depiction of a happy heart. This meaning is based on quotations contained in poetry that have paradigms and views on beauty represented by an object that is admired and a natural phenomenon that is favored. This is represented by the Old Town poem and the Rain Conversation poem.

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