

MORAL VALUES OF EMILY DICKINSON'S POETRY

THESIS

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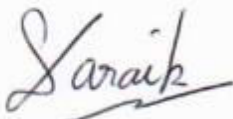
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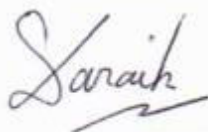
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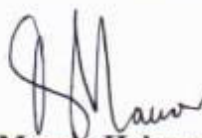
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ABSTRACT

This study is entitled moral value of Emily Dickinson's poetry. It analyzes the three poems written by Emily Dickinson. It aims at determining the moral message of the Hope is a Thing with Feathers, A Day! Help! Help! Help! Another Day!, and Heaven So Far In My Mind. This study is conducted to investigate moral messages of the three poems and also classify and determine the types of moral values according to Nurgiantoro's theory, including: 1) Human Relationship with Other Humans 2) Human Relationship with self and 3) Human Relationship with God. The data for this study were gathered by using descriptive analysis and evidence-based data collection. In all three poems, Emily Dickinson tells us of her relationship with herself and her relationship with God. The results of this study conclude that in Emily Dickinson's poem, which is examined for the type of message in human relations with oneself that dominates the most, is introspection. The message of the moral is relationship between human and God. This conclusions obtained were based on the analysis of Emily Dickinson's poetry found in the three poem studied.

Keywords: Emily Dickinsons, Poetry, Moral Values.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter includes background of study, research questions, aim of the study, the significant of study and research methodology.

A. Background of Study

Literature may be classified according to a variety of systems, including language, national origin, historical period, genre, and subject matter. Roberts and Jacobs state poetry, drama, and nonfiction prose are the four genres of literature. Poem is the spontaneous outflow of tremendous feelings: it gets its birth from emotion recollect in serenity, as defined by Worth.¹ Poetry is a part of writing which has substances of feeling and emotions. The substances express by carefully selected word and become an aesthetics opus.²

A poem is a piece of writing in which the words are chosen for their beauty and sound and are carefully arranged, often in short lines that rhyme. Poetry is one type of literary work whose language style is largely determined by rhythm, rhyme, and the arrangement of lines and stanzas. A poem is a special kind of writing.³ Writers of poems called poets would describe

¹ Henry E. Jacobs Edgar V. Roberts, *Literature: An Introduction to Reading and Writing* 8th Edition 2007. (Lehman College, The City University of New York, 1995).

² Dosen Pendidikan. Posted on 28 May 2022. *Puisi Adalah*. Available from <https://www.dosenpendidikan.co.id/puisi-adalah/>. Accessed April 10 2022.

³ <https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/poem> Retrieved on January 2022.

something for example the weather or talk about their experiences such as falling in love, being sad and other things.⁴

According to Herman J. Waluyo, poems are simpler, more thickly packaged pieces of literature with related rhymes. In writing, every sentence and word is written in imaginative.⁵ Watt-Dunton state poems are a concrete aesthetic manifestation of the human mind. Writing is technically given with emotional words and a rhythm.⁶

The writer analyzed Emily Dickinson poems in its entirety. Emily Elizabeth Dickinson was an exiled American lyric poet with a brilliant style and a singular integrity of vision. She was born December 10, 1830, in Amherst, Massachusetts, and died on May 15, 1886, in Amherst. Emily Dickinson is often recognized as one of the two leading American poets of the nineteenth century, along with Walt Whitman.⁷

Emily Dickinson's poetry falls within the ballad style. Her story or stories are described in her poem. It featured a lot of information about the author's life journey. She combines trimeter for lines one, two, and four, but simply tetrameter for line three, departing from the usual ballad stanza. Her poems used classic ballad stanzas and rhyme schemes like ABCB.⁸

⁴ Andrew Koh Et Elvira Holmberg. (2004). *Book: Flights of Fancy. A Journey Through Poetry, Prose, and Drama*. Printed By Ad Graphic. Pte. Ltd. p. 3

⁵Yusuf Abdhul, <https://penerbitbukudeepublish.com/materi/puisi/> Accessed on 21 May 2022, 23:31

⁶ Ibid...

⁷Emily Dickinson Biography (1830-1886). <https://www.biography.com/writer/emily-dickinson> Accessed on January 2022.

⁸ Ibid...

Emily Dickinson is characterized for her sad poetry and challenging language for readers. Emily Dickinson's is also known for being a spinster who wants to keep to herself. Emily Dickinson is known as the most self-absorbed character in literature. Emily Dickinson's dressed in white and avoids leaving her room, and she prefers to communicate with people through the door rather than directly.⁹

Emily Dickinson almost wrote 1800 poems until she died. The characteristics of Emily Dickinson poetry are short lines, lack titles, use rhyme, use unconditional capitalizations and functions. Emily Dickinson argues that traveling through literature is far more affordable, fun, and exciting than traveling on the road. Alliteration occurs when words are used in succession, or at least appear close together, and begin with the same sound.¹⁰

All of Emily Dickinson poems contain meanings and moral messages she usually writes what is on her mind or what she is feeling and feeling. According to Pradopo that understanding the meaning or theme of a poem can be done at least through two stages of reading. The first stage reads heuristics, while the second stage reads hermeneutics.¹¹

⁹ Emily Dickinson Museum. <https://www.emilydickinsonmuseum.org/emily-dickinson/biography/special-topics/1336-2/> Accessed On January 2022.

¹⁰ Ibid

¹¹ Pradopo, R. Dj. 1999. *Pengkajian Puisi*. Cetakan ke-6. (Yogyakarta: Gajah Mada University). p.269-270.

Moral values can be conveyed in poetry in the form of themes and messages. As a result, the embodiment serves as a moral message or life wisdom for readers, in addition to being the poet's important idea of action based on specific ethics. The theme and the sublimated message can be used by readers as a non-dictating life guidance that allows them to determine what should or should not be done by people.¹²

Description of Budhisantosa, Mulder, Saryono, stated the experts hermeneutical social sciences and humanities that poetry as a symbol of culture always contains meaning and values.¹³ According to Nurgiyantoro moral values in literary works can also be interpreted as learnings through writing by the reader.¹⁴

The writer chooses the theory of Nurgiyantoro to find the type of moral value in Emily Dickinson's poetry. According to Nurgiyantoro, morals in literary works are usually suggestions related to certain practical teachings that can be taken and enjoyed.¹⁵ Nurgiyantoro also explained in his outline that the problems of human life are divided into 3, namely: the relationship between humans and their gods, human relationships with other humans, and human relationships with themselves.¹⁶

¹² Jurnal Onoma: *Pendidikan, Bahasa dan Sastra*. ISSN 2443-3667. PBSI FKIP Universitas Cokroaminoto. p.4.

¹³Hartoko, D.(ed). 1987 *Memanusiakan Manusia Muda. Tinjauan Pendidikan Humanior*. Cetakan kedua. (Yogyakarta: Kanisius). P.26-27, 72-83, 224.

¹⁴Hartoko, D.(ed)... ... p.323.

¹⁵ Nurgiyantoro, Burhan. 2013. *Teori Pengkajian Fiksi*. Yogyakarta: Gajah Mada University Press. p. 430.

¹⁶ Ibid... ...

As a consequence, just because the poetry depicts events in life with character behavior it is not commendable does not mean the poet is advocating for the life model depicted in her poetry rather, she is advocating for readers to accept the knowledge of existence and the goodness concealed behind the 'dilapidated' events in her poetry.¹⁷ Based on the explanation above, the writer chose to analyze the moral message and the type of moral message from Emily Dickinson's poem.

B. Research Question

Based on background of study, the research formulates the following research questions:

1. What moral values can be found in the poems "Hope is a Thing with Feathers", "A Day! Help! Help! Help! Another Day!", and "Heaven Is So Far of The Mind" by Emily Dickinson?
2. What are the types of moral values found in Emily Dickinson's poems based on Nurgiantoro theory?

C. Aims of the Study

Based on the statement of the problem above, the objectives of the study are following:

¹⁷ Emily Dickinson Biography

1. To find out the moral value found in the poems: “Hope is things with feathers”, “A Day! Help! Help! Help! Another Day!” and “Heaven is so far of the mind” by Emily Dickinson.
2. To investigate the types of moral values of Emily Dickinson poetry based on Nurgiyantoro theory.

D. The Significance of Study

The advantage of the title, as written by the writer, is that it lets us know that poetry can also sometimes have a big influence on someone's life in everyday life. Moral messages usually contain very positive things and the meanings implied in them can only be understood by the reader who likes the poem after reading it. Is it good or bad?

In addition, in this case, Emily Dickinson's poetry has many words and sentences that may be rarely used by many people. Therefore, the reader must understand the poem first and only then be able to know the meaning and moral message conveyed by the poet to his readers. These moral values are actions that humans can or cannot do.

According to Icksan and Aminuddin, moral values in poetry are not expressed through direct statements, but are disguised or implicit as their complete embodiment in the dimensions of the content or meaning they contain. Therefore, to gain an understanding of moral values in a multi-

dimensional poetry, the reader must be able to interpret the layers of meaning contained in it.¹⁸

E. Research Methodology

In this part the writer gives information about research methodology, which is consisted of descriptive analysis, population, sample, techniques and data collection also, techniques of data analysis.

1. Descriptive Analysis

The method used in this study is a descriptive method with quantitative approaches and verification methods, namely the results of later research processed and analyzed to draw conclusions, implying that the research carried out is research whose analysis is on numerical data (numbers), resulting in conclusions that will explain the description of the object under study.

Sugiyono states the descriptive analysis method is a statistics that is used to analyze data by describing the data that have been collected without meaning in order to draw broad conclusions or generalizations.¹⁹ Meanwhile, according to Nazir a descriptive approach is a technique for investigating the

¹⁸ Icksan, M.A. 1990. *Aspek Formal dan Etik dalam Karya Sastra*. Diklat Mata kuliah Sastralanjut PPS Universitas Negeri Malang. Tidak Diterbitkan. p.149.

¹⁹ Sugiyono. 2017. *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D*. Bandung : Alfabeta, CV. p.21.

current state of a human group, an object, a situation, a set of ideas, or a set of occurrences.²⁰

This writer provides with the opportunity to use a qualitative method. The writer used this method because the writer wanted to find out what moral value and type poems by Emily Dickinson. According to Moleong qualitative research develops a holistic understanding of phenomena such as behavior, perceptions, motivations, and actions experienced by research subjects through descriptions in the form of words and language, especially natural ones, and use of diverse natural techniques.²¹

According to Sugiyono, the qualitative research method (as opposed to experimentation) is a research method based on post positivism philosophy, used to examine the condition of natural objects, where the researcher is the key instrument, data sources are sampled purposively and snowballed, and collection techniques are triangulation (combined), the results of this study emphasize meaning rather than generalization, and data analysis is inductive or qualitative.²²

²⁰ Nazir, M. 2003. *Metode Penelitian*. Jakarta : Ghalia Indonesia. Robbins, Stephen P. 2008. *Perilaku Organisasi*, Edisi 12. Jakarta : Penerbit Salemba Empat. p.54.

²¹ Moleong (2005). Oleh Anwar Hidayat. *Penelitian Kualitatif (Metode): Penjelasan Lengkap* 2012 accessed on <https://www.statistikian.com/2012/10/penelitian-kualitatif.html>

²² Sugiyono. 2011. *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R&D*. Bandung: Alfabeta. Sukardi dan Gay. 2004.

2. Population and Sample

This part consists of population and sample. The explanations are as follows:

a. Population

Based on the research title, the population of this thesis is proposed to all poems of Emily Dickinson. Population is any of individuals that have one or more characteristic in common those are of interest to the teacher. That's means that the population is total number of subjects which are going to be investigated of research.²³ The writer has got all his poems through e-book. According to Furchan the population is the sample, or the entire membership of a group of individuals, organizations, or groups that the researcher has explicitly identified.²⁴ Emily Dickinson had 1.800 poems during her life time but only 10 poems were published during her lifetime, only 10 poems.

b. Sample

Sample is the small quantity of population. According to Sugiyono the sample, like the traits possessed by a population, is a part of the total. When a population is huge, researchers will almost likely be unable to study the population as a whole some of the hurdles that will be encountered include a lack of funding, energy, and time in this situation, it will be required to employ samples taken from that population. Furthermore, what is learned

²³ Sugiyono. *Metodelogi Penelitian*, (Jakarta: Grafindo Jaya, 2011). p.112

²⁴ Ahmad, Furchan. 2004. *Pengantar Penelitian Dalam Pendidikan*. Yogyakarta : Pustaka Belajar. Ardianto, Elvinaro. 2011.

from the sample will get conclusions that will later be applied to the population.²⁵

This study uses purposive sample, according to Sugiyono purposive sampling is a data-sampling strategy that takes specific factors into account.²⁶ Purposive sampling is a non-random sampling strategy in which the writer selects the sampling by identifying certain features that are in line with the research objectives in order to address the research problem. Steps in purposive sampling are:

1. Establish the research goals (whether there is a need for special criteria in the sample, or not).
2. Establish a set of criteria or traits.
3. Determine the population based on the research.
4. Determine how many samples from the population will be taken.

The writer chose only three Emily Dickinson poems out of all of Emily Dickinson poetry, namely Hope is the thing with feathers, A Day! Help! Help! Help! Another Day! And Heaven is so far of the mind.

3. Techniques of Data Collection

To analyze the three poems written by Emily Dickinson the writer gained the data through document studies. After collecting data, the writer began to

²⁵Sugiyono. 2008. *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif Kualitatif dan R&D*. Bandung: ALFABETA.p.188

²⁶*Ibid...*

study the poem starting from the structure and meaning word of the poem in order to find out the meaning of the poem and get the moral value of Emily Dickinson poem. According to Arikunto collecting data on variables in the form of notes, transcripts, books, newspapers, magazines, inscriptions, meeting minutes, agendas, and so on is the documentation method.²⁷

4. Techniques of Data Analysis

Data collection technique is a method used by a researcher to be able to collect data and information that will later be useful as supporting facts in explaining my research. To collect data, the researchers collected documentation related to Emily's 3 poems that was *Hope is the thing with feathers*, *A Day! Help! Help! Help! Another Day!* and *Heaven is so far of the mind*.

In this data analysis after the writer collects data about the poem to be studied. Next, the writer examines the poems and looks for the relationship between the 3 poems about life and why Emily Dickinson wrote the 3 poems at that time and what this poem is about. At the time of collecting this data the author did not interview anyone but only by collecting data that discussed Emily Dickinson poetry, especially the 3 poems that will be studied, As a result, the researchers' objectives and findings in determining the moral values and types of moral values of the three poems being studied will be seen.

²⁷Arikunto, S. 2006. *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*. Jakarta: Bumi Aksara. p.231

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter includes previous study, terminology, previous studies, theory of English literature, definition of poetry, how to find the moral value of Emily's poetry, theory from Nurgiyantoro and type of Emily Dickinson poetry.

A. Previous Studies

Other similar studies related to relative clauses were conducted by the Florentina Sijabat (2016)²⁸ and Sandi Adi Cahyo (2009)²⁹.

Florentina with her thesis *The Analysis Of Emily Dickinsons Poems* (2016) In this thesis the author discusses 3 poems, that was *I'm nobody who you are*, *Why Do I Love you, Sir?* and *I Hope is the thing with feathers*. The three poems contain elements of L.G Alexander's 1932 theory which contain elements of meaning, structure of figure of speech and sound. The purpose of this thesis is to analyze and conclude the results of the analysis of 3 poems using the library research method, namely obtaining data based on books that have been read. There is a contrasting structure in the first and second poems. The structure of the illustration is found in the third poem. Emotional poetry is poetry that contains figure of speech in it, found in the second and third poems. While the poetry that is not figure of speech is called straight forward, it is found in the first poem. Each poem has a different stanza. The first poem

²⁸ Thesis Florentina Sijabat access in <https://repositori.usu.ac.id/bitstream/handle/123456789/18508/132202070.pdf?sequence=1&isAllo wed=y>

²⁹ Thesis Adi Cahyo access in <https://repository.usd.ac.id/26030/>

has one stanza, the second has four stanzas and the third has three stanzas. So after an analysis, it turns out that these three poems of Emily Dickinson follow the elements of the poem that Alexander meant. The overall meaning of this poem is about the meaning of life.³⁰

The Second researcher is Sandi Adi Cahyo (2009) with him thesis *The Peceptions of Love and Death Of Emily Dickinson seen on her selected Poems*. This thesis analyzes a poem written by Emily Dickinson. Based on the explanation about love and death above, there are two problems in this thesis that the writer wants to try to solve. The first is to find out the symbols and metaphors and the meaning of the symbols and metaphors of the selected poem.³¹

The second objective is to analyze the influence of Emily Dickinson life in her poetry about love and death. To solve the problem, the writers conducted library research. With primary data collected from the poems of Emily Dickinson: “*I cannot live with you,*” “*You Left Me,*” “*Wild Nights,*” “*I felt a Funeral in my Brain,*” “*I heard a fly buzz when I died,*” and “*Because I could not stop for Death.*” The author applies a biographical approach. This is because this study deals with Emily Dickinson life which deals with love and death during her lifetime. The meaning of love described in Emily Dickinson poems is mostly erotic love and love of God. Love for the opposite sex that can be separated by death is erotic love. Another meaning of love described in the poem is love to God, which comes from her faith and belief in the

³⁰ Ibid

³¹ Ibid... ..

existence of life after death and immortality. The meaning of death described in the poem is biological death, which is the death of the person she loves, and psychological death, which comes from the loss of the people she loves. Her experience of facing many deaths made her not afraid of death. For her death is not to be feared, but to be embraced. Emily Dickinson wants to show us that there is something more than just being dead.³²

B. Terminology

To provide a better understanding of the study, the operational definitions of the following terms are employed:

1. Moral Value

Moral value is classified into two parts: moral and value. The most significant rule of conduct put forward by a community and accepted by its members is described as moral.³³ The standards and rules for measuring worth are called "value." They are the criteria used to determine if something (people, objects, ideas, behaviors, and situations) is good, worthwhile, and desirable, or terrible, worthless, and despicable.³⁴

³² Ibid... ..

³³ Paul Edward, *The Encyclopedia of Philosophy*, Vol. 7 (Great Britain: Macmillan, INC, 1967), p.529.

³⁴ Monica J Taylor and J. Mark Halstead, *Values in Educational and Educational in Values* (London: The Falmer Press, 1996). p.5.

2. Type of Moral Value

Morals can involve all aspects of life and can be divided into three categories human connections with themselves, human ties with nature, and human relationships with God. Each of these forms of relationships can be divided into more particular aspects of existence.

Nurgiyantoro state discusses how the challenges of human life can be divided into the following categories:

1. Human-God relationship
2. Human-self relationship
3. Human-environment relationship³⁵

The moral message given to the reader might be interpreted in a variety of ways. This has to do with how the reader feels about the story's content. The moral message can take many forms, from love to friendship to solidarity to societal awareness to reverence of God. Human issues with oneself can take many forms and severities.³⁶

C. Theory of English Literature

According to Snyder, a literature review is a research method that seeks to collect and extract the essence of previous research also while analyzing many

³⁵ Ibid... ... p.335.

³⁶ Ibid... ...

expert overviews written in the text.³⁷ Literature is described as the language (words, linguistic styles) used in books. Another definition literature is a branch of art that uses language as a medium or means. As for literature, literature is beautiful or of high quality. In another sense, literature is the value or level of literature, while literature is a collection of literary works or matters relating to literature.³⁸

Literature is one source or reference used in various activities in the world of education or other activities. Literature can also be interpreted as a source or reference used in various activities or activities in the world of education and related research activities. This literature is also divided into several sections depending on each language, one of which is English literature. English Literature is a scientific discipline that studies English from a linguistic and literary perspective in depth. In English literature there are ways to study a literary work, namely prose, novels, fairy tales, dramas, films, songs and of course poetry.³⁹

English people use literature in at least two different ways, they are: informative literature and imaginative literature, informative literature tells us about facts, explanations, history, real life, and others. Similar to the objectives in Sandi Adi Cahyo's thesis, this thesis aims to analyze the poetry

³⁷ Snyder, H. (2019). *Literature Review as a Research Methodology An Overview and Guidelines*. Journal of Business Research.p.333

³⁸ Kenneth Rexroth. Literature. <https://www.britannica.com/art/literature> Accessed On February 2022.

³⁹ Husnul Hadi. *Literature adalah Bahasa Inggris dari Sastra. Pahami pengertiannya dan ciri-cirinya*. <https://hot.liputan6.com/read/4699402/literature-adalah-bahasa-inggris-dari-sastra-pahami-pengertian-dan-ciri-cirinya>. Accessed on February 2022.

written by Emily Dickinson, but according to Andi Cahyo's thesis what we want to know is an explanation of love and death in Emily Dickinson poetry and to find out symbols and metaphors as well as the meaning. The second objective is to analyze the influence of Emily Dickinson life in poetry with the theme of love and death.⁴⁰ Meanwhile, in Florentina Sijabat's thesis, in which her thesis looks for elements of meaning, structure, taste, sound and type in the poem to be studied and analyzes and concludes Emily Dickinson poem which will be studied.⁴¹

Poetry is one part of literature, every poet has own style of language in the poetry them writes. Each word also has its own meaning that is only enjoyed by the poets and reader of the poem. Therefore, literature and language are two fields that cannot be separated. The relationship between literature and language is dialectical Wellek and Warren stated Language as a primary sign system and literature is considered a secondary sign system⁴². According to Lotman in Teeuw language refers to an arbitrary sound sign system that people of a society use to communicate, collaborate, and identify themselves.⁴³

Literature, on the other hand, is the language (words, linguistic style) used in books, writing, and letters (not ordinary language). The beauty of language and the use of rhyme are what most separate poetry from other literary works. Other literary works (such as prose and theater) employ everyday language, but

⁴⁰ Ibid... ..

⁴¹ Ibid... ..

⁴² Wellek, Rene dan Austin Warren. 1990. *Teori Kesusastraan* (Edisi Terjemahan oleh Melani Budianta). Jakarta : Gramedia. p.218.

⁴³ A, Teeuw. 1984. *Sastra dan Ilmu Sastra: Pengantar Teori Sastra*. Jakarta: Dunia. Pustaka Jaya. p.99.

poetry uses aesthetic or beautiful language. Any written work is considered literature in the broadest sense.⁴⁴

Literary works have taught moral teachings or moral awareness that have become an important element in the work itself through types of literary works such as poetry, short stories, novels, and other literary works bring readers to understand the good and bad behavior of humans who live in society with other humans. The objective is to give a broad overview of positive behavior.⁴⁵ A poem composed entirely from the author's mind is referred to as a composition. Humans, animals, and even other abstract or real entities are frequently mentioned in sentences. Literature is a human personal expression in the shape of an experience, a thought, a feeling, an idea, a spirit, or a belief in something living image form, which may be evoked via the use of words and conveyed in written form. Literary works are inventive works. Literature, as a creative work, not only conveys messages to the reader, but also creates an impact. It can affect someone's feelings as well as stimulate the mind to consider.⁴⁶

Although some definitions include spoken or sung texts, the term comes from Latin *litaritura/litteratura*, which means "writing created with letters." The language used in poetry is also diverse; there are poets who use language that is easy to understand such as everyday language, there are also those who use

⁴⁴ Howard Nemerov. Poetry, Literature. <https://www.britannica.com/art/poetry> Accessed on February 2022.

⁴⁵ Journal of English Language Teaching by Neindisa Radike. *THE CHARACTER AND MORAL VALUE IN "LES MISERABLES" BY VICTOR HUGO*. Vol. 3, No. 2, August - November 2020. Universitas Indraprasta PGRI. Jakarta

⁴⁶ Ibid... ..

language that is rarely used by the general public. Poets also sometimes use language that has a different meaning from the perception of ordinary people.⁴⁷

Therefore, some people who have read poetry must read it over and over again in order to understand the meaning of the poets. Shipley in Tarigan described five categories of values for literary works, including poetry: artistic values, hedonistic values, cultural values, and ethical-moral values, religious practical value.⁴⁸

D. Poetry

Poetry is a piece of writing in which the words are chosen for their beauty and sound and are carefully arranged, often in short lines which rhyme. Writers of poems called poets. The structure in poetry is the theme, feeling, tone and purpose while the physical structure of poetry is the expression of poetry, diction, images, concrete words, language style, and rhyme/rhythm.⁴⁹

All literary works, including poetry, are imaginative. Because there are so many figurative and symbolic connotations in literary language, it is connotative (majas). Poetry has a more connotative value than other kinds of literature. The language has a wider range of meanings. This is owing to the fact that poetry concentrates all of the force of language.⁵⁰

⁴⁷ Tarigan, H. Guntur. 1984, Prinsip-prinsip Dasar Sastra. Bandung: Angkasa.

⁴⁸ Ibid... ..

⁴⁹ Ibid... ..

⁵⁰ Ibid... ..

Poetry is a literary art genre. A poet's declaration is the presence of poetry. As a result of the object of art's creative process, the statement comprises interior experience. Object this art takes the shape of environmental issues or the secret (mystery) that lies underneath the domain of reality. In a poem, the aspects of this beauty are poetry elements. Those components Rhyme, diction (word choice), rhythm, and language style are some of them.⁵¹

Wordsworth asserts, poetry is the spontaneous expression of strong feelings that stems from emotions or feelings that have been repaired in peace.⁵² While according to Shelley says that Poetry are a record of life's most precious moments. For instance, events that are spectacular and elicit powerful feelings like as euphoria, peak joy, romance, and even hopeless to the death of a loved one. These are the loveliest moments to capture.⁵³

Robert points out that poetry and poem are terms that cover a vast range of spoken and written forms, styles, and patterns, as well as a large range of topics⁵⁴. It is impossible to give a single, comprehensive definition due to the diversity. Poems are imaginative works expressed in the most compressed, forceful, and economical use of words. Unlike prose, which is not only exhaustive, but also brief and comprehensive, most poetry are brief and

⁵¹ Ibid... ..

⁵² William Wordsworth. *Dialektika: Jurnal pendidikan Bahasa, Sastra, dan Matematika*, Vol. 1., No. 2, 117.

⁵³ Zakky. 2018. *Pengertian Puisi menurut Para Ahli dan Definisi Puisi secara Umum*. <https://www.zonareferensi.com/pengertian-puisi/>. Accessed on February 2022.

⁵⁴ Staton, Robert. 1965. *An Introduction to Fiction*. America: The United States of America. p.543

comprehensive, providing us with high moments of thought, feeling, reflection, and resolve.⁵⁵

Poetry, as a form of literature, is a primary literary assertion. Poetry thickens all components of literary art. As a result, poetry has always been a statement of the most beautiful literary art, and people have always made and always read it, reclaiming to enjoy more appreciate his art and high psychological value. Poetry has always been popular among people from all walks of life. Due to the advancement of society over time, time is always rising; hence the style, nature, and form of poetry are constantly changing to keep up with the times.⁵⁶

A poem's moral message is the poet's message, guidance, and wishes to be expressed through the poetry he produced. To put it another way, it is this duty that motivates the writing of a poem. Moral and symbolic themes both implied and express. The poem's moral message can take the form of a mandate, message, advice, or wish from the poet that can only be understood by the poem's reader.

After the reader understands the poem's theme, feeling, and tone, the moral message contained within it can be deduced. Because the moral message of each poem is different, a poem reader's understanding and insight into the

⁵⁵ Ibid... ..

⁵⁶ Apri Kartika Sari HS & Edy Suprpto. *Kajian Kesusatraan*. Publisher: CV. AE Media Grafika. Cetakan ke-1, Oktober 2018.

poem written by the poet is dependent on the poet's understanding of the poem.

According to Pradopo, understanding the meaning or idea of a poem requires at least two stages of reading. The first step is to read the heuristics, and the second is to read the heuristics and then read hermeneutics. Reading with a heuristic is accomplished through reading in a linear manner in accordance with the structure of language as a system of first degree semiotics. As a second-order semiotic system, reading hermeneutics or retroactively is accomplished with a manner of understanding according to literary conventions.⁵⁷

Shipley in Tarigan states five sorts of literary values, including poetry: artistic value, hedonistic value, cultural values, and ethical-moral-religious values and these have value.⁵⁸ In human effort, aesthetic worth is linked to beauty. Hedonic qualities are connected with enjoyable work literature. The ability and achievement of human effort are linked to value culture. Moral-ethical philosophical principles are human guides for acting morally and ethically as individuals, social creatures, and God's servants. As regards the practical value of human effort is in terms of use value and life benefits.

According to sociologist Alexander Leighton, moral refers to a group's ability to work together consistently and persistently toward a common

⁵⁷ Pradopo, R. Dj. 1999. *Pengkajian Puisi*. Cetakan ke-6. (Yogyakarta: Gajah Mada University). p 269-270.

⁵⁸ Sutrisno, F.X. M. 1987. *Nilai, Krisis, dan Transvaluasi Nilai, dalam Basis*, XXXLI (07): p.242 — 250.

goal.⁵⁹ Typical values include honesty, integrity, compassion, courage, honor, responsibility, patriotism, respect, and fairness. But, Robin states that morals are values which people attribute to a system of beliefs, typically a religious system, but it could be a political system of some other beliefs.⁶⁰

Moral values in poetry, by this study, can take the form of themes and messages incorporated in poetry. As a result, its embodiment is a moral message or knowledge for the reader, in addition to being a notion about acts based on specific ethics. Readers can utilize the sublimated themes and messages as a life guide that does not prescribe and allows them to select what humans should or should not do.⁶¹

Poetry has an Intrinsic Element that is themes, figurative (language style), imagery (imagination), rhyme, rhythm, meter (stressed and unstressed), message (mandate). The meaning of poetry can be found after the three kinds of meaning, general meaning, detailed meaning and intention. According to Esten revealed that there are ten clues in understanding poetry, namely as follows:

1. Pay attention to the title.
2. See Dominant Words.
3. Dive into the Connotative Meaning.

⁵⁹ Stanton, Robert. *An Introduction to Fiction*. (New York: University of Wangshiton, 2010).p. 44.

⁶⁰ Ibid... ..

⁶¹ Siti Sumarsilah. *Mengkaji Nilai-Nilai Moral dalam Puisi sebagai Media Pendidikan Moral*. Jurnal Filsafat, Sains, Teknologi, dan Sosial Budaya Vol. 23, (IKIP Budi Utomo Malang Nomor 1, Januari - Juni 2017).p.58.

4. Meaning According to Language Structure.
5. Prose Poetry.
6. Know the investigate.
7. Define Meaning Relationships.
8. Find the Hidden Meaning.
9. Pay attention to the style of the rhyme.
10. Interpretation According to Text.⁶²

E. How to find the Moral Value of Emily Dickinson's Poetry

Moral value is one part of the inner element of poetry called the mandate, which is something that can be used as a lesson to live a better life. Moral messages can also be a benchmark for someone as a tool for self-introspection after reading a literary work, both modern literature and traditional literary works.

According to Suseno moral lessons, morality, and moral values are all understood differently. Moral teachings are guidelines for how humans should live and act in the world. Moral lessons become practical in this way. Morality

⁶² Esten, Mursal, *Memahami Puisi dan Menulis Puisi*. Publisher: Bandung : Angkasa, 1995.

is a way of life or a sense of personal responsibility for one's own activities, which develops from the father's inner consciousness, will, and freedom.⁶³

Shipley in Tarigan state proposes five sorts of literary values, including poetry: (1) artistic values, (2) hedonistic values, (3) cultural values, and (4) ethical-moral-religious values. (5) It has utility. Usually this moral message is displayed implicitly or explicitly, in the moral message there are also life values. The meaning values of life are the goals and priorities that, governing a person's life, determine its essence.⁶⁴

As stated before, the writer uses a descriptive method. According to Kutha Ratna the descriptive method is a process that involves describing facts and then connecting them to data analysis.⁶⁵ Analyzing literature, especially poetry, is a creative activity and one of the most significant activities for gaining knowledge, information, and amusement. According to Sugiyono a descriptive qualitative analysis is one in which the goal is to describe a scenario or occurrence. The analysis merely tries to compile fundamental data descriptively, without assessing and forecasting the data.⁶⁶ The steps of this technique are:

- a. Selecting the poems
- b. Read the poem over and over

⁶³ Irmaniati. 2018. *Jurnal Onoma: Pendidikan, Bahasa dan Sastra FKIP. Analisis Pesan Moral yang Terkandung dalam Puisi "Bersatulah Pelacur-Pelacur Kota Jakarta" Karya W.S Rendra*. Universitas Cokroaminoto Palopo. Vol 2 No 2. p.58

⁶⁴ Tarigan, H. Guntur. 1984, *Prinsip-prinsip Dasar Sastra*. (Bandung: Angkasa).

⁶⁵ Ratna, Nyoman Kutha. 2013. *Teori, Metode dan Teknik Penelitian Sastra*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar.

⁶⁶ Sugiyono. *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*. (Bandung: Alfabeta: 2007).p.338

- c. Data list
- d. Analysis of the moral message of poetry

The instrument in this research is poems by Emily Dickinson, because this research is a qualitative research. Qualitative research as a human instrument sets the focus research, selecting information as a data source, assessing data quality, analyzing data, testing data and draw conclusions from their findings.

A side from that, literary works, such as poetry, are imaginative works that can be viewed in a broader context than other works of fiction. As a result, imaginative poetry serves as an enjoyable way for readers to enhance their inner experience. When it comes to imaginative nature, there are three genres of literature to consider: prose, poetry, and theatre.⁶⁷

In order to better understand the meaning and moral message in the poem, Emily Dickinson initially as a poetry reader had to repeatedly understand what was written by the poet. Emily Dickinson poems are usually too related to the lives of teenagers who are moody and like to be alone, of the 1000+ poems that have been published, 3 of them are interesting to find the moral message of the poem, the most famous of which is Hope is The Thing with Feathers which contains hope, and Emily Dickinson other poems Heaven so Far in My Mind and A Day! Help! Help! Another Day! The poems will later be divided into poems that are in accordance with one's life, love, or friendship and faith.

⁶⁷ Ibid... ... p.29

F. Theory of Nurgiyantoro

Nurgiyantoro asserts that morals in literary works are usually intended as suggestions related to certain practical moral teachings that can be taken (and interpreted) through the story in question by the reader, which is a guide that is deliberately given by the author and relates to life problems such as attitudes, behavior, and social manners.⁶⁸

Nurgiyantoro explains that, in general terms, the problems of life and human life can be divided into the following problems: (1) the human relationship with God; (2) the human relationship with oneself; and (3) the human relationship with others in the social sphere. The moral message that reaches the reader can be interpreted differently by the reader.⁶⁹ This relates to the way the reader appreciates the content of the story.

But also from the relationship that exists between humanity and God. The division is purely for the sake of conversation. Self-existence, self-esteem, self-confidence, fear, death, longing, revenge, loneliness, indecision between multiple options, and other issues involving the self and psyche of an individual are examples of human dilemmas. Strong or fragile friendships, loyalty, betrayal, and kinship are examples of moral teachings relating to interpersonal and social relations.⁷⁰

⁶⁸ Ibid... ..

⁶⁹ Ibid... ..

⁷⁰ Ibid

The moral message can be in the form of love, friendship, social solidarity, or a sense of amazement towards God. Human problems with oneself can be of various types and levels of intensity. This, of course, cannot be separated from the relationship between humans and God. The separation is only to facilitate the conversation. Human problems can be related to problems such as self-existence, self-esteem, self-confidence, fear, death, longing, revenge, loneliness, indecision between several choices, and others that are more involved in the self and the psyche of an individual. Moral messages related to interpersonal and social relations include tangible problems such as strong or fragile friendships, loyalty, betrayal, and kinship.⁷¹

G. Type of Moral Value Emily Dickinsons Poetry

Moral in general, refer to a shared understanding of what is good and bad in terms of acts, attitudes, responsibility, and so on. Moral is also known as morals, or character. According to Kenny in Nurgiyantoro the moral principles left by the poet are frequently associated with specific practical moral precepts, which the reader might absorb and interpret.⁷² As Nurgiyantoro said that basically the type of moral message in the poem has 3 problems, namely the relationship with oneself, with others and with God.⁷³

⁷¹ Ibid... ..

⁷² Ibid... ..

⁷³ Ibid... .. p.335

Waluyo, Jabrohim and friends state the expressive, evocative, associative, and mystical components of poetry are all present. The surrounding elements, such as themes, rhymes, messages, images, and other forming aspects, regulate the language. Dictation, imagination, tangible words, figurative language, diversification, and typography are the physical aspects of poetry, while themes, tones, sentiments, and messages are the inner elements.⁷⁴

Emily Elizabeth Dickinson or Emily Dickinson is considered one of the leading 19th-century American poets, known for her bold original verse, which stands out for its epigrammatic compression, haunting personal voice, and enigmatic brilliance.⁷⁵ Emily Dickinson has 1800 poems but she only published 10 in her lifetime. Emily Dickinson characteristic of her poems a keen observer, she used images from nature, religion, law, music, commerce, medicine, fashion, and domestic activities to probe universal themes: the wonders of nature, the identity of the self, death and immortality, and love.⁷⁶

Emily Dickinson also has a habit of wearing white all her life and is often in her room. Emily Dickinson often takes the theme of death and mortality, and the content of Emily Dickinson poetry itself contains about the circumstances she experienced herself, such as her love story and friendship and many other things.⁷⁷

⁷⁴Ratna, N. K. 2004. *Teori, Metode, dan Teknik Penelitian Sastra*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar.

⁷⁵Alfred Habegger. May 2022. Emily Dickinsons. Accessed on <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Emily-Dickinson>

⁷⁶Ibid... ..

⁷⁷Ibid... ..

Moral in human life has a very important position. Moral values are needed by humans both in their capacity as (individuals) or members of a group (society and nation). The civilization of a nation can be judged through the moral character of its people. Morals have a very important position because humans in their lives must obey and obey the norms, rules, customs, laws laws, and laws that exist in a society. With regard to norms, rules, customs, laws, and laws that govern life humans, then the benefit or function of morals is so that humans can live with agreed norms in the community of human life and law from god.⁷⁸

The moral lesson is turned into a sensory dilemma by the author, who expresses herself through the people and difficulties she creates. It everything boils down to morality in a literary work and has an impact on it. The moral message is a mandate in the form of values and norms that becomes the handle of a group in regulating their behavior in social life, based on the meaning of the message and moral knowledge.⁷⁹

⁷⁸ Ibid... ..

⁷⁹ Ibid... ..

CHAPTER III

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

This chapter discusses the answers to the problem formulation. Therefore this chapter is divided into two parts. The first part is the answer to the question of what moral value is obtained from the three poems of Emily as mentioned by the writer. The second part discusses the types of the three Emily Dickinson's poems, including the types of relationships with oneself, relationships with God or relationships with other people.

A. Research Findings

1. Hope is the Thing with the Feathers

In 1862, this poem was written. This type of poetry is descriptive because in this poem it describes a person or experience, a scene or object. Emily Dickinson gives the example of hope as a bird in her poem. Hope, is Emily Dickinson puts it, "is forever in our souls." Even if the writer don't recognize it or feel its presence, hope is everywhere and always there for us. As humans have hope for a better and happier existence in the future, even when are down.

Here is a poem Hope is the thing with Feathers by Emily Dickinson:

"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 chillest land
 And on the strangest Sea
 Yet never in Extremity,
 It asked a crumb of me.

Hope, as defined by Emily Dickinson in lines 1 and 2, is an organizational goal that exists in the human soul. A soft-feathered bird is capable of flying high into the sky and sensitive to wind and storms. Hope is described as the wish for anything or good things to happen while remaining calm and unfazed. Most importantly, from Dickinson's point of view, is that hope is the permanent fixture of our existence that supports us to conquer most of what is given to us. The second stanza talks about the power of hope where the more the wind howls and the storm rages, the sweeter the song of the birds.

Emily Dickinson imagined a storm so strong it could overpower the singing of birds, just as Emily Dickinson thought that hope, which had driven so many people into despair, could overcome all suffering. In lines 3-4, Emily Dickinson also says that the birds are still singing even under adverse circumstances, and that the storm that hit the bird's song does not disappear. Emily Dickinson says in the third stanza that the little bird, despite having to endure "the coldest lands" and "the strangest seas," never asks for anything in return, Emily Dickinson simply reminds us of the power inherent in hope that

is always there, doesn't require any reward, and strong enough to see humans through our troubles.

From this poem, the writers can conclude that the moral value is that no matter how difficult the conditions humans face in life are, humans must not stop hoping. I hope it will lift the spirit. It is what keeps us going and what makes our lives worth living. And in the first line of this poem, Emily Dickinson describes that no matter how hard the storm hits, the birds still sing their songs and don't stop. This means that as many and as severe as our problems are, humans must keep the spirit to face them in order to achieve the expectations humans want.

The second analysis is to examine which type this poem belongs to based on Nurgiyantoro's theory. The structure of the poem is a short paragraph, describing how believing in faith and believing in hope can always get someone through a certain situation. The poem describes the bait in the last stanza. Poetry is structured because it shows our readers how it can help us through the toughest times.

This poem's theme is the existence of hope in individuals, or hope for human strength to deal with life. The objective of this poem is to express one of God's gifts to humans. Then it's supposed to help us get through difficult situations. Throughout a nutshell, this poem is about God's plan of hope, which keeps people continuing in life. Nurgiyantoro state that the relationship between humans and God is special because humans, as creatures, cannot be

separated from the creator.¹ Always keep your attention on the creator, whether consciously or unconsciously. In conscience, the relationship between humans and God always has a larger portion when compared to other creatures, although sometimes the relationship between humans and the creator is addressed in various ways.

2. A Day! Help! Help! Another Day!

By using martial arts imagery, Emily Dickinson shows how each day may present an opportunity that shapes our decisions. The soul must be stable since it will shoot arrows. Meaning The prayers in this poem serve as projectiles that can tip the scales in favor of the soul's triumph. Emily Dickinson imagines herself in a variety of ethereal settings so she can ponder and think about life's ups and downs. Emily Dickinson wakes up and says, "Another Day!" before giving those who "pass" his vision instructions to "Pray."

At this point, Emily Dickinson offers only a nebulous environment from which she can view activities and events and make judgments about them. The opening cry spoke that another day had opened, and then the next shout of "Help! Help!" told those around her that all was not well, or at least, would not remain so something must have broken or circumstances spiraled out of her control that prompted him to seek help—everything for a simple act, another day arrives.

¹ Ibid... ..

Earth is also described by Emily Dickinson as an "ordinary ball," and while she is willing to assist those in need, she adds that such a location might provide the opportunity and window of time for a significant triumph. The "victory" Emily Dickinson can claim at this moment is still an illusion or a foregone conclusion. For her inflated opening yell or to imply that some successful occurrence was both feasible and would occur, Emily Dickinson did not provide a clear explanation. She is still puzzle-solving and downsizing, and hasn't yet exposed his collection of thoughts, feelings, and images to a wide range of antagonistic pairs, such as the cliché of winning and losing, followed by opening and closing, weakness and strength, closing, and distant, life and death.

Here is a poem A Day! Help! Help! Another Day by Emily Dickinson:

A Day! Help! Help! Another Day!
 Your prayers, oh passerby!
 From such a common ball as this
 Might date a victory!
 From marshallings as simple
 The flags of nations swang
 Steady- my soul: what issues
 Upon a thine arrow hang!

In this poem, Emily Dickinson also makes simple, casual statements about the nature of reality and how actions and events evolve to produce certain outcomes. Emily Dickinson also said that at first she opened the day with excitement and enthusiasm and then gave up on the possibility of victory,

which at the same time resulted in the possibility of total failure. And Emily Dickinson said that she had to calm her heart and mind on the other side in order for her soul to once again become "Truth".

The moral value the writer can take from this poem is that Emily Dickinson uses self-defense imagery to convey her potential every day to be a defining moment. The soul will shoot arrows and therefore must be stable. The prayers or hopes of others are bullets and may help balance the battle so that the soul wins.

For the second analysis, which is to determine the type based on Nurgiantoro's theory, in this poem there are two types, namely the relationship with God and the relationship with oneself. According to Nurgiantoro, the behavior of human relations with himself belongs to all moral values related to individuals as individuals who show the existence of individuals with various attitudes attached to themselves. In this poem, Emily Dickinson explains that all that will happen is for herself, just like the victory she wants.

And the part of the relationship between oneself and God where this relationship is very close and tied to the relationship between oneself and another. In this poem, Emily Dickinson mentions the words "prayer" and "hope", which means that in any condition and situation, as humans still remember and ask for something from God. Emily Dickinson also always asks for good things after praying with hope and saying "victory."

3. Heaven So Far in My Mind

In this poem, Emily Dickinson says that no one knows about the existence of heaven, whether it is true or not. Emily Dickinson says that some people believe in heaven. People who believe in the existence of heaven are people who have faith, not just observation or imagination. Here is a poem Heaven so far in my Mind by Emily Dickinson:

Heaven so far in My mind
 That were the mind dissolved
 The site of ut by Architect
 Could not again be proved
 'Tis vast as our capacity
 As fair as our idea
 To him of adequate desire
 No further 'tis, than here.

In this poem, Emily Dickinson mentions "proved" and "dissolved," meaning that there is no heaven that is believed to be true. And also, Emily Dickinson mentions "architect," meaning that an architect who is very skilled at drawing and reading even difficult drawings and plans will never be able to find heaven where and how.

This poem is concerned with the boisterous contents of the human head, which asks how the heaven is, and where the heaven is located. This poem only contains skepticism about how heaven is so vast and fair just by imagining it. Emily Dickinson says that heaven need not be a location reserved for the dead. We as humans who are still alive can also make it

happen now how heaven is, but it will be realized if we have a strong desire and enough if we really yearn for how heaven is.

The moral value that can be taken from this poem is how we as humans believe that heaven exists. The meaning of heaven here is the beautiful things that happen in life. Emily Dickinson explains in her poem that we don't have to go to heaven after death, but a distant heaven will be near if human can create it ourselves. Emily Dickinson means that heaven is not only for the dead, but for the living, who can still create and experience heaven.

For analysis, these two poems are included in the types of human relationships with God and with themselves, whether consciously or not, all human needs are always directed toward the creator. In conscience, the relationship between humans and God always has a larger percentage when compared to other creatures, although sometimes the relationship between humans and the creator is addressed in various ways. In this poem, Emily Dickinson says that heaven exists for people who have faith. When someone has faith, then that person has a god they believe in.

For the relationship with oneself, people who have faith as well as hope and perseverance are the people who believe in themselves. Emily said, "'Tis vast as our capacity," which means that humans must have the mind to imagine that the definition and variety of types of heaven that Emily Dickinson is referring to is very much.

B. Discussions

In the three poems written by Emily Dickinson the writer found that the poem has 2 of the 3 types of moral values based on Nurgiyantoro's theory (explained in chapter 2 point E page 30). Based on Nurgiyantoro's theory, it is stated that there are 3 types of moral values: human relations with self, human relationship with God, and human relationship with others.

In Emily Dickinson's poem, entitled "Hope is Things with Feathers," it says that a person must remain strong in facing exams and still hope to God that there will be results behind everything and never give up on any circumstance, while in the poem "A Day! Help! Help! Another Day!" it was explained that as humans, must keep a balance of prayer and hope for the next days that humans will live. In the poem, entitled "Heaven so far in my mind", it is explained that heaven is not only found for people who have died, but humans who are alive can also feel and create this heaven of happiness.

The three poems analyzed by the writer have similarities in which they are categorized based on the type of Nurgiyantoro, namely the relationship with oneself and the relationship with God. The relationship with oneself means a relationship that embodies the nature of being willing, patient, understanding, and loving oneself. The purpose of life is the same, to achieve happiness of the heart together, while the happiness of the heart can be achieved when you get personal happiness. Personal happiness is realized when humans are able to apply a willing, accepting, and patient attitude.

Meanwhile the relationship between humans and God is the most important thing in life in the world, because, after all, humans are creatures of God who must always remember the Creator. Humans can establish a relationship with Allah through worship, through the prayers we say, and also by always remembering Allah wherever and whenever. Because, in fact, when pray, we establish communication with the almighty, and when humans always remember Allah, we have peace of mind in every step of our lives. The importance of having a relationship with Allah is that humans are his creatures and it is impossible for humans not to have a relationship with our creator, and whatever humans do depends on his will. Also, the relationship with God will affect our relationship with fellow human beings, which is where human life will not change if it does not involve God in its daily life in the world.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter provides conclusions and suggestions.

A. Conclusion

From this study, finally the writer can conclude some conclusions based on the findings.

1. There are moral value can be found in poems are "Hope is a Thing with Feathers" is means that as many and as severe as our problems are, humans must keep spirit to face them in order to achieve the expectations humans want. "A Day! Help! Help! Help! Another Day!" is Emily Dickinsons said we must use self-defense imagery to convey her potential every day to be a defining moment. The soul will shoot arrow and therefore must be stable. Because the prayers and hopes of others are bullets and may help balance the battle so that soul wins. And "Heaven Is So Far of The Mind" is how as humans believe that heaven exist also Emily Dickinsons explains that humans don't have to go to heaven after death, but distant heaven will be near if humans can create it ourselves.
2. The analysis of type moral values based on Nurgiyantoro and another expert theory are related with Emily Dickinsons poems there are human-god relationship, human-self relationship, human-environment relationship.

B. Suggestion

Based on the analysis of the educational value, in this section the writer would like to give the suggestions are follows:

1. Regarding Emily Dickinsons poem, it is hoped that everyone who has ever felt understood the meaning and moral message contained in the poem.
2. Anyone who reads this poem can also get the implied meaning and apply it to everyday life in this Emily Dickinson poem.
3. For other researchers, they must analyze Emily Dickinson's poetry more deeply with different types of understanding, especially related to life.

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UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH ACEH
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SURAT KEPUTUSAN

Nomor : 426/UM.M5/Q/FAI/2021

Dekan Agama Islam Universitas Muhammadiyah Aceh.

Menimbang:

- a. Bahwa untuk kelancaran ujian-ujian Skripsi pada Fakultas Agama Islam Universitas Muhammadiyah Aceh, maka dipandang perlu menunjuk Pembimbing Skripsi mahasiswa yang bersangkutan;
- b. Yang namanya tercantum dalam Surat Keputusan ini dipandang mampu dan cakap serta memenuhi syarat untuk diangkat dalam jabatan pembimbing Skripsi.

Mengingat:

1. Keputusan Dirjen Pendidikan Islam No.Dj.I/363 / 2009 Tanggal 30 Juni 2009;
2. Keputusan Badan Akreditasi Nasional Perguruan Tinggi No.7416/SK/BAN-PT /Ak-PPJ/S/XI/2020 Tanggal 17 November 2020;
3. Keputusan Tim Pengesahan Proposal Skripsi Mahasiswa Fakultas Agama Islam Universitas Muhammadiyah Aceh tanggal **31 Juli 2021**

MEMUTUSKAN :

- Menetapkan : 1. Menunjuk saudara :
1. **Sarair, S.Pd., M.Tesol**
Sebagai Pembimbing I.
 2. **Ayuna Netta, S.Pd.I., M.Pd**
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J U D U L : Moral Values of Emily Dickinson's Poetry

2. Kepada Pembimbing yang tercantum namanya diberikan honorarium menurut peraturan yang berlaku;
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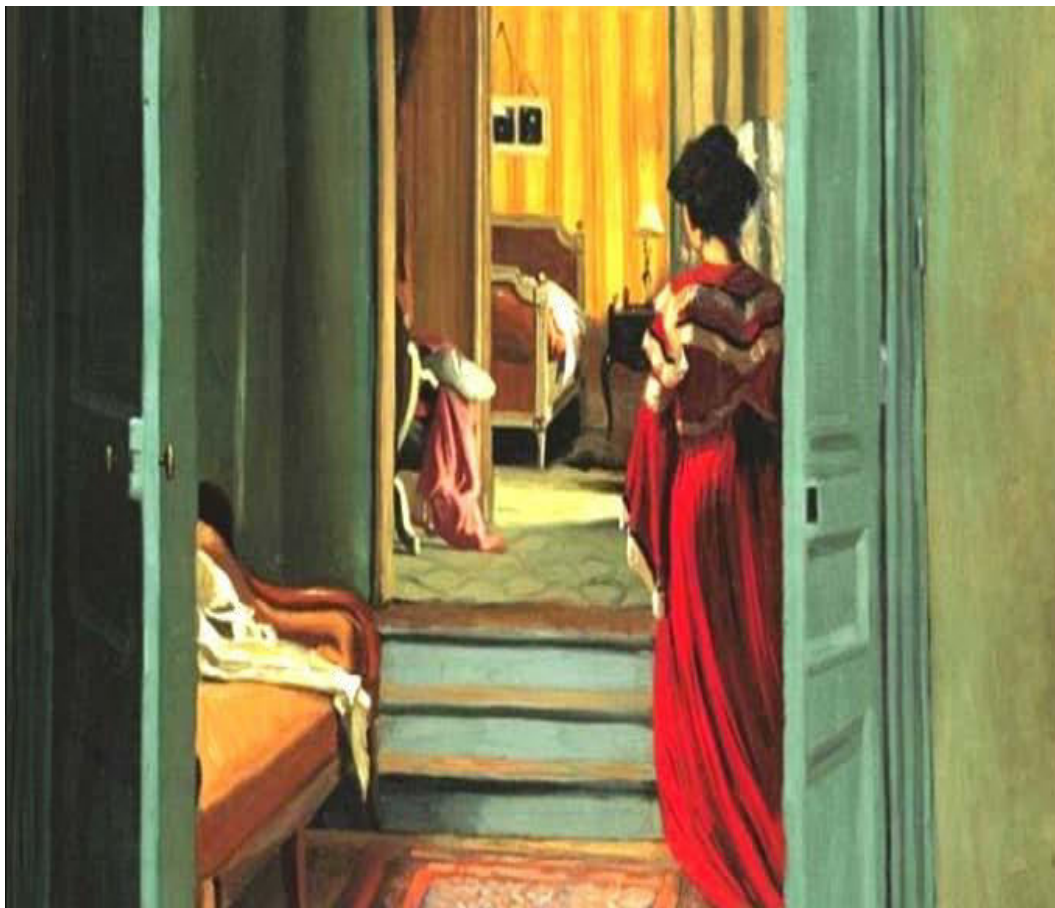
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Pada Tanggal : **2 Agustus 2021**

Dekan.

Dr. Saiful, S.Ag., M.Ag

Tembusan :

1. Rektor Universitas Muhammadiyah Aceh.
2. Koordinator Kopertais Wilayah V Aceh.
3. Mahasiswa Yang bersangkutan.
4. Arsip.-



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SURAT PERNYATAAN
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Saya yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini:

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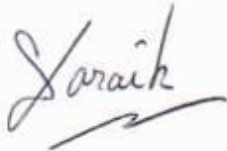
Menerangkan dengan sesungguhnya bahwa:

1. Skripsi saya yang akan segera diuji adalah benar-benar pekerjaan saya sendiri (bukan ciplakan).
2. Apabila dikemudian hari terbukti atau dapat dibuktikan skripsi hasil ciplakan, maka saya akan menanggung resiko **dibatalkan Kelulusan Sidang Skripsi** oleh Fakultas Agama Islam Universitas Muhammadiyah Aceh.

Demikian surat pernyataan ini saya buat dengan sebenar-benarnya.

Banda Aceh, 24th August 2022

Mengetahui
Pembimbing I



Sarair, S.Pd., M.Tesol.

Menerangkan
Mahasiswa Ybs,



Ghifari Sefti Jusya

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