**MEANING OF METAPHOR IN MEWLANA JALALUDIN RUMI'S**

**POEMS**

A GRADUATING PAPER

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the Bachelor Degree in English literature

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# MEANING OF METAPHOR IN MEWLANA JALALUDIN RUMI'S *POEMS*

By: Minkhatul Maula

## ABSTRACT

In this research, the writer analyzes the meaning of metaphor in Mewlana Jalaludin Rumi's poems. There are six poem selected i.e: *This is love, This aloneness, The meaning of love, A moment of happiness, Aroused passion,* and *Caught in the fire of love.* Each of poem has several meanings and describes poet's messages. Related to the message, the poet does not convey the message directly. Thus, the objective of this research is to clarify the types of metaphor and the meanings which are found in poems by Mewlana Jalaludin Rumi. This research is qualitative research. Close reading technique is applied to collect and identify the data. Then, the method of analysis data is objective-descriptive approach. For the process, the writer uses metaphor theory proposed by Ullmann to examine the type and the meaning of metaphor. Based on the analysis, the writer finds 16 cases of metaphor. They consist of 1 case synesthetic metaphor, 11 cases concrete to abstract metaphor and 4 cases metaphor that does not belong to the catagory of metaphor proposed by Ullmann. Therefore, the result of this research shows that in the poems by Mewlana Jalaludin Rumi selected by the writer, the dominant type of metaphor is from concrete to abstract metaphor because there are so many cases of from concrete to abstract metaphor in this research. Therefore, metaphors in Mewlana Jalaludin Rumi's poems generally show that love is an important part of life that gives happiness to live, where love portrays author's thoughts as he is a *sufi* who reflects his love devotion to Allah, his God.

**Keywords**: *metaphor, meaning, poem, Rumi*

# MEANING OF METAPHOR IN MEWLANA JALALUDIN RUMI'S *POEMS*

By: Minkhatul Maula

## ABSTRAK

Di dalam penelitian ini, peneliti menganalisis makna metafora dalam puisi karya Mewlana Jalaludin Rumi. Ada 6 puisi, yaitu *This is love, This aloneness, The meaning of love, A moment of happiness*, *Aroused passion*, and *caught in the fire of love.* Setiap puisi memiliki beraneka macam makna dan penjelasan berupa pesan dari penyair. Berkaitan dengan pesan, penyair tidak menyampaikan pesan dalam puisinya secara langsung. Oleh karena itu, tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengklarifikasi kategori dan makna metafora di dalam puisi tersebut. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kualitatif. Kemudian, metode analisis data yang di gunakan adalah pendekatan objektif-deskriptif. Peneliti menggunakan metode *close reading* (membaca dengan saksama). Metode ini digunakan untuk pengumpulan dan pengidentifikasian kalimat yang mengandung makna metafora. Dalam prosesnya, penulis menggunakan teori metafora yang dikemukakan oleh Ullmann untuk menganalisis kategori dan makna metafora tersebut. Berdasarkan hasil analisis, penulis menemukan 16 kasus metafora, yang terdiri 1 kasus sinestetik metafora, 11 kasus metafora dari abstrak ke konkret dan 4 kasus metafora yang tidak termasuk kedalam kategori yang di kemukakan oleh Ullmann. Kemudian, hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukan bahwa di dalam puisi karya Mewlana Jalaludin Rumi, metafora dari abstrak ke konkret adalah kategori metafora yang lebih dominan karena lebih banyak kasus metafora dari abstrak ke konkret dalam penelitian ini. Kemudian, metafora-metafora dalam puisi-puisi karya Mewlana Jalaludin Rumi secara umum menggambarkan bahwa cinta merupakan bagian penting dalam kehidupan yang dapat memberikan kebahagiaan dalam hidup, dimana cinta menggambarkan pemikiran penyair sebagai seorang sufi yang mana merefleksikan kesetiaan cintanya kepada Allah, Tuhannya.

Katakunci: *metafora, makna, puisi*, *Rumi*

# Motto

"The beauty of the heart is the lasting beauty"

-Mewlana jalaludin Rumi-

Follow your heart

and

Be self Confident

# DEDICATION

This graduating paper I dedicate to:

My lovable parents

Abah Musokheh and Ibu Risa Ernani

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This paper is not a perfect one. I really allow all readers to give suggestion to improve this paper.

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# CHAPTER I

# INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Background of Study

Language is a tool of communication. Language is used by the people to communicate and interact to each other. According to Kreidler language is a system of symbols through which people to communicate (1998: 19). On the other side, Wardhaugh states that people use language as means of expression to convey ideas, intentions, feelings, and knowledges (1972: 8). In other words, language is media for people to show their feeling, to express knowledge, to convey their emotions and to explore their ideas to other people directly and indirectly.

In communication, people have the intention such as to inform, to deliver a message, to ask question, to apologize, to thank, to advice, to criticize, and to say hello (Kreidler, 1998: 176). Its means people cannot be released from language in their daily life because language has a function delivering people's mind to others. Moreover, the discussion of message can be found in literary works, such as poetry.

Poetry is a literary works that has been being a part mankind's civilization that always goes on. Altenbernd states in *A handbook for the study of Poetry* "poetry has been produced by every civilization in history, and it shows no sign of losing its power in our time" (1966: 1). From that citation, poetry is closely related to mankind's deepest concerns.

In this research the object of analysis that the writer choosing is poem. It is because poem conceives the deep meaning. According to Richard "idea of the poem as complex activity of meaning, inspired many of the key term (1936: 156).

Thus, it needs deeply concern to understand the meaning of every word. Meanwhile, analyzing the poem is challenging and interesting. As Emerson said, poem describes great theme by using only little words (as cited in Tarigan, 1993: 3). It means the experience that is written in poem can be in simple words but still has deep in meaning, even it only contains some stanzas.

Therefore, the idea of poetry focuses on a situation which describes the specific object than other literary works. As Altenbernd said, poetry differs from some kinds of prose in usually being more *concrete* and *specific* (1966: 4).

> Reading poem is almost likely same as reading fiction in some ways, such us observing detail in action and language, making relevancy and inference, submitting the conclusion. However, the difference in reading poem is more attentive with the connotations of words, observing the expressive quality of sound and rhythm, to be aware more in syntax and punctuation, pay closed attentions in linguistic because it can give compression in characteristic of poem. (Diyanni, 2004: 524).

Beyond that, making poetry does not only use common words, but also consider some aspects in choosing words, such as using figurative language. "Figurative language is a conspicuous departure from what competent users of a language apprehend as the standard meaning of words, or the standard order of words, in order to achieve some special meaning or effect" (Abrams, 2009: 96).

Substantially, people or authors are giving indirectly meaning by using figurative language to interpret expressions.

Based on Kennedy (1983: 4), figurative language consists of comparative, contradictive, and correlative. Moreover, there is one of figurative language that is often used in daily activity metaphor. Metaphor is as a part of comparative in figurative languages. According to Brooks and Warren (1972: 311) "metaphor is a word applied literally to one kind of object or idea that is implied by analogy to another."

Because of the definition of metaphor above, the writer is interested in analyzing meaning of metaphor there must be some hidden messages that wanted to be shown through the word. Thus, the hidden message can be the expectation of the author by metaphor. The basic understanding of metaphor which is used by the writer is applied by Ullmann. He states that:

> "metaphor is so closely intertwined with the very texture of human speech that we have already encountered it in various guises: as a major factor in motivation, as an expressive device, as a source of synonymy and polysemy, as an outlet for intend emotions, as a means of filling gaps in vocabulary, and in several other rules" (1983: 212).

Therefore, metaphors are often found in every literary work and daily life. According to Lakoff and Johnson in *Metaphors we live* argue that "metaphor is pervasive in everyday life, not just in language, but in thought and action" (2003: 4). It means, metaphor is not only in the text of song lyric, poem, or novel, but also in the fact people speak, write, and think in their life. Edi Subroto gives his opinion that "metaphor is a configuration of linguistics creative power in the

meaning application (1991: 45)." Metaphors are also ways of expressing anything, expecting to contribute thinking, offering people powerful and fresh ways of viewing the world.

Besides, from Islamic perspective there is a verse of Holly Quran which states the importance of understanding parables or metaphor in the world. It is stated in Quran surah An-Nur, verse 35:

$$\text{وَيَضْرِبُ اللهُ الْاَمْثَلَ لِنَّاسِ ۗ وَاللهُ بِكُلِّ شَيْءٍ عَلِيْمٌ}$$

"Allah sets forth parables to make people understand. Allah knows everything" (Abdullah Yusuf Ali, 1996: 354).

From the verse above, the importance of understanding metaphor in the world also give impact not only for physically but also for emotionally. God makes things clear for mankind so that they reflect and belief. Then, understanding metaphors helps people to understand the greatness of God. God knows what parable can best explain a certain reality not only create anything which can be seen in the world, but also anything unseen. However, by analizing meaning of metaphor make the readers understanding the real meaning in poetry clearly.

Thus, the writer takes Mewlana Jalaludin Rumi's poem as the object of the analysis because of several reasons. Firstly, Mewlana Jalaludin Rumi has deep knowledge that is able to elaborate his works by embellishing thousands verses of Qur'anic and hadiths (Fatih and Bingul, 2007: 40). He is one of popular poets who writes many poems. His works use common words and are easy to be understood, but it still needs deep interpretation to get proper meaning. Then, there are so

many metaphors in his works that can be analyzed. Secondly, his works are have spiritual content of poetry, so that his works are famous as mystical poetry. According to Barks in his book *Rumi: The Big Red Book: The Great Masterpiece celebrating Mystical Love and Friendship*, Rumi's poetry has a spiritual content that is the universal language of the human soul. Rumi is one of the great souls, and one of the spiritual teachers. Rumi teaches the opening heart and learning that can open our eyes to the reality (2009: 9). Thirdly, the writer is curious because most of his works have been translated into many languages including English (Grammard, 2006: 45). Furthermore, he is a Persian Moslem but his works are very popular in western.

Mewlana Jalaludin Rumi is one of poets from Middle East country, Persia. He writes many poems that are originally in Persian Language. He is a Persian Moslem. His real name is Hazrat-e Mewlana Djalaludin Rumi but he is also known called Rumi. Mewlana is as an epithet means our master. Meanwhile, Rumi means "from Roman Anatolia" where Anatolia is used to be called the "land of Rum (Romans)." was born on 30 September, 1207 in Balkh, northern Afghanistan. He is also known as Rumi which means "from Roman Anatolia" where Anatolia is used to be called the "land of Rum (Romans) (Fatih and Bingul, 2007: 48).

Rumi's poems have many themes, such as love, mystical, tolerance and coexsistence, and praise of God. In this research, the writer chooses a love-themed poems to be analyzed because love as important parts of life that gives us happiness to live. In addition, a love-themed poems potrayal of author's thoughts

that he is a sufi who reflects his love devotion to Allah, his God. According to Hakeem in the *Ma'aarif e Mathnawi*, Rumi's works solely refer to the (true) lovers (Allah Ta'ala) (1997: 28). In other words, Rumi's poems reflect the deepest longings of human heart which search their true soul as human being. This love themed, expresseshis true love to his God silently.

Therefore, There are six poems of Mewlana Jalaludin Rumi in this research to be analyzed selected by the writer. They are entitled: *This is love, This aloneness, The meaning of love, A moment of happiness, Aroused passion and Caught in the fire of love*.

There are several stanzas which contain metaphor that can be found in the poems. The example of metaphors taken from Rumi's poems in below:

Title : This is Love

Line : 1

Lyric : *This is love: to fly toward a secret sky*

This poem has metaphor meaning because it compares two things directly, *love* and *fly*. In this case, to get the meaning of this metaphor, the writer interpreted the meaning literally and metaphorically. Literal meaning is the lexical meaning of the word, and metaphorical meaning conveys another meaning based on author's mind. According to Hornby in oxford Learner dictionary, the literal meaning of *This is love: to fly toward a secret sky* is *"having deep feeling"* (1995: 262), On other side, the metaphorical meaning of this stanza means *"that love is about flying of sky, and everybody has love"*.

This research intends to analyze the poem focus on metaphor theory proposed by Ullmann. Metaphor in poems is important, because sometime the author does not convey the message directly. There are many hidden meanings that make confused. By analyzing the metaphor and its meaning, hopefully it can help readers to be easier in understanding and getting the meaning of metaphor, so that they can understand the whole meaning of the poems.

**1.2 Research Questions**

Regarding with the background above, the writer aims to answer the following questions below:

1. What are types of metaphors used in Mewlana Jalaludin Rumi's poems?

2. How are the meaning of metaphor in Mewlana Jalaludin Rumi's poems?

1.3 **Objectives of the Study**

This research has the objectives as follows:

1. To find out the types of metaphor used in Mewlana Jalaludin Rumi's Poems.

2. To analyze the literal and metaphorical meaning of metaphor found in Mewlana Jalaludin Rumi's Poems.

1.4 **Significances of the Study**

The significances of this research include either academically and practically. Academically, the writer hopes that this research contributes the knowledge for English Department. Therefore, this research also can be used to enrich semantic studies especially about metaphor.

Practically, this research can be useful to be applied by academicians in understanding the messages of poems. Moreover, this research can be one of references for other researchers who have same topic in metaphor study. In addition, the writer also hopes that analyzing the Rumi's poems can give the readers are able to increase in understanding the meaning of metaphor in the poem.

1.5 **Literature Review**

The writer finds some prior researches related to this research in which have same theory. The first research is a graduating paper by Sri Fanny Fajaryanti from University of Indonesia, in 2008. It is entitled *"Metafora dalam Komik"*. Fajaryanti aims to find out type of metaphors in different comics. She does a quantitative research. For the theory she applis metaphor theory proposed by Ullmann. Then, for method of the research, she uses library method. The result of the research show that there are 41 cases of metaphors that consist of 5% cases of anthropomorphic metaphors, 31% cases of animal metaphors, 40% cases metaphor from concrete to abstract. There is no case of synaesthetic metaphors. 24% cases metaphor that cannot be classified are also found in the comic. There is connection between the story context and the chosen animal metaphors in every comic (Fajaryanti, 2008: v).

The second research is the research which has similar theory with this research. It is entitled *"Meaning of Metaphor in Sir Walter Releigh's Poems"* by Nur Hayati from State Islamic University of Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta (2011). In her research she analyzes the meaning of each metaphor, and the kinds of

metaphor are found in the poems. The object of this prior research is the poem. This research uses semantic theory focuses on metaphor proposed by Ullmann and the method which is used in this research is qualitative research. She finds the 20 cases of metaphor. It consist of 2 cases of anthropomorphic metaphor, 7 cases for concrete to abstract metaphor and 11 cases of metaphor that does not belong to the category of metaphor (Hayati, 2011: v).

The third research is a graduating paper entitled *"The Semantic Analysis of Metaphor in the Article of Economy in the Der Spiegel"* which is written by Sri Astuti from University of Indonesia in 2012. Astuti's research aims to show the varieties of methapors in economy article according to the metaphor's concept of Johnson and Lakoff and also the domain source of those metaphors. She uses qualitative and library research method. The result of her analyzes shows that the metaphors that are commonly used in new economy article is structural metaphors. Then, the source domain that is commonly used is the war domain (Astuti, 2012: iv).

By examining those researches, it can be seen that most of them use same theory to the writer but in difference the object of analysis. The writer uses poems by Mewlana Jalaludin Rumi as the data. Then, the writer focuses on describing the types of metaphors and their meaning that are found in Mewlana Jalaludin Rumi's Poems. The writer uses metaphor theory proposed by Ullmann (1983).

1.6 **Theoretical Approach**

A theory appears in research study as an argument, a discussion, or a rationale, and it helps to explain (or predict) phenomena that occur in the world

(Creswell, 2009: 51). In this research, the writer uses semantics theory focus on metaphor proposed by Ullmann entitled "*Semantics an Introduction to The Science of Meaning*" (1983) and it is appropriate to apply the theory which formed of meaning for analyzing the meaning of metaphors. Ullmann states there are four types of metaphors, they are anthropomorphic metaphor, animal metaphor, from concrete to abstract metaphor and synesthetic metaphor (1983:213-214).

Furthermore, there is a measurement to determine the metaphor to determine the metaphor proposed by Richard. Metaphor consist of three elements: tenor, vehicle, and ground. Tenor means the main element of metaphor. It is thing or something being described by the other component that comes after tenor. The second is about vehicle means the new meaning that the poet attaches to the tenor. Vehicle is something new used to describe the tenor, called as media. The last is Ground that has similarities between the think being described and the thing that describes it. On the other hand, it is called the similarities between tenor and vehicle (Ullmann, 1983:213).

Therefore, based on the descriptions above, metaphor theory is appropriate to be applied in this research in order to explain the types of metaphors and their meaning that are found in Mewlana Jalaludin Rumi's poems. Moreover, meaning of metaphor is used to understand the poem deeply by focusing in the text itself.

## 1.7 Method of Research

Method refers to "a more-or-less consistent and coherent way of thinking about and making data, interpreting and analyzing data, and judging the resulting

theoretical outcome" (Richards, 2013: 10). Thus, method of this research consists of type of research, data sources, data collecting technique, and data analysis technique. It will be explained more as follow:

## 1.7.1 Type of Research

This research uses qualitative research. According to Creswell, qualitative research is a method used to explore and to understand the human or social cases whether individual or groups, then making interpretation of them (2009: 1). In addition, Kothari states that "qualitative research is concerned with qualitative phenomenon relating to or involving quality or kind" (2004: 3). While, the writer calls this research as a qualitative since the collected data are in the form of words in the poem. Therefore, the writer intends to explore the types of metaphor and their meaning in *Mewlana Jalaludin Rumi's* poems by using metaphor theory. Since the writer observes several literature books and other supporting documents in order to get necessary data to analyze the poem, so that this research uses the library research in conducting the research.

## 1.7.2 Data Sources

.       The main data refers to "the data as a subject of research in which it is collected as a source to be analyzed where the data are obtained" (Siswantoro, 2010: 72). In this research, the source of data is the poems which are taken from a collection of Mewlana Jalaludin Rumi poetry translation from Farsi to English in *The essential Rumi* that is written by Coleman Barks (1993: 149). Rumi's poems have many themes, such as love, mystical, tolerance, coexsistence, and praise of God. In this research, the writer chooses a love-themed poetry to be analyzed.

There are six poems selected, *This is love, This aloneness, The meaning of love, A moment of Happiness, Aroused passion,* and *Caught in the fire of love.* The form of data is the words of the poems that contain metaphor.

### 1.7.3 Data Collection Technique

The technique to gain data selection is by "focusing on the data needed in appropriate with certain criteria or parameter required" (Siswantoro, 2010: 74). The close reading method is used as the technique in collecting the data in this research. According to Abrams, close reading is "the detailed analysis of the verbal and figurative components within a work" (2009: 217).

The writer selects carefully and intensively to find the data that contain meaning of poem. Then, the writer does the procedures of collecting data into three steps. First, the writer reads the poem by Mewlana Jalaludin Rumi intensively. Second, the writer determines the theme. Third, the writer chooses the title of poems. Then the writer is identifies the metaphors in the poems.

### 1.7.4 Data Analysis Technique

The data analysis technique of this research uses descriptive approach in which the data are factually taken from the poem and analyzed descriptively by applying semantic theory. According to Ratna (2012: 46) he states that overall qualitative methods take advantage of ways of interpretation by presenting it in the form of description.

After the data are collected, the writer divides the data analysis technique into several steps. First, the writer classifies the poems based on metaphor theory proposed by Ullmann. Then, the writer divides the metaphor into categorized and not categorized. It calls categorized when it includes in four types of metaphor by

Ullmann. Meanwhile, not categorized is absence in Ullmann theory. Third, the writer interprets the meaning of metaphor literally and metaphorically. Finally, the writer finds the conclusion of all analysis in this research.

## 1.8 Paper Organization

This research contains four chapters. The first chapter is introduction. It provides general information which contains the background of study, research questions, objectives of study, significances of study, literature review, theoretical approach, method of research, and paper organization. The second chapter is theoretical background which presents the explanation about the semantic theory to analyze metaphor. The third chapter is research finding and discussion by applying the metaphor theory. The last chapter is conclusion and the suggestion of this research.

# CHAPTER IV

## CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In this chapter, the writer shows the result of the discussion in the previous chapter and the suggestion for the further researcher related to the poems by *Mewlana Jalaludin Rumi*.

### 4.1 **Conclusions**

The aims of the research are to describe the types of metaphors and their meaning that are found in the *Mewlana Jalaludin Rumi's* poems. The writer uses semantic theory focus on metaphor proposed by Ullmann. After analyzing 6 poems by Mewlana Jalaludin Rumi as the data, the writer finds 16 cases of metaphors which consist of 1 case of synesthetic metaphor, 11 cases metaphors from concrete to abstract and 4 cases of metaphors which are not including to the four types of metaphors proposed by Ullmann. Beyond of that, the writer finds two types of metaphors by Ullmann. Therefore, the dominant type of metaphor that is used by Mewlana Jalaludin Rumi is from concrete to abstract metaphors. It means that the author wants to show the abstract experience. He is mystical of style.

In conclusion, from the results of discussion, metaphor is as an expression in which there is both literal meaning and metaphorical meaning. Then, the meaning of metaphor plays important roles in creating poem that has high value, beautiful and full of meaning qualities. It can be said that the meaning of the poem can deliver message as well as the interpretation of the reader in analyzing

sentences which come after the vehicle describes the tenor. It can support the easier in understanding and getting the meaning of the poem deeply.

4.2 **Suggestions**

Related to this research, the writer uses semantic theory focus on metaphor proposed by Ullmann in analyzing the meaning of metaphor in *Mewlana Jalaludin Rumi's* poems. The theory limitation focuses on the certain meaning which reflected to the meaning of poems to understand the poem deeply by focusing in the text itself. Then, the writer suggests for the other researcher to use new criticism theory, because it will be interesting to analyze intrinsic elements of the poem such as rhyme, imagery and diction. Thus, the poem will be understood originally. The writer also suggests for other researcher to analyze metaphorical meaning in the other literary work like novel or song lyrics. It will be proper probably use because metaphor becomes pervasive in everyday life.

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**Appendices**

## 1. The whole data

### a. Synesthetic metaphors

| No | The metaphors | Title of poem | Line of poem |
|----|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1 | In one from upon this earth, and in another from in a timeless **sweet land** | A moment of happiness | 14-15 |

### b. From concrete to abstract metaphors

| No | The metaphors | Title of poem | Line of poem |
|----|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1 | This is **love**: to **fly** toward a secret sky, | This is love | 1 |
| 2 | This **aloneness** is worth more than a **thousand lives**. | This aloneness | 1 |

| 3 | This **freedom** is worth more than **all the lands on earth**. | This aloneness | 2 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | To be one with **the truth** for just a moment, Is worth more than **the world and life** itself. | This aloneness | 3-4 |
| 5 | Both **light and shadow** are **the dance of Love.** | The meaning of love | 1-2 |
| 6 | **Love** has no cause; it is **the astrolabe of God's secrets** | The meaning of love | 3-4 |
| 7 | **Lover and Loving** are **inseparable and timeless.** | The meaning of love | 5-6 |
| 8 | Every **moment** is made glorious by **the light of Love**. | The meaning of love | 14-15 |
| 9 | **The flames** of on *my passion* devour the wind and the sky | The meaning of love | 4-5 |
| 10 | **My wails** of sorrow Are **tormenting my soul** | Caught in the fie of love | 6-8 |
| 11 | **You** are **the master of existence** | Caught in the fie of love | 14 |

### c. Not Categorized

| No | The metaphor | Title of poem | Line of poem |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | **You and I**, with **the garden's beauty**, and the bird singing. | A moment of happiness | 4-5 |
| 2 | *the parrots of heaven will be cracking sugar* as we laugh together | A moment of happiness | 11-12 |
| 3 | Let their **hearts dance** in the **fire of your love** | Aroused passion | 5 |
| 4 | **My heart is on fire!** | *C*aught in the fire of love | 1 |

## 2. Biography of Mewlana Jalaluddin Rumi

Mewlana Jalaludin Rumi is one of poets from the East who wrote many poems. He is Moslem Persian, thus the original version of his works is in Persian language. Jalaludin Muhammad who has the epithet Mawlana (Our master) was born on 30 September, 1207 in Balkh, northern Afghanistan. He is also known as Rumi which means "from Roman Anatolia" where Anatolia is used to be called the "land of Rum (Romans)." He had three sons and daughter. Besides, his father, Bahauddin Muhammad, renowned as *Sultanul 'Ulama* (the Sultan of Scholars), was from a family in which prominent in

producing eminent scholars and gnostic alike.His father, Bahauddin Walad, was a theologian and jurist and a mystic of uncertain lineage. Rumi also studied Sanai and Attar. At his father death, Rumi took over the position of syeikh in the dervish learning community in Konya. His life seems to have been a fairly normal one for a religious scholar, teaching, meditating and helping the poor. During these years, Rumi, with the erudite and *sufi* character, spent his worth times with students and friends alike and became one of the most important figures of Konya, as his prominence establishment. (Fatih and Bingul, 2007: 48).

Moreover, Mewlana Jalaludin Rumi is one of popular poets who wrote many poems. One of his poems is about mystic. He is Moslem Persian person, so that the original version of his works is in Persian language. His full name is *Hazrat-e Mwlana Djalaludin Rumi*, but become well known with *Rumi* in western. Although he is not western people but his works is very popular in western. Many of his works have been translated into English version. It is because Rumi's works can be acceptable not only in Islamic but also in all religions (Grammard, 2006).

Rumi's poetry divide into the accepted categories: the quatrains (*Rubaiyat*) and odes (*ghazals*) of the Divan, the six books of the *Mathnawi*, the discourses, the letters, and the almost unknown *Six Sermons.* The mind wants categories, but Rumi's creativity was continuous fountaining from beyond forms and the mind, or as the *sufi* say, from a mind within the mind, the *qalb,* which is a great compassionate generosity. Poems are easily splash over, slide

from one overlay to another. The unity behind, *La'illaha il'Allahu* ("there's no reality but God; there is only God"), is the one substance the other subheadings float within at various depths. If one actually selected an "essential" Rumi, it would be the *zikr,* the remembering that everything is God. Likewise, the titles of the poems are whimsical. Rumi's individual poems in Persian have no titles. His collection of quatrains and odes is called *The works of Shas of Tabriz* (*Dvani Syamsi Tabriz*). The six books of poetry he dictated to his scribe, Husam Celebi, are simply titled *Spiritual couplets* (*Mathnawi*), or sometimes he refers to them as *The book of Husam*. The wonderfully goofy title of discourses, In It What's in It (*Fihi Ma Fihi*), may mean "what's in the Mathnawi is in this too," or it may be the kind of hands-thrown-up gesture it sounds like. For the last twelve years of his life, Rumi dictated the six volumes of his master work to Husam. Rumi died on December 17, 1273 in Konya.

Rumi's poems are timeless. His words come to us clear and loud, with perfect rhythm and rhyme; simple, every day words so full of meaning. To fully appreciate his technique and the deeper meaning of his words, it is necessary to have access to the Persia language. But to feel the essence of his message and the moods of his sentiments, it is enough to be human. All of which makes the point that these poems are monumental in the Western sense of memorializing moments; they are not discrete entities but a fluid, continuously self-revising, self-interrupting medium (Barks, 1993: 13).

### 3. Poems by Mewlana Jalaluddin Rumi

### a. This is Love

This is love: to fly toward a secret sky,

To cause a hundred veils to fall each moment.

First, to let go of  live.

In the end, to take a step without feet;

To regard this world as invisible,

And to disregard what appears to be the self.

>Heart, I said, what a gift it has been.

>to enter this circle of lovers,

>to see beyond seeing itself,

>to reach and feel within the breast.

### b. This Aloneness

This aloneness is worth more than a thousand lives.

This freedom is worth more than all the lands on earth.

To be one with the truth for just a moment,

Is worth more than the world and life itself.

### c. The Meaning Of Love

Both light and shadow

are the dance of Love.

Love has no cause;

it is the astrolabe of God's secrets.

Lover and Loving are inseparable

and timeless.

> Although I may try to describe Love
>
> when I experience it I am speechless.
>
> Although I may to write about Love
>
> I am rendered helpless;
>
> my pen breaks and the paper slips away
>
> at the ineffable place
>
> where Lover, Loving and Loved are one.

Every moment is made glorious

by the light of Love.

### d. A Moment Of Happiness

A moment of happiness,

you and I sitting on the verandah,

apparently two, but one in soul, you and I.

We feel the flowing water of life here,

You and I, with the garden's beauty

and the birds singing.

the stars will be watching us,

and we will show them

what it is to be a thin crescent moon.

You and I unselfed, will be together,

indifferent to idle speculation, you and I.

the parrots of heaven will be cracking sugar

as we laugh together, you and I.

In one from upon this earth,

and in another from in a timeless sweet land

e. **Aroused Passion**

Oh God

Let all lovers be content

Give them happy endings

Let their lives be celebrations

Let their hearts dance in the fire of your love

My sweetheart

You have aroused my passion

Your touch has filled me with desire

I am no longer separate from you

These are precious moments

I beseech you

Don't let me wait

Let me merge with you

f.  **Caught in Fire of Love**

My heart is on fire!

In my madness

I roam the desert

The flames of my passion

Devour the wind and the sky

> My cries of longing
>
> My wails of sorrow
>
> are tormenting my soul

You wait

Patiently

looking into my intoxicated eyes

You accept my passion

with the serenity of love

You are the master existence

One day I shall be

A Lover like you

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