

CHAPTER 2

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

The theoretical framework of a research is used to narrow down the analysis of the main topic. In order to focus on certain topic only, this research is going to focus on the analysis based on the concept that is contained in this chapter. This chapter consist of the concepts and theories which later on are going to be the fundamental of the analysis of the main topic of this research. There are several theories that will be the foundation of this research in the field of poetry and literature. The concept that will cover the literature field are the poetry approach containing the element of books (classification emotion, imagery, figurative languages, tone).

2.1 Elements of Poetry

2.1.1 Classification Emotions

Emotion is a complex psychological and psychological state that involves feelings, thoughts, and psychological changes. It encompasses a wide range of experiences from joy and excitement to anger, sadness, fear, and everything between. Emotions play a crucial role in human experience, influencing our thoughts, behaviors, and interactions with others. It can express anger, sadness, fear or even existential contemplation through its imagery, figurative languages, and tone. Poetry has unique ability to stir the soul, provoke thought, and resonate with readers on a deeply emotional level, offering a lens through which to explore the complexities of human existence and the beauty of the world.

According to the Cambridge dictionary, emotion is a strong feeling such as anger, or strong feelings in general. In addition, emotions can be defined a transient, progressive, psychological outburst, and reaction (such as anger, sadness, and fear).

Emotion have some of the classifications of positive emotions as well as negative ones. Those emotions can refer to positive emotions as well as negative emotions. Excitement, anger, sadness, and fear have always been the underlying emotion (primary emotion). The situation that makes up such feelings is directly linked to the action it causes and causes tension (Krech, 1974: 471) in Minderop, 2010. Hatred is strong and intense animosity toward someone or something. It often involves deep hatred, anger, or animosity. They can come from reasons such as personal experience, conviction, or perceived threats. Hate can lead to harmful behavior and negative consequences if it is not treated constructively.

Emotional classification may be used to help classify some of the emotions that have been determined so as to know those emotions belong to the classification theory of emotions David Krech.

The characteristic of hatred can refer to ingrained dislike or aversion or define someone or something. This usually implies that it is a consistent or dominant quality of one's behavior or mindset, rather than a fleeting emotion. The term suggests that hate is a distinguishing and defining characteristic of individuals.

The following is a classification of emotions according to David Krech:

Emotion

In the theory of emotional classification, Krech (1969: 522) (in Minderop, 2010) explains that anger, fear, and sadness are often considered the most basic or primary emotions. The situation that evokes these feelings is strongly related to the actions they cause and result in increased tension. The emotion of poetry is a rich tapestry woven with words, often evoking deep feelings and capturing profound experiences.

1 Anger

Anger is one of the basic emotions. In this research, anger arises due to the non-achieving of a goal. It is the same as Krech (1969: 522) (in Minderop, 2010) that an important condition for arousing anger is constant frustration from goal achievement, especially when there is constant frustration from goal achievement, with the gradual accumulation of tension.

Anger is a normal human emotion that everyone experiences at times. It can range from mild irritation to intense rage. Understanding what triggers your anger and finding healthy ways to manage it, like deep breathing or talking it out, can be really helpful.

Anger can manifest in various forms, depending on individual situations and characteristics. Here are some common types of anger:

- Range: uncontrolled, intense anger is often accompanied by aggressive behavior or outbursts.
- Resentment: anger and a lingering bitterness toward someone or something that is perceived to be unfair.
- Sudden anger: brief, intense bursts of anger that may have appeared out of nowhere.

- Self-righteous anger: anger stems from the beliefs that one's actions or beliefs are morally superior, often leading to judgmental behavior.

Understanding these types can help in managing and addressing anger constructively

2 Sadness

According to David Krech (in Minderop, 2010) sadness or grief is feeling associated with losing something important know its value usually measured in value intensity, if something missing is worth something, then sadness can be very deep and so with the opposite. For the example, if one loses something of great value the person feels profound pain sadness, so to the contrary, if one loses something that is of little value then the person will feel no deep pain sadness. Many doctors say that prolonged grief can lead to depression that can adversely affect life patterns.

Sadness can manifest in various forms, depending on individual situations and characteristics. Here are some common types of sadness:

- Despair: feeling despondent and powerless, often because of repeated setbacks or overwhelming challenges.
- Loneliness: emotional distress caused by feelings of isolation or disconnect from others.
- Regret: feeling sad or disappointed over past actions or decisions, often accompanied by guilt.
- Existential sadness: philosophical sadness associated with questioning the meaning and purpose of life, or one's place in the universe.

Each type of sadness may require different approaches for coping and support, highlighting the complex nature of human emotions.

3 Fear

David (1969: 524) explains pleasure and anger are emotional of “approach”, that is, they involve a struggle to achieve a goal. The feeling of fear, on the other hand, is a form of ‘avoidance’ emotion, which involves an escape to avoid danger. Fear is a powerful emotion triggered by any perceived danger or threat. It can range from mild anxiety to intense terror and is often accompanied by physiological responses such as increased heart rate, sweaty, and heightened

awareness. Fear serves as a protection mechanism, reminding us of the potential for risk and preparing us to respond appropriately.

According to one of the Hospital in Indonesia, someone have a fear of being called atelophobia. Atelophobia is a psychological disorder characterized by fear and preoccupation often strives to attain a certain point of perfection.

Fear can manifest in various forms, depending on individual situations and characteristics. Here are some common types of fear:

- Phobia: intense and irrational fear of objects or specific situations, such as hemaphobia or tryphobia.
- Fear or failure: anxiety about not meeting expectations or standards, which can impede performance and decision making.
- Fear of pain: fear of physical discomfort or injury affects the whiteness and behaviors associated with health or safety.

2.1.2 Imagery

Imagery may be defined as representations through the language of sense experience. Poetry appeals directly to our sense, of course, through its music and rhythm, which we actually hear when read aloud. But indirectly it appeals to our sense through imagery, a presentation of the imagination of the sense experience. The word picture may most often indicate mental picture, something visible to the mind's eye and visual image is the most frequent type of imagery in poetry. Thomson (2000) an image may also represent a sound (*auditory imagery*); a smell (*olfactory imagery*); a taste (*gustatory imagery*); touch, such as hardness, softness, wetness, or heat and cold (*tactile imagery*); an internal sensation, such as hunger, thirsty, fatigue, or nausea (*organic imagery*); or movement or tension in the muscles or joints (*kinesthetic imagery*).

Imagery in poetry refers to the use of vivid and descriptive language that appeals to the senses, creating a mental picture or sensation. It includes sensory details such as sight, sound, touch, taste, and smell, as well as figurative language like metaphors and similes. Effective imagery helps poets evoke emotions, convey theme, and enhance the overall impact of their poem by making them more vivid and memorable to readers. According Cambridge Dictionary, the use of words or pictures in books, films, paintings, etc. To describe ideas or situations: The imagery in the poem mostly relates to death. Figurative use of language.

Imagery in poetry refers to strong language or imagery and stimulates visual, sensory, or emotional imagery for the reader. These images often serve to reinforce the meaning and impressions that the poet wants to convey, creating deeper and more appealing experiences for the reader. Imagery in poetry refers to the rich use of language in which images are drawn and stimulated the imagination of the reader. Poets use images to create intense visual, sensory, or emotional experiences for the reader. These images are often concrete and specific, helping to form an atmosphere, theme, or meaning in poetry.

Poets use images to create deep nuances, to convey emotions, or to bring the reader into closer experiences with the subject or theme of the poem. Images in poetry can also add a layer of meaning or offer a new perspective on the object or experience expressed in the poem.

According Thomson (2000), In poetry, imagery plays a significant role in creating clear and stimulating experiences for the reader. Here are the various types of imagery commonly found in poetry:

1. Auditory imagery: a description that stimulates the sense of hearing, often by sound or rhythm. Example: "The wind whispered through the trees, a gentle murmur."
2. Olfactory imagery: a description that captures the sense of smell, evokes scent and aroma. Example: "The scent of roses wafted on the breeze."
3. Gustatory imagery: a description that appeals to the sense, often metaphorical. Example: "Her words were bittersweet, lingering on the tongue."
4. Tactile imagery: a description that appeals to the sense of touch, describing the texture or sensation. Example: "The rough bark scraped against his palm as he climbed."
5. Organic imagery: a description that arouses internal sensation or emotions. Example: "His heart pounded with fear as darkness enveloped him."
6. Kinesthetic imagery: a description that evoke a sense of movement or action. Example: "She danced gracefully across the stage, her movements fluid like water."

Poets use these types of imagery to engage the reader's senses, creating deeper connection to the emotions and themes conveyed in their poem. Using clear, sensory

language, poets can bring the reader to a different world, evokes strong feelings, and increases the aesthetic and impact of their poetry as a whole.

Imagery is an effective technique because it is readily recognized as describing something from a sentient point of view. As humans, we experience the world through our sense. This is why we can associate quickly with that which is described because it reflects how we engage with the world we look, see, touch, smell, taste, and hear. Poets know this, and they use it as a means of conveying complex ideas and experiences to their readers.

Some famous poets who use imagery techniques so effectively in his work include:

1. T.s. Eliot - the use of complex imagery and rich symbolism in such works as "the waste land" made him famous.
2. Sylvia Plath -- USES strong and often controversial imagery in her poems like in "Ariel".
3. William Wordsworth - known for his beautiful use of nature's imagery in his romantic poems.
4. Emily Dickinson - strong images and imagery often present the distinctness of her poems.
5. Pablo Neruda - the sensuous and natural use of imagery in his poems that depict love, beauty, and suffering.

Each of these poets has a unique way of using images to inscribe and enrich the reader's experience in reading their poems.

According to Thomson (2000), creating imagery in poetry involves using descriptive language to evoke sensory experiences in the reader's mind. Here are some techniques to help achieve vivid imagery of poetry:

- Use descriptive language: employ adjectives, adverbs, and vivid nouns that paint a clear picture. Instead of saying "The flower," "The crimson rose dripping with morning dew"
- Metaphors and similes: compare one thing to another to create an image. Metaphors directly assert the comparison ("She was a rhinoceros in battle"), while similes use "like" or "as" ("His laughter was like music").

The image technique in poetry is the poet's way of using visual imagery or imaginary, auditory, or sensory imagery to illustrate experiences or emotions. In conclusion, this technique plays a crucial role in creating the depth and appeal of poetry. With a powerful image, a poet can evoke intense sensation, build an atmosphere, and stimulate the reader's imagination in a direct, emotional way. In addition, image technique enables poetry to convey messages and meaning more subtly and multidimensional, making it one of the key elements in the creation of poetry that mesmerizes and human experience.

Imagery in poetry known for its ability to:

- Arouse imagination: powerful images can capture vivid, vivid images in a reader's mind, enriching the experience of reading.
- Conveying emotions and experiences: poets use images to convey visual or sensory emotions, experiences, or thoughts, making them more real and more pronounced.
- Deepening meaning: imagery helps deepen the meaning of poetry in a more concrete and symbolic way, enabling a deeper aesthetic experience.
- Creating an atmosphere or mood: images can create a particular atmosphere or mood in the poem, regulating the atmosphere desired by the poet.
- It captured attention and imagination: the use of unique or unconventional images often captured the attention of the reader and broadened their imagination.

These images help create strength and beauty in poetry, creating profound, colorful reading experiences for the reader.

2.1.3 Figurative Languages

Figurative language in poetry includes techniques like metaphor, simile, personification, and symbolism. These tools help poets create vivid imagery, convey emotions, and deepen the meaning of their work beyond literal interpretation. Thomson (2000), let us assume that your brother has just come in out of rainstorm and you say to him, "Well, you're a pretty sight! Go slightly wet, didn't you?" And he replies, "Wet? I'm drowned! It's raining cats and dogs, and my raincoat's like a sieve!". You and your brother probably understand each other well enough; yet if you examine this conversation literally, that is to say unimaginatively,

you will find that you have been speaking nonsense. Actually you have been speaking figuratively. You have been saying less than what you mean, or more than what you mean, or the opposite of what you mean, or something other than what you mean.

Broadly defined, a figurative of a speech is any way of saying something other than the ordinary way, and some rhetoricians have classified as many as 250 separate figures. Figurative language using figures of speech is language that cannot be taken literally. Figurative language is a phrase or language that a poet uses to express things by comparing them with other words or objects. Figurative language has the characteristics of likening or venting things to other things. For example, to strengthen or emphasize the intent of a word, repeated words are used.

Figurative language in poetry refer to the use of figures or figures used to have imaginative, artistic, or rhetorical effects. Figurative language help to enhance the beauty and power of expression in poetry by comparing, describing, or changing the meaning of words. Examples of figurative language commonly used in poetry include metaphors, similes, personified, metonymy, hyperbola, litotes, irony, antithesis, and others. Each figurative language has a particular function and purpose to deepen the meaning of poetry and attract the attention of the reader by the wealth of language used.

Simile and metaphors are both used as a means of comparing things that are not fundamentally different. The only difference between them is that use of a few words or phrase, such as like, as, than, similar to, resembles, or seems. In metaphor is a figurative language for which one object compares directly to another.

According Engkos Kosasih (2018), Figurative language encompasses various literary devices that add depth and meaning beyond the literal interpretation of words. Here are some common types:

- Parallelism figurative language is the change of flexion. Parallelism is a figurative language in which two or more sentence elements (or series of sentences) have the same language word structure. These “parallel” elements can be used to intensify the rhythm of language, or to draw a comparison, emphasize, or elaborate on an idea.
- Oxymoron is a figurative language expressing contradictions between parts. Oxymoron is a figurative language of contradictory terms. Oxymoron is often

used poetically as a way to bring fresh meaning to a word or phrase. Like a paradox, an oxymoron is what is known as “a contradiction in the term,” though an oxymoron and a paradox are two different things.

- Repetition is figurative language retraction (in a line) with the intent of reinforcing. Repetition is a figurative language the repetition of words or phrase to add emphasis to writing or speech. It is often used in poetry, songs, novels, and other literary works. The literary device is a technique that refers to the distinctive structure used by the poet to express their ideas and improve their poem.
- Simile figurative language is a comparison using “like” or “as.” A simile is a rhetorical device that compares two similar things, using “like” or “as” to accentuate their resemblances. Similes are literary tool that can be employed to draw similarities between different things.
- Metaphor figurative language is a direct comparison stating that one thing is another. A metaphor is a rhetorical device that entails drawing a direct parallel between two dissimilar entities to imply their equivalence. A metaphor is a literary device that explains one thing by comparing it to another, resulting in a vivid or imaginative phrase.

These devices add depth and layers of meaning to writing, enhancing the reader’s experience and understanding.

Figurative language in poetry is that figurative language or figures of speech are used to enhance the expression and meaning of a poem. They serve to convey a vivid picture, arouse emotions, or highlight certain aspects of the theme under consideration. By understanding and recognizing figurative language, the reader can more intimately understand the message the poet wants to convey through his poetry.

The conclusion to the matter of figurative language in poetry is that figurative language are a vital literary tool for creating language beauty and giving deep meaning. They enable poets to describe feelings, experiences, or images in an unusual or creative way, increasing aesthetic appeal and the power of poetic expression. Through figurative language, poetry can become more colorful,

profound, and full of imagination, inviting the reader to interpret and feel the literature in a unique and personal way.

2.1.4 Tone

Thomson (2000), tone, in literature, may be defined as the writer's or speaker's attitude toward the subject, the reader, or herself or himself. It is the emotional coloring, or the emotional meaning, of the work and is an extremely important part of the full meaning. In spoken language it is indicated by the inflections of the speaker's voice.

The tone of poetry refers to the poet's attitude toward the subject or audience conveyed through the language and image of poetry. It can be reflective, cheerful, melancholic, reverent, hopeful, or any other emotional quality that a poet wants to bring to the reader or listener. Tone is often established by the choice of words, rhythm, and poetry meters, as well as its overall structure and form. It could be a single and specific reader or a group of person. For example, a person scorned would write a letter to someone who had betrayed that person would have a different tone than a father who wrote a letter to his beloved daughter. Tone influences how the reader interprets the subject, the attitude of the narrator or poet, and which parts seem to matter most. Readers must pay attention to pitch, especially when writing their literature.

In poetry notes are also important. People one have not really understood a poem unless the person has accurately felt whether the gesture is pleasing or solemn, mocking or respectful, quite or eager. But the correct determination of tone in literature is a much more delicate matter than it is in spoken language, for we do not have the speaker's voice to guide us.

The tone of poetry refers to the attitudes or feelings that are transmitted by the poet to the reader through the poetry's own use of language, style, rhythm, and structure. Tones may include shades of sadness, joy, despair, courage, or even neutrality, depending on the way a poet expresses ideas or experiences through other words and literary methods.

The tone in poetry refers to nuances or feelings that reflect through the styles of the language, rhythm, and structure used by the poet. These include the atmosphere or the general attitude built into the poem's work. The tone can be introspective, sentimental, dramatic, ironic, passionate, or whatever the poet wishes

to convey to the reader. The use of words, the selection of figures of speech, the rhythm setting, and the selected form of poetry will influence how the reader feels and understands the poem as a whole.

In poetry, tone refers to the attitude or emotional expression conveyed by the poem's language and rhythm. Here are some various kinds of tones commonly found in poetry:

1. Joyful: express happiness, contentment, or celebration. Example, poems about love, nature's beauty, or personal achievements.
2. Melancholic: conveys sadness, grief, or longing. Often explores themes of loss, nostalgia, or despair. Expressing sadness or sorrow.
3. Hopeful: reflects optimism, anticipation, or faith. Poems with this tone often convey a sense of looking forward to better times or outcomes.
4. Serious: carries a weighty, solemn, or grave tone. Addresses profound subjects such as death, war, or existential questions.
5. Humorous: uses wit, irony, or playfulness to provoke laughter or amusement. Often found in light hearted poems or satirical works. Using irony, sarcasm, or humor to criticize or mocking something.
6. Reflective: contemplates thoughts, memories, or philosophical ideas. This tone encourage introspection and deeper understanding, thoughtful consideration of a subject, often from a personal perspective.
7. Sensual: celebrates physical sensations, passions, or desires. Often linked with theme love, sensuality, or the natural world.
8. Elegiac: mourns or laments something lost or past. Common in poems about departed loved ones, lost opportunities, or vanishing traditions. Reflective and mournful, often used in elegies or poems of lamentation.
9. Angry: conveys indignation, frustration, or outrage. Often addresses injustice, oppression, or personal grievances.
10. Whimsical: exhibits playful, fantastical, or surreal elements. This tone often defies conventional logic or reality, embracing imaginative freedom. Playful or fanciful, often with a light hearted tone.

These notes can vary greatly depending on the intentions of the poet, the subject matter, and the style choices, creating an emotional landscape that varies in poetry.

Poets often combine tones or create unique tones to convey their intended messages and evoke specific responses from readers.

The theory of poetry refers to impressions or atmospheres built by the style and use of language in a poem. It can be sentimental, introspective, dramatic, or whatever the reader may feel through the use of words, rhythms, and poetic structures themselves.

The tone in poetry refers to nuances or feelings that reflect through the styles of the language, rhythm, and structure used by the poet. These include the atmosphere or the general attitude built into the poem's work. The tone can be introspective, sentimental, dramatic, ironic, passionate, or whatever the poet wishes to convey to the reader. The use of words, the selection of figures of speech, the rhythm setting, and the selected form of poetry will influence how the reader feels and understands the poem as a whole.

2.1.5 Meaning and Idea

According to Thomson (2000), the meaning of a poem is the experience it expresses—nothing less. But readers baffled by a particular poem, ask perplexedly, “What does it *mean*?” Are usually after something more specific than they want. The prose meaning will not necessarily or perhaps even usually be an idea. It may be a story, a description, a statement of emotion, a presentation of human character, or some combination of these.

According to Thomson (2000), the idea in a poem is only part of the total experience that it communicates. The value and worth of the poem are determined by the value of the total experience, not by the truth or the nobility of the idea itself. This is not to say that the truth idea is unimportant, or that its validity should not be examined and appraised.

In the poem “meaning” refers to the message or theme underlying what poetry conveys, while the “idea” refers to the conceptual content or thought it expresses. They together include the intentions of the poet and the ineffectual or emotional impact intended for the reader. In poetry, “meaning” refers to the message or significance of it, often through its theme, symbols, and illustrations. In the main idea or concept that a poet wants to communicate with a reader or a listener.

“Idea” in poetry can encompass several aspects:

- Conceptualization: the underlying thought or concept that the poem explores.
- Theme: the recurring subject or idea that the poem revolves around.
- Imagery and Symbols: the use of language and symbols to evoke deeper meanings and emotions
- Narrative or Argument: some poems present a narrative or make an argument about a particular subject or issue.

In all, in poetry, meaning and ideas work together to create rich, multifaceted for the reader, often leaving room for interpretation and personal reflection.

In the context of poetry, “meaning” refers to a message or understanding that the poet wants to convey to the reader or listener. This meaning may be conveyed or written, depending on the way a poet uses language and imagination to convey a particular idea or feeling. In the meantime, “idea” in poetry refers to concepts ideas that are explained or expressed by the poet. These ideas could be themes, images, or thoughts presented through the language of poetry to create aesthetic experience or profound understanding for a reader or a listener.

Poetry encompasses a wide range of meanings and ideas, each contributing to its richness and diversity. Here are various kinds of meaning and idea commonly explored in poetry:

1. Literal Meaning: this refers to the straightforward, surface-level interpretation of the words and phrases used in the poem.
2. Symbolic Meaning: many poems use symbols to represent deeper ideas or concepts beyond their literal meaning. For example, a rose might symbolize love or beauty.
3. Emotional Meaning: poetry often evokes strong emotion or moods through its language and imagery, providing an emotional experience for the reader.
4. Philosophical Meaning: poets often explore philosophical questions or ideas about life, existence, morality, and the nature of reality.
5. Social and Political Commentary: some poems address societal issues, politics, or historical events, offering critiques or reflections on the world around them.
6. Personal Experience: poets frequently draw from their own experiences and emotions, using poetry as a means of self-expression and introspection.

7. Nature and Environment: many poems celebrate or contemplate the beauty of nature, while others address environmental concerns or ecological themes.
8. Spiritual and Religious Themes: poetry can delve into spiritual beliefs, religious experiences questions of faith, or the search for meaning in the divine.
9. Imagery or Fantasy Worlds: some poems create imaginary or fantastical settings, exploring themes of escapism, dreams, or alternate realities.
10. Humor and Satire: poetry can also be light-hearted or satirical, using humor or irony to critique human behavior or societal norms.

These various kinds of meanings and ideas in poetry demonstrate its versatility and ability to engage with a wide range of themes and emotions, making it a powerful medium of artistic expression.

The idea of a poem is only part of the total experience he communicates. The value and value of poetry is determined by the value of total experience, not by the truth or glory of the idea itself. It is not to say that the truth of the idea is unimportant, or that its validity should not be examined and judged. But a good idea alone would not create good poetry, nor would it require ideas that the reader would disapprove of. Good poets receive all kinds of experience.

Similarly, poetry readers should be willing to entertain imaginative, for now, ideas that they objectively deem incorrect. It is one way to better understand these ideas and enlarge the reader's own experience. A person who believes in god should be able to enjoy good poetry that expresses atheistic ideas, just as an atheist should be able to appreciate a good poem in praise of the Lord. Optimists must find pleasure in pessimistic poetry, and pessimists in optimistic poetry.

The main value of a poem depends not so much on the truthfulness of the idea presented but on its power of communication and on its being a convincing part of a meaningful total experience. We must feel an idea that is truly and deeply felt by the poet, and that it is doing something more than just moralization.

2.2 Previous of Related Studies

In supporting this research, there are several previous studies that have similarities and differences with this research. Hereby proves the existence of research that uses same theory and approach with different objects of literature.

The first research by Rizqiyah Safira (2022) with the title “Conceptual Metaphor Analysis in the Dreams, Spelled in Poetry” in that research, it was concludes provide suggestions for future researchers regarding conceptual metaphors is poem and how these metaphorical expressions can built the reality of ‘life.’

The second research by Konti Harini (2020) with the title “*Klasifikasi Emosi Tokoh Sari Dalam Novel Perempuan Bersampur Merah Karya Intan Andaru : Analisis Psikologi Sastra.*” In that research, it was concludes to find emotional structures, then to find emotional classification of Sari and meaning. The approach used in her research is the literary psychology approach using David Krech’s emotive classification theory, which later the result will be maximized.

The third research is conducted by Salleh and Rahim (2016). They analyze the expression of emission in selected modern poems. The results of their research show that the five poems under study use language to express both happy and unhappy feelings. To make sure that the listener or reader of the poems understands and values what they are trying to say, this study is crucial for poets and composers.

The fourth research is conducted by Saqib (2023). His study examines the ways in which ChatGPT handles various emotions, including love, happiness, sadness, rage, and regret, through an analysis of multiple poems that the AI has composed. In order to conduct our study, we will closely look at a number of ChatGPT's poetry. These poems were produced by the AI in response to instructions asking it to write poetry about various feelings. We are interested in learning how ChatGPT handles emotions and how it conveys feelings in its poetry.

The fifth research is conducted by Mumin and Sudrajat (2021). They analyze the physical structure and inner structure in the anthology of Netra Cintapoetries. The findings of their research demonstrated that the anthology of Netra Cinta poetry's physical form disappointed by using diction and specific language. Netra Cinta poetry anthology is characterized by its straight stanzas. The soul's manifestation of its feelings is its dominating inner structure. A range of emotions, including pride, disappointment, melancholy, and rage at the animal's poor ability to seize opportunities, are portrayed.