



INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan menjelaskan, menganalisis, dan mengungkap makna puisi-puisi dalam Adabiyyāt Saferberlik yang dikumpulkan oleh Dr. Said Walid Tawlah dalam buku *Saferberlik wa Jalā'u Ahli al-Madīnah al-Munawwarah Ibbāna al-Ḥarb al-Ālamiyah al-Ūlā 1334 – 1337 Hijriah* yang terkandung di dalam empat dari delapan puisi Adabiyyāt Saferberlik. Untuk mengungkap makna tersebut dimanfaatkan kerangka teori Semiotik. Kerangka teori semiotik menjelaskan bahwa karya sastra sebagai sistem tanda, mengandung dua unsur yang perlu diperhatikan, yaitu penanda dan petanda. Untuk mengungkap petanda diperlukan metode semiotik dengan dua pembacaan heuristik dan hermeneutik atau retroaktif.

Hasil penelitian yang dapat disimpulkan bahwa makna puisi-puisi dalam Adabiyyāt Saferberlik yang telah ditulis oleh (1) Syekh Sa'duddin Barrādah, (2) Syekh Ḥamzah bin al-'Arabi at-Tiqriti, (3) Syekh Abdul Ḥaq Rifaqt Ali, (4) Syekh Muhammad bin Ahmad al-'Umarī al-Wasīṭī, (5) Syekh at-Ṭayyib as-Sāsī, (6) Syekh Abdul Muhsin aş-Şahħāf, (7) Muhammad Syukrī al-Bagdādī, (8) Syekh at-Ṭayyib al-'Uqbī, mengandung makna kerinduan penduduk Madinah terhadap tempat-tempat bersejarah di Madinah seperti Masjid Nabawi, Masjid Quba, Wadi al-'Aqīq, Wadi Butḥān, Gunung Uhud, Gunung Sala', dan Gunung Jama. Kesedihan penduduk Madinah waktu itu disebabkan oleh (1) tersebarnya kemiskinan dan kelaparan yang parah, kurma hanya boleh dimakan oleh tentara dan penduduk memakan belalang, anjing dan kucing (2) tersebarnya sejumlah penyakit, seperti skorbut, disentri, demam berdarah dengue, flu spanyol dan tifus (3) dipaksa menaiki kereta api keluar dari Madinah menuju ke Syam dan Turki, sehingga mereka terpisah dengan keluarga dan teman. Puisi-puisi dalam Adabiyyāt Saferberlik bertujuan untuk mengingatkan generasi muda agar mengenang peristiwa yang menyedihkan agar tidak dialami oleh generasi yang akan datang, sehingga generasi muda dapat hidup lebih nyaman dan damai di masa-masa yang akan datang.

Kata Kunci: Makna Puisi-Puisi, Semiotik, Adabiyyāt Saferberlik



ABSTRACT

This research aims to explain, analyze and reveal the meaning of the poems in *Adabiyyāt Saferberlik* compiled by Dr. Said Walid Tawlah in the book *Saferberlik The Evacuation of the People of Madinah During World War I 1916-1918* in four of the eight poems of the *Adabiyyāt Saferberlik*. To reveal this meaning, the Semiotic theoretical framework is used. The semiotic theoretical framework explains that literary works as a sign system contain two elements that need to be considered, namely the signifier and the signified. To reveal the signified, a semiotic method is needed with two heuristic and hermeneutic or retroactive readings.

The results of the research can be concluded that the meaning of the poems in *Adabiyyāt Saferberlik* were written by (1) Sheikh Sa'duddin Barrādah, (2) Sheikh Ḥamzah bin al-'Arabi at-Tiqriti, (3) Sheikh Abdul Ḥaq Rifaqt Ali, (4) Sheikh Muhammad bin Ahmad al-'Umari al-Wasīṭī, (5) Sheikh at-Tayyib as-Sāsī, (6) Sheikh Abdul Muhsin as-Ṣāḥħāf, (7) Muhammad Syukri al-Bagdādī, (8) Sheikh at- Tayyib al-'Uqbī, contains the meaning of the longing of the people of Medina for historical places in Medina such as the Nabawi Mosque, Quba Mosque, Wadi al-'Aqīq, Wadi Buṭḥān, Mount Uhud, Mount Sala', and Mount Jama. The sadness of the people of Medina at that time was caused by (1) the spread of severe poverty and hunger, dates were only allowed to be eaten by soldiers and the population ate grasshoppers, dogs and cats (2) the spread of a number of diseases, such as scurvy, dysentery, dengue fever, Spanish flu and typhus (3) being forced to take trains out of Medina to Syria and Turkey, so they are separated from family and friends. The poems in *Adabiyyāt Saferberlik* aim to remind the younger generation to remember sad events so that they are not experienced by future generations, so that the younger generation can live more comfortably and peacefully in the future.

Keywords: The Meaning of the Poems, Semiotic, *Adabiyyāt Saferberlik*