

## Patriotism Values as Portrayed in Selected Poetry of Tennyson's Ulysses and Kaimuddin's Bula Malino : A Comparative Study

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### ABSTRACT

*Culture and literature differences raising birth of the uniqueness in every country that enriches the lives of the world community, including Butonese and English. This study aimed to compare patriotism values between the Selected Poetry of Tennyson's "Ulysses" and Kaimuddin's "Bula Malino" by using Comparative Study. This study identifies similarities and differences in the patriotism values implied in both of the poems. Through the Comparative French School Human Models and Heroes, this study analyzed the characterizations from both of the poems which possessed patriotism although the scope is differ. The concept of patriotism in Ulysses is related to the patriotic, loyalty, affectionate, sportsmanship, and heroism of a king, named Ulysses, to his kingdom, people, family, and his hobby. Whereas in Bula Malino, patriotism is shown by loyalty, affectionate, patriotic, and sportsmanship of Sultan MIK as the main character to his religious teachings.*

### ARTICLE HISTORY

Published March 27<sup>th</sup> 2021



### KEYWORDS

Poetry, Patriotism, Character.

### ARTICLE LICENCE

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### 1. Introduction

Literature is always discussed by world society. It is always regarded an interesting object that presents the beauty of meaning, moral messages, and the creation of extraordinary works from humans. Towards the values contained from literature, it can mirror a country's civilization which can be seen from the progress of its literary work. In this respect, literature could change the paradigm and perspective of a person or group of people through words. Literature can also be the medium in criticizing everything by capitalizing the writings disclosed on a piece of paper, sound and hand movements but they have meaning. Literature, on the other hand, could also present the beauty that humans can enjoy in the form of audio and visual or audio-visual.

Klare (1999) stated that literature is a series of words of human expression that have artistic and aesthetic meaning. Literature can be defined as an expression of human creativity, sense, and intention as outlined in a series of writings or words with artistic, aesthetic, and meaningful meanings (Arniati, et al, 2019; Rahman, 2018). Further, Klare claims that literature can be divided into three classical literary forms as the basis of literary works: epic, drama, or poetry. From the three types of classic literary works, poetry is one of the literary works that attracts researchers to study because poetry is not only a beautiful line of words as it is a series of words arranged in a number of language styles that has fully loaded of meaning such as moral values, education, religious, and patriotism.

Every country in the world has a different culture and literature from one another (Surya, Rahman, & Makka, 2017; Rahman & Letlora, 2018). This difference then gives birth to the uniqueness and beautiful uniformity that enrich the world community's lives, including Indonesia and England. Indonesia as an island nation has various cultures that represent in every region that spread throughout Indonesia has its own culture and local wisdom their self, one of them is Buton. Buton is also one of the areas that has a legacy in the form of a royal system of kingdom. After Islam was spread in Buton Island, the Kingdoms name was changed to be the Sultanate of Buton. Butonese culture is still kept and preserved because it conveys glorious called *Kabanti*. Niampe suggested that one of the historical manuscripts that became the oldest and most famous literary work of Buton is *Kabanti* which is the existence of literary works of Butonese was still in the form of oral literature which was delivered from oral to verbal and it has been known by the Butonese since pre-Islamic times (Mansyur & Suherman, 2020). Simply, *Kabanti* refers to poems of Butonese that written in local language. It can be in the form of oral or written poems which contains of moral message as a reminder of the people.

In the 18th century, Islam entered the island of Buton and had a huge impact on the sultanate and the people of Buton. Islamic religion that came on the island of Buton did not only change the status of Buton Kingdom to become sultanate but also affected to the development of Buton literature, especially on *Kabanti*. *Kabanti* in Butonese reached its glory in the 19th century (1824-1851) during the reign of Sultan Muhammad Idrus Kaimuddin who leaved seven books of *Kabanti*, and one of his books is about *Bula Malino* lyrics.

The presence of poetry in the history of English, in the other hand, had been emerged since old English and it was signed with finding old English, Beowulf. Each era in the history of English literature presented and produced masterpieces poetry with extra ordinary writers with themes full of moral values or life values living in society (Rahman & Weda, 2019). Especially, in the 19th century in England, in the Victorian era, several writers appeared with literary works that astonished the world [4]. One of the famous writers of this century who came from the world of poetry is Lord Alfred Tennyson. He had produced some masterpieces literature in the genre of poetry, one of them is *Ulyses*.

*Ulysses* and *Bula Malino* contain some moral messages that are beneficial for the readers of this century. Researchers with main interests have studied both poems include content, language, and meaning. This brought the researcher to take *Ulysses* and *Bula Malino* as research object. Therefore, this study identifies similarities and differences in the patriotic values implied in the selected poetry of *Ulysses* and *Bula Malino*. The researcher argues that *Ulysses* and *Bula Malino* are poems that can be analyzed using a Comparative study to find the elements of the similarities and differences that exist from these two poems about the patriotism concept that the researcher raised in this study.

## 2. Literature Review

Blank et al (2015). divine patriotism in to three proposition according various arguments, first patriotism is related to humanist moral concept, second patriotism is related to democratic principles which include cultural and religious categories, and third patriotism related to the personality concept includes how individual social relationship in society.

Patriotism is basically related to someone's characterization, such as loyalty, affection, bravery, heroism, supportive, nationalism, and idealism to his nation, group, or institution, even to his family and friendship. Every person has their own concept of patriotism, based on their cultural and religious background, social condition, and concept of humanity. Despite the difference in understanding the concept of patriotism, fundamentally, patriotism is related to one's love and loyalty to nation, group, or other things.

Nationalism and patriotism in Buton are believed to have existed since the fourth Sultan of Buton's rule. During his rule, a royal legislation was issued that demands the adherence of Butonese people such as Undang-Undang Martabat Tujuh, farait, istiadatul azali, and mahafani. With these legislations on effect, political, social, and cultural life of Butonese shifted and highly influenced nationalism and patriotism of Butonese from all social class. Love for the motherland, religion, and nation became the three important aspects a Butonese should possess. The second philosophy of life further strengthened nationalism and patriotism of Butonese. This new philosophy is comprised of five basic tenets, religion (islam), *sara* (governance), *lipu* (nationhood), *karo* (people), and *arataa* (wealth). Religion became the basic of the philosophy which every Butonese, from all classes, must adhere to. Religion as the major and the highest point demanded that every aspect of Butonese that comprised of four tenets (*sara*, *lipu*, *karo*, and *arataa*) must be based the Islamic principles as the highest legislation. This philosophy must be followed by the Sultan, his government, and his people. In short, religion (Islam) is the basic concept of Butonese patriotism and nationalism. Religion is the basis for one to loves and strives (*lipu*) for the country. This concept remains in every hearts of Butonese until today. One of the philosophies related to nationalism and patriotism held by Butonese is "Bolimo karo somanamo lipu". *Bolimo karo somanamo lipu* is derived from Undang-Undang Martabat Tujuh which addressed that nation (*lipu*) should be put above wealth and self [6].

From several ideas above, it can be concluded that patriotism is generally about one's persistence. This persistence could be in form of one's likeness of certain hobbies, wars, loyalty, heroism, leadership and even nationalism. In addition, one's firm adherence to religion or belief is also considered as patriotism. In any forms, patriotism can be found in every nation in the world. Those forms of patriotism are indisputably different from one nation to another. In Western culture, the concept of patriotism is described as one's loyalty to certain groups, nation, or family which was built upon the basis of willingness to sacrifice and love. Moreover, patriotism in Western culture is rooted from one's pride of certain group, nation, or race (Bar-Tal and Staub, 1997: 4-5). Furthermore, the concept of patriotism from Butonese perspective is different from Western view. Loyalty, love, nationalism, and willingness to sacrifice are, of course, also found in Butonese society. However, the root of those concepts of patriotism differs from European perspective. Islam, as the majority religion in Buton, is the basis of their patriotism. Butonese put religion in the very basic of one's patriotism to nation, social groups, and family.

### 3. Methodology

Descriptive qualitative method was employed in analyzing both of the poems which became the object of the study, in this aspect, the analysis was focused to describe the patriotism characterization in both poems. This research aimed at exploration, analysis, and comparison of the structure of the ideas and concepts used in both of the poems.

In this study, the researcher chooses to use Comparative study: French School as the theory to accurately analyze the characterization in both poems. Comparative French School Human Models and Heroes is a French school theory that focused its study and analysis on component and characteristics of a character in literature.

This research is a study that tries to explore the concept of patriotism that exists in two poems that are written in different cultures, languages and countries. The writer tries to find the differences and similarities of the patriotism concepts from the two poems from cultural differences using comparative theory. In analyzing patriotism, the researcher employs the categorization of patriotism postulated by Macyntire and Nathanson. From this concept of patriotism, the researcher concludes that in analyzing patriotism of the research objects, the following aspects will be put into consideration:

- a. Patriotic
- b. Loyalties
- c. Affectionate or love; love the country, family, friendship and so on
- d. Sportsmanship
- e. Braveness and heroism

### 4. Findings

The patriotism term is related to the social life. Patriotism connected to the characterization of a human being. How humans behave patriotically towards their family, society, country and life. Most people associate the word patriotism with the attitude and behavior of a citizen towards their country, so that the word patriotism is often pinned on the patriotic nature of warriors who have struggled steadily to defend their country.

Patriotism characteristic for Ulysses tends to focus on loyalty, love, sportsmanship, braveness, heroism, and leadership. Bula Malino in contrast, patriotism is more relevant with loyalty, love, and sportmanship of someone to religion (in God). Patriotism as depicted by Tennyson is related to three things:

#### 4.1. Heroism and braveness

Heroism and braveness are two values that comprise patriotism. In Greek mythology, heroism and braveness are two common terms that made Greek literatures. Heroism has a strong connection with patriotism. Franco et al. argue that heroism is human behavior that is identical with brevity, made them brave to take risk especially if it benefits social life [7]. Based on this, the researcher concluded that the term heroism is a behavior built upon by bravery to act and take risk. In Ulysses, heroism is one aspect that the author tried to convey. Heroism and braveness values are shown in line 15-18:

*Myself not least, but honoured of them all-  
And drunk delight of battle with my peers,  
Far on the ringing plains of windy Troy  
I am a part of all that I have met;*  
(Ulysses, Lines 15-18)

#### 4.2. Leadership and Patriotism

Leadership is related with patriotism. In relation with patriotism, leadership deals with attitude possess by leaders on their followers, people, and on themselves which has positive influence on the three. In *Ulysses*, leadership is related with the characteristics possesses by Ulysses as a king, head of family, and himself. This means that leadership is related to a leader's attitudes when acting as king to his followers and kingdom, leader on wars, leader on family, and leader on himself. This value is shown in lines 1-4:

This little profits that an idle king,  
By this still hearth, among these barren crags,

Matchd with an aged wife, I mete and dole

Unequal laws unto a savage race,

**(Ulysses, Lines 1-4)**

#### 4.3. Loyalty

Loyalty is a term that means faithfulness that was built by love and affection. Loyalty is one of the points that brought the emergence of patriotism on oneself. Loyalty in *Ulysses* is depicted in three types; loyalty on king leadership, loyalty on hobbies, and family loyalty. Loyalty on leadership and family are shown in lines 1-4:

*It little profits that an idle king*

*By this still heart, among these barren crags,*

*Matchd with an aged wife, I mete and dole (loyal to his wife)*

*Unequal laws unto a savage race, (loyal to his kingdom)*

**(Ulysses, Lines 1-4)**

Lines 33-36:

*This is my son, mine own Telemachus*

*To whom I leave the scepter and the isle,-*

*Well-loved of me, discerning to fulfill*

*This labour, by slow prudence to make mild*

**(Ulysses, Lines 33-36)**

The other loyalty, loyalty on hobby (adventuring and traveling to new places) is shown in lines 6-7, 12, and 59-61:

*I cannot rest from travel; I will drink*

*Life to the lees: all times I have enjoyed*

**(Ulysses, Lines 6-7)**

*For always roaming with a hungry heart*

**(Ulysses, Line 12)**

*The sounding furrows; for my purpose holds*

*To sail beyond the sunset and the baths*

*Of all the western stars, until I die*

**(Ulysses, Lines 59-61)**

The characterization of patriotism in the main character of Bula Malino is not shown clearly as in *Ulysses*. The characterization in *Bula Malino* is founded on the attitude and characters of Sultan Kaimuddin. The concept of patriotism in *Bula Malino* is the extension of the concept of patriotism in Butonese people which put religion (Islam) as the main foundation. Butonese patriotism on their nations and country (Lipu) is best shown in Undang-Undang Martabat Tujuh, which existed since the rule of the fourth Sultan of Buton.

Characterization of patriotism of the main character is explicitly shown in the poem based on an in-depth analysis of the poem. The characterizations of the character of *Bula Malino* are as follow:

#### 4.4. Sultan Kaimuddin is loyal and loves his religion.

*Ee waopu dawuaku imani*

*(O Lord, give me faith)*

*Wakutuuna kuboli badaku sii*

*(At the time I left my body)*

*Tee sahada ikraru momatangka*

*(With a strong syahadah)*

*Tee tasidiki imani mototapu*

*(With a steady of faith)*

**(Bula Malino, lines 10-12)**

*Ee karoku tawakala mpuu-mpuu*

*(O myself, surrender yourself to God)*

*Pengkenisiya janji mina yiopumu*

*(Firmly keep the promise of your God)*

**(Bula Malino, Lines 83-84)**

*Ee karoku fekatangka pengkenimu*

*(O myself, strengthen your grip)*

*Itikadimu boli akadoli-doli*

*(Firmly keep your faith)*

**(Bula Malino, Lines 156-157)**

#### **4.5. Sultan Kaimuddin is patriotic in adhering to the teaching of his religion.**

The concept of heroism and patriotism of the main character is derived from several lines of the poem. The lines contain advices on battling desire on oneself to avoid falling into forbidden acts and protecting one's faith and piety until his death.

The researcher found that the concept of patriotism in *Bula Malino* is illustrated by how one's protecting his faith and religious teaching, whereas heroism is illustrated by constant war against desire that emerged from oneself. By adhering to religion, Sultan and Butonese people are protected from desire or evil deeds that might affect others.

*Sii sangu nidlamu oni wolio*

*(This is one among many works in Wolio)*

*Yikarangina aedurusu matambe*

*(Written by Idrus, the inferior)*

*Kukarangia betau paiasaku*

*(I write this as a mirror for me)*

*Barasalana beku ose kaadari*

*(May I follow this teachings)*

*Sio-siomo opu atarimaaku*

*(May God accepts me)*

*Beku ewangi incaku momadakina*

*(To go against my bad heart)*

*Kusarongiya kabanti incia sii*

(I name this poem)

*Bula malino kapekarunana yinca*

(Calm moon to soften the heart)

(Bula Malino, Lines 21-28)

## 5. Discussion

Ulysses is a character from Greek mythology and also known as Odysseus. In Greek mythology, Ulysses or Odysseus is depicted as a strong, wise, and loyal king that loves both his family and kingdom. In Homer (700 BC) translated by Butler (1900), it is said that Ulysses is the brave king of Ithaca and the hero of Trojan War. His braveness is proven during Trojan War.

Moreover, in Homer's *Odyssey*, the braveness of Ulysses is mentioned in his adventure and wars, and his loyalty to his kingdom and family. Ulysses returned to his kingdom and family after spending 10 years on adventure, visiting new places with his friends and soldiers. This indicates that Ulysses is a loyal king to both his people and soldiers (Homer, in Butler, 1990: 13). In his poem, Tennyson used Ulysses to honor his friend, Arthur Hallam, who died at a very young age because of illness. Characterization of patriotism in Ulysses can be seen from the characters of King Ulysses, the main protagonist. In Greek mythology, Ulysses is depicted as a brave and wise king of Ithaca and hero of Trojan War. He is both loyal to his kingdom and his family.

Differ from Ulysses, Kaimuddin was the 29th sultan of Buton (1824-51). He is the son of the 27th Sultan of Buton born at the end of 18th century. He is a follower of Islamic Sufism since his childhood until his reign as Sultan. He received Islamic education during his childhood from his grandfather, La Jampi. From him, The Sultan received a lot of knowledge especially about Islamic Tasawwuf besides, he also received his education from Sheikh Muhammad ibn Sya'is Sumbul al-Makky. Through the sheikh, He followed *Khalwatiyah Samaniyah*, an Islamic tariqat. Sultan Kaimuddin knowledge of Tasawwuf was applied and shared in form of kabanti literature as like mirroring in *Bula Malino*.

### 5.1. Braveness

King Ulysses is a brave king which is indicated by his braveness in war and conquest of Troy. Braveness means Ulysses, as in the poem, is characterized as a brave man. In addition, bravery is a human trait in which the possessor is not afraid of any obstacles, either in war or life. In this poem, Ulysses traveled to new places, for half of his life, and faced many obstacles e.g. wars, thunderstorms and sea monsters. Moreover, his braveness is also shown during Trojan War. This point is clearly depicted in lines 13-18 also show his heroism and braveness in Trojan War.

From these lines, the readers should be inspired to be brave in living their life. A man should be brave to achieve his goals without any fear of obstacles and hardships. Tennyson addressed this through his work, so the readers are not weak or afraid to face anything even wars, either against one self or life hardship.

### 5.2. Patriotism

Patriotic means love and loyal to one's country, family, peers, and workplace. In this poem, Tennyson clearly depicted Ulysses as a loving king, to his kingdom, family, and people. He is faithful to his wife even after leaving her for 10 years. Ulysses is loyal to his kingdom, family, and people. The depiction of Ulysses' patriotic trait is shown in lines 1-4.

The concept of patriotism that the researcher related with leadership means that patriotism in leadership is obligatory. A good ruler is responsible for being patriotic towards his nation and country, people, family, and himself. This will protect the king, and his nation, from demise. Ulysses shows patriotism in his old age, which he constantly give laws to his people despite being replaced by his son, Telemachus, as the king of Ithaca.

### 5.3. Loyalty

The lines (Ulysses, 1-4) show the loyalty of Ulysses to his kingdom and family. Lines 3 and 4 marked that loyalty. The phrase "Match with an aged wife" means that both Ulysses and his wife remain together and complement each other in ruling and administering Ithaca despite being old. In addition, lines 33-36 show Ulysses' loyalty. Specifically, the lines depict Ulysses loyalty to his son, Telemachus. Ulysses inherited his kingship and rulership to his only son, Telemachus. By choosing Telemachus as a heir, Ulysses believes his son is suitable for bringing peace to his kingdom, similar to what

he has done. Differ with *Ulysses*, loyalty and affectionate shown in *Bula Malino* is about the loyalty that adhered to religion and love to all existing things related to religion, such as believing in God.

#### 5.4. The Characterization of Patriotism in *Bula Malino*

In general, the poem tells about the loyalty of a man to his religion. The characterization of Kaimuddin can be understood after comprehensively read his work, *Bula Malino*. As previously mentioned, the characterization of patriotism of Sultan Kaimuddin and Ulysses is different. In Ulysses, the characterization is shown explicitly in several lines of the poem. Some of the lines show Ulysses' loyalty and love to his kingdom, family, and his hobby. In addition, his patriotism and braveness in Trojan War and in his adventure are clearly shown.

In *Bula Malino*, however, the main character's patriotism is based on his loyalty and love to his religion. In Macyntire theory, patriotism is not limited to love, loyalty and heroism shown to country, but also to family, workplace, and others. In *Bula Malino*, patriotism is associated with the loyalty and love of a man to the religious teaching he adheres to. In *Ulysses*, aside from loyalty and love, another concept of patriotism is also shown that are braveness and heroism.

Characterization of patriotism of the main character of *Bula Malino*, which tied to his loyalty and love to his religious teachings, is shown in *Bula Malino*, lines 10-12; lines 83-84 and lines 156-157 as presented in the findings. Each of the lines becomes the prove of the loyalty and love of Sultan Kaimuddin to his religious teachings. Advices addressed by the author to himself indicate that Sultan Kaimuddin is patriotic to his religion. Sultan Kaimuddin is patriotic in following his religion by constantly reminded himself to avoid bad deeds and thrive to protect his faith until his death. Sultan Kaimuddin is a hero who battles his inner desire. The concept of patriotism and heroism in *Bula Malino* is shown with how a man protects his faith and religious teachings. Whereas, the concept of heroism is on how a man controls his desire.

#### 6. Conclusion

The characters of the two poems signify that both literary works possess such a particular patriotism. The researcher found that both characters possess patriotism though the scope is differs. Patriotism depicted from *Ulysses* is more emphasized to a worldly life. The poem is filled with life principles of a man in his relationship with others. Ulysses' concept of patriotism is related to the patriotic, loyalty, affectionate, sportsmanship, and heroism of a king, named Ulysses, to his kingdom, people, family, and hobbies. Whereas in *Bula Malino*, patriotism is shown by loyalty, affectionate, patriotic, and sportsmanship of Sultan Kaimuddin as the main character to his religious teachings. The poem is filled with life principles of a man in his relationship with his religion and others. This will benefit the worldly life and afterlife of the character.

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