

Analysis of Language Style in the Poem of the Fakir Session of the Word by Hamzah Fansuri

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Abstract

That language style is the author's way of conveying/expressing thoughts through beautiful language and is usually used to enhance the (beauty) of a literary work. The assumption is expressed in a specific context, by a specific person, and for a specific purpose, and is able to give an impression of an atmosphere that touches the reader's emotional power. The purpose of this research is to analyze how the style of language in the poem Siding Fakir Empunya Kata Karya Hamzah Fansuri, the approach used in this research is a qualitative method with the main data source being the poem Siding Fakir Empunya Kata Karya Hamzah Fansuri. The data collection technique used in this research is a literature study. The results of this research in the Poems of the Fakir Sessions Empunya Kata Karya Hamzah Fansuri there are four language styles, namely Hyperbole, Simile, Personification and Metaphor.

Keywords

language style; verse; fakir session



I. Introduction

Language is the most important component in human life. Humans will not be able to continue their survival properly and regularly without language. They cannot interact easily and well if they do not master each other's language and in the absence of continuity they also cannot perceive the psychological expressions or desires expressed by their communication partners. This also causes a partition and a lack of emotional connection with one another.

Kerafin Smarapradhipa (2005): provides two meanings of language. The first definition states that language is a means of communication between members of society in the form of sound symbols produced by human speech organs. Second, language is a communication system that uses arbitrary vowel symbols (speech sounds). Kerafin Smarapradhipa (2005): provides two meanings of language. The first definition states that language is a means of communication between members of society in the form of sound symbols.

II. Review of Literatures

Language style is an arrangement of words that occurs because of feelings that arise or live in the writer's heart, which creates a certain feeling in the reader's heart (Pradopo, 2009: 93). Tarigan (1986:5) Language style is a beautiful language that is used to enhance effect by introducing and comparing an object or certain things with other objects or things that are more common. Language is defined as a purely human and non-instinctive method of communicating ideas, emotions, and desires through a system of voluntarily produced

symbols, according to (Syahrin, 2018) First and foremost, language is an auditory representational system of symbols. Language maintenance is compulsory responsibility of the users of the language (Ramlan, 2018). Language is an arrangement of arbitrary symbols possessing an agreed upon significance within a community; furthermore, these symbols can be used and understood independent of immediate contexts, and they are connected in regular ways (Ramlan, 2018). Style or especially figurative language is known in rhetoric as style. The word style is derived from the Latin word *stillus*, which is a kind of tool for writing on wax plates. Expertise in using this tool will affect whether or not the writing on the plate is clear. Later, when the emphasis was placed on the skill to write beautifully, style then changed to the ability and skill to write or use words beautifully. The choice of language style is really considered by the author because the author knows that it will provide its own value for him and his work. The value obtained can be in the form of aesthetic value, namely the beauty that will utilize the literary work itself.

From the opinions of the experts above, it can be concluded that language style is the author's way of conveying/expressing thoughts through beautiful language and is usually used to enhance the (beauty) of a literary work. The assumption is expressed in a specific context, by a specific person, and for a specific purpose, and is able to give an impression of an atmosphere that touches the reader's emotional power. The language style will get a reaction in the form of a response from the reader or listener. The researchers seek data by using the descriptive qualitative research method because the researcher wants to describe or draw the facts or the language style found in Syair Sidang Fakir Empunya Kata Karya Hamzah Fansuri. Qualitative descriptive research is research that describes or depicts the object of research based on visible facts or as they are. For that reason, this research will present in more detail how the style of language in the Poems of the Fakir Session of the Author of Hamzah Fansuri.

In this research, what will be discussed is how the style of language in the Fakir Assembly Poems, the Owner of Hamzah Fansuri's Kata Karya Language style is a beautiful language that is used to improve by introducing and comparing a specific thing or thing with other things or things that are more general (Tarigan, 2013 :4).

According to Harimurti Kridalaksana's explanation (Linguistic Dictionary (1982), style has three meanings, namely:

1. Utilization of the wealth of language by someone in speaking or writing.
2. The use of certain variations to obtain certain effects.

The overall characteristics of the language of a group of literary writers

2.1 Types of Comparative Language Styles Found in Siding Fakir's Poetry Owned by Hamzah Fansyri

a. Hyperbole Style

The language style of hyperbole is to express something with an exaggerated impression, even almost unreasonable. Gorys Keraf (2004: 141) states that hyperbole is a style of language that contains an exaggerated statement, by exaggerating something.

b. Simile Style

Simile language style is a direct and implicit comparative language style by using certain task words as implicit markers. Gorys Keraf (2004:139) states that a simile is a comparison that directly states something is the same as something else. Words that are usually used include: like, like, like, the same, and so on.

c. Personification Language Style

This language style seems to replace the function of inanimate objects that can behave like humans. Personification is a kind of figurative language that describes inanimate or inanimate objects as if they can behave like humans Gorys Keraf (2004: 142)

d. Metaphoric Style

Metaphoric language style is placing an object that is the same as the message to be conveyed in the form of an expression. Keraf (2004: 139), argues that metaphor is a kind of analogy that compares two things directly, but in a brief form.

Language style is very important in a literary work, especially poetry, the style of language in the work indirectly gives a very big effect. The choice of the form of language used by the author will be related to the function and context of its use. The use of language style in a poem is always associated with the context behind the choice and use of language. All language styles are directly related to the social setting and life in which the language is used.

2.2 Definition of Poetry

Poetry is one of the old poems. Syair originates from Persia, and was brought into the archipelago along with the entry of Islam into Indonesia. The word or term Syair comes from Arabic, namely Syi'ir or Syu'ur which means a conscious feeling, then the word Syu'ur develops into Syi'ru which means poetry in general knowledge. In the Indonesian dictionary, syair is an old poem in which each stanza consists of four lines (lines) that end with the same sound; rhyme; poetry. According to KBBI, the definition of poetry is an old poem in which each stanza consists of four lines (lines) that end with the same sound.

From several forms of old literature, poetry is a form of classical Malay literature which is nearing extinction due to eroding of time. In modern times like today, we rarely find traditional ceremonies that still use poetry as a chant that accompanies traditional ceremonies in Indonesia.

There are four things that are aspects in the meaning namely:

1. Understanding (sense) Sense means the relationship between language and the world of human reality. Many words in a language are not usually expressed in depth because a word has limitations in explaining itself. this condition often creates discommunication between the recipient of the message and the sender of the message.
2. Value Feeling (Feeling) Language is basically related to feelings. Meaning, when we say the words have a sense of value for those who catch the message. This depends on the speaker and listener and the words spoken.
3. Tone (Tone) Tone in language can mean the attitude / pitch of the voice in conveying information. Aspects of this type of meaning are expressed more by the relationship between the speaker and the listener, between the writer and the reader. This relationship determines the attitude that is reflected in the words used so that what is called the value of taste emerges.
4. Purpose (Intention) The aspect of meaning is the intention of being happy or not happy about the effect of the hard work carried out. Usually when stating something there is the desired intention. Whether the word is declarative, imperative, narrative, pedagogical, persuasive, recreational or political, all have a specific purpose.

According to KBBI (Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia) syair is an old poem in which each stanza consists of four lines that end with the same sound. People who recite poetry or make poetry are called poets or poets. Poetry in its sense is a bound form, so it has its

own rules. Some of the rules that bind a literary work called a poem are Consisting of four lines per stanza, consisting of stanzas that mean content, The number of words in each line is usually 4-5 words, The number of syllables in each line is fixed, which is 8-12 syllables word, has a regular rhyme a- a-a-a or a-b-a-b and figurative language.

This poem comes from Malay and Hamzah Fansuri is the one who contributed the most in the making of typical Malay poetry. There are many kinds of poetry in literature, including flag poetry, figurative poetry, romantic poetry, historical poetry, and religious poetry. In this research, what is being discussed is religious poetry, religious poetry is poetry that talks about religion. The religious poem that was carefully titled Analysis of Language Style in the Poem of the Fakir Assembly by Hamzah Fansuri.

Previously, research on language style had been carried out, both poetry, poetry, songs and others, for example in the research conducted by Hasanah, D. U., Achsani, F., & Al Aziz, I. S. A. (2019). with the research title "analysis of the use of language style in Fadli Zon's poems" this research has similarities with this research, but this research analyzes some of fadli zon's poems while the research the writer is currently doing analyzes language style in a poem, in this study concluded the results of the research are the use of the most dominant language style in the four poems analyzed, "rhymes of people are surprised", "prayers are exchanged", "people move". is the style of language repetition and contradiction ,, it is concluded that Fadli zon's poems contain criticism of government policies which he considers not in accordance with the interests of the people, with his writings Fadli zon also hopes that the community will know about things that he considers true and invites people to do movement for the better.

Further research on language style is research conducted by Mara, R. S., & Bahry, R. (2019). with the title Analysis of Satire Language Style in the Poems of Didong Jalu Arita Mude and Biak Cacak. In this study, it has quite a lot in common with the research that the writer is currently doing, because both of them analyze the Nahasa style in a poem.

Research that is relevant to the research that the author is currently conducting is research conducted by Cahyo, A. N., Manullang, T. A. A., & Isnain, M. (2020). with a study entitled Analysis of the Use of Sarcasm Style in Jason Ranti's Communist Danger Song. research that is relevant to the research being carried out has similarities with the research being carried out by the author, but the object being analyzed in this study analyzes songs while the research being carried out is an analysis of a poem. This research concludes that the change in meaning in this type of rudeness occurs due to the wrong choice of words in the song, the diction used in the communist danger song is harsh satire, and is not pleasing to the ear.

III. Research Methods

The data collection method used in this research uses descriptive qualitative research. Descriptive qualitative methods adjust opinions between researchers and informants. The qualitative descriptive research plan was chosen because it matched the characteristics of the research problem and made a systematic and accurate description of the language style in "Language Style on the Poems of the Fakir Meeting by Hamzah Fansuri". Data collection is done by taking the objects of Sair Sidang Fakir Empunya Kata Karya Hamzah Fansuri that contain a specific style of language. The data collection technique used in this research is a library study by reading and recording data in the form of lines of poetry that contain language style.

3.1 Research Data Sources

The data sources used in this research are secondary data sources which are indirect data sources. Sources of data used in this research are documentation and literature studies with the help of print media and internet media as well as researcher notes

3.2 Research Instruments

In this study the researcher acted as an instrument as well as a data collector. The researcher is directly related to the text of Syair Sidang Fakir Empunya Kata Karya Hamzah Fansuri as a data source. The other instruments needed to support the smooth running of this research are writing instruments to record matters related to research and a laptop containing the text of the Fakir Session of the Owner Said by Hamzah Fansuri,

The instrument is a tool when the researcher uses a method (Suharsimi, 1993: 168). Instruments in this study include

1. Researcher himself (human instrument) Researcher with all his knowledge trying to describe the style of language in Sair Sidang Fakir Empunya Kata Karya Hamzah Fansuri
2. Collect data, record the data you are looking for, namely language style and re-check the Poem of the Fakir Assembly of the Word by Hamzah Fansuri,
3. Classifying the data in the form of Poems of the Fakir Session of the Owner of Kata KaryaHamzah Fansuri, based on the type of language style contained in the poem

3.3 Data Collection Techniques

After knowing the sources of reading material, data collection was carried out using two techniques, namely:

a. Listen Technique

The listening method is a method used to obtain data by listening to the use of language. The listening method is called because the method used to obtain data is by listening to the use of language (Mahsun, 2007: 29). This method is used to obtain oral data.

b. Technique Note

Apart from the technique, see. Researchers also use note-taking techniques. The note-taking technique is used to record the Fakir Session of the Owner of the Word by Hamzah Fansuri. Recording can be done on the data card that has been provided or will be provided. After the recording is done, the researcher clarifies or classifies the data. The use of this note-taking technique is very flexible. If the tapping technique is used as a basic technique with the involved listening technique as an advanced technique, the researcher can immediately record the data obtained.

c. Data Analysis Technique

The process of data analysis begins with examining all available data after reading, studying and reviewing (Moleong, 2010: 247). The methods used by researchers to analyze data are as follows:

1. Data Collection The first stage to analyze the data is the data collection stage. As previously stated, the process of data analysis was carried out since data collection began. After the data is converted into written form at this stage the researcher has obtained the raw data
2. Data Reduction After the data was collected, the researcher carried out data reduction in this case sorting out the data needed to answer research problems

about the food of the Fakir Session of the Owner Said by Hamzah Fansuri, Data Presentation Data presentation is the stage of elaborating each data obtained. The researcher tries to describe the meaning contained in the Poem of the Fakir Assembly of the Word by Hamzah Fansuri,

3. Verification/drawing conclusions At this stage the researcher verifies and draws conclusions regarding the meaning contained in. However, before drawing conclusions the researcher verifies in the form of triangulation of data between competent researchers to support the validity and quality of the data obtained. After verifying the data, the researcher can draw conclusions about the meaning of the Poem of the Fakir Assembly of the Word by Hamzah Fansuri.

IV. Discussion

In accordance with the title of this research, which is "Analysis of Language Style in the Poem of the Fakir Meeting by Hamzah Fansuri, the researcher will discuss the language style used in the poem. In Sair Sidang Fakir Empunya Kata Karya Hamzah Fansuri there is a Comparative language style. This type of language style is a language style used to juxtapose or compare an object with another object through the process of equalization, addition, or substitution. In Hamzah Fansuri's Symposium Poems, there are comparative language styles, namely Hyperbole, Simile, Personification and Metaphor.

4.1 Hyperbolic Style in the Poems of the Poor People's Meeting Written by Hamzah Fansuri

Hyperbole language style is a language style that contains an exaggerated statement, by exaggerating something. Here is an analysis of the hyperbolic language in the Poem of the Fakir Assembly by Hamzah Fansuri through the stanzas found in the poem.

An example of a poem in the style of hyperbole

*Hapuskan akal dan rasamu
Lenyapkan badan dan nyawamu
Pejamkan hendak kedua matamu
di sana kau lihat permai rupamu*

The poem entitled Sair Sidang Fakir Empunya Kata Karya Hamzah Fansuri is found in the hyperbole language style in the 4th stanza of the 11th line "there you see the beauty of your appearance". Meaning about the beauty of the face or level. The poet deliberately takes this comparative language style so that it gets more aesthetic value in his work.

4.2 Simile Language Style in the Syair Sidang Fakir Empunya Kata Karya Hamzah Fansuri

Simile language style is a language style of comparison that is direct and implicit by using specific task words as a marker of implicitness Words that are usually used include: like, like, implement, same, and so on. The following is an analysis of the language of similes in the Poems of the Fakir Assembly by Hamzah Fansuri through the stanzas found in the poem.

a. An example of a poem with a simile language style

*Hamzah miskin orang uryâ ni
Seperti Ismail menjadi qurbâni Bukannya Ajam lagi Arab î
Senantiasa wâshil dengan Yang Bâ qî*

The poem titled *Sair Sidang Fakir Empunya Kata Karya Hamzah Fansuri* found simile style in the 2nd stanza 13th line of the use of the word "*as*". *Poor* Hamzah of this Uryâ Like Ismail became qurbani. The language style of the simile (comparison) is like, which means Hamzah Fansuri compares himself to Prophet Ismail who was sacrificed because of his sincerity. The poet deliberately takes this comparative language style so that it gets more aesthetic value in his work.

b. An example of a poem with a simile language style

*Rupamu itu yogya kau serang
Supaya sampai ke negeri yang tenang
Seperti Ali tatkala berperang
Melepaskan Duldul tiada berkejang*

The poem entitled *Syair Sidang Fakir Empunya Kata Karya Hamzah Fansuri* found simile style in the 3rd stanza 12th line with the use of the word "like". To reach a peaceful land Like Ali when he was at war. The language style of simile (comparison) is like. which means henan destroys the doubts that exist in him until he gets a permanent place and everything that can destroy him like the amirul-muminin that is Ali when he was at war. The poet deliberately takes this comparative language style so that it gets more aesthetic value in his work.

c. An example of a poem with a simile language style

*"Kenal dirimu hai anak ratu
Ombak dan air asalnya satu
Seperti manikam much îth dan batu
Inilah tamtsil engkau dan ratu"*

The poem titled *Sair Sidang Fakir Empunya Kata Karya Hamzah Fansuri* found simile style in the 3rd stanza 5th line with the use of the word "like". Waves and water are originally one Like manikam much îth and stone. The language style of the simile (comparison) is like, which means that waves come from water just as waves come from water.

One is water and compares the creature to the form of God and the other is like manikam much ith which means likening God to a glowing manikam in a rock. The poet deliberately takes this comparative language style so that it gets more aesthetic value in his work.

4.3 The language style of Personification in the Poems of the Poor People's Assembly by Hamzah Fansuri

Personification is a type of figurative language that describes dead or inanimate objects as if they could behave like humans. The following is an analysis of the language of Personification in the Poems of the Fakir Assembly by Hamzah Fansuri through the stanzas found in the poem.

Examples of poems with personification style

*"Kenal dirimu hai anak ratu
Ombak dan air asalnya satu
Seperti manikam muchîth dan batu
Inilah tamtsil engkau dan ratu"*

The poem entitled *Syair Sidang Fakir Empunya Kata* by Hamzah Fansuri found a Personification style in line 2 of stanza 5 of the use of the word "waves and water". The figurative language of this metaphor compares all creatures to waves and compares God to water as the origin. This means that the waves come from the water and return to the water so that the waves come from unity, namely water. The poet deliberately takes this comparative language style so that he gets more aesthetic value in his work

a. Examples of poems with personification style

*"Kenal dirimu hai anak ratu Ombak dan air asalnya satu
Seperti manikam much ith dan batu
Inilah tamtsil engkau dan ratu"*

The poem entitled *Sair Sidang Fakir Empunya Kata Karya Hamzah Fansuri* is found in the Personification language style in the 3rd stanza to the 5th line of the use of the word "*much ith and stone*". The metaphorical style of language compares creatures to stones and compares Allah Taala to a manikam that shines in a stone. The poet deliberately takes this comparative language style so that it gets more aesthetic value in his work.

4.4 The Style of Metaphoric Language in the Poems of the Poor People's Assembly Written by Hamzah Fansuri

Metaphor language style is putting an object that is similar to the message you want to convey in the form of an expression. The following is an analysis of the language of Metaphors in the Poetry of the Fakir Assembly by Hamzah Fansuri through the stanzas found in the poem.

a. Examples of poetry with metaphorical language style

*"kenal dirimu hai anak dagang menafikan
dirimujangankau saying
suluh itsbât yogya kau pasang
maka sampai engkau anak hulu baling"*

The poem titled *Sair Sidang Fakir Empunya Kata Karya Hamzah Fansuri* found a Metaphoric language style in the first line of the 4th verse of the use of the word "trading child" which means migrant child, meaning as a child of the region on his journey he will not be able to return to his country of origin. The poet deliberately takes this comparative language style so that it gets more aesthetic value in his work.

b. Examples of poetry with metaphorical language style

Search the world *make friends* Because of the lust of the captive body, your soul is indeed your opponent. Then until you are noble. The poem entitled *Poems for the Meeting of the Poor Owners of the Words of Hamzah Fansuri* is found in the Metaphoric language style in the first line of the 8th stanza, the use of the word "friends" means to group. It means that any human being who seeks the pleasures of the world in excess or wants to have possessions in excess, they will not be able to travel the path to Allah Taala. The poet deliberately takes this comparative language style so that it gets more aesthetic value in his work.

Examples of poetry with metaphorical language style

*"Hapuskan akal dan rasamu
Lenyapkan badan dan nyawamu"*

*Pejamkan hendak kedua matamu
di sana kau lihat permai rupamu”*

The poem entitled Sair Sidang Fakir Empunya Kata Karya Hamzah Fansuri is found in the Metaphoric language style in the 4th stanza to the 11th line with the use of the word "permai" which means beautiful. It means that this metaphorical style of language means that the beauty and beauty of his appearance can be seen. The beauty and beauty of her appearance is seen as still in the area of the knowledge of Allah Taala, which means pure. The poet deliberately takes this comparative language style so that it gets more aesthetic value in his work.

Examples of poetry with metaphorical language style

*“Rupamu itu yogya kau serang
Supaya sampai ke negeri yang tenang
Seperti Ali tatkala berperang
Melepaskan Duldul tiada berkekang”*

The poem entitled Sair Sidang Fakir Empunya Kata Karya Hamzah Fansuri is found in the Metaphoric language style in the 2nd stanza of the 12th line with the use of the word "henan" which means it does not move around. The metaphorical style of language has the meaning of people who have removed their doubts, prejudices and worries that they have, they will surely find a permanent place and not move around. The poet deliberately takes this comparative language style so that it gets more aesthetic value in his work.

We can know in the example above that there is the use of comparative language style, namely Hyperbole, Simile, Personification and Metaphor, in the Poem of the Fakir Assembly Owned by the Words of Hamzah Fansuri, we can know that there is a language style of Hyperbole Language Style in the poem entitled Sair Sidang Fakir Owned by the Works of Hamzah Fansuri found hyperbolic language style on the 4th line to the 11th stanza. The language style of Simile is found in the poem entitled Syair Sidang Fakir Empunya Kata Karya Hamzah Fansuri on the 2nd line to the 13th stanza, on the 3rd stanza to the 12th line and on the 3rd stanza to the 5th line. Personification language style found in the poem entitled Sair Sidang Fakir Empunya Kata Karya Hamzah Fansuri on the 2nd line to the 5th stanza and on the 3rd stanza to the 5th line. Metaphor language style found in the poem titled Sair Sidang Fakir Empunya Kata Karya Hamzah Fansuri on the first line of the stanza to the 5th 4, on the first line of the 8th stanza, on the 4th stanza of the 11th stanza and on the 2nd stanza of the 12th stanza. So there is 1 Hyperbole language style, there are 3 Simile language styles, there are 2 Personification language styles and there are 4 Metaphor language styles. So there are more metaphorical language styles found in the Poems of the Fakir Assembly by Hamzah Fansuri. In the poem there are examples and explanations so that the reader can know and explain the meaning of the meaning contained in each stanza of the poem based on the language style of Hyperbole, Simile, Personification and Metaphor, so that the reader can understand and think about the messages or advice made by the poet Hamzah Fansuri which is entitled Sair Sidang Fakir Owner of the Word.

V. Conclusion

5.1 Conclusion

Based on the results of the research that has been carried out, it can be concluded that this research is research that analyzes the style of language in the Poetry of the Fakir

Assembly by Hamzah Fansuri, the use of language style in poetry is very necessary because it can provide beauty in a story in order to provide a lively and interesting atmosphere, so increase the reader's interest and strengthen the reader's ideas. In the Poems of the Fakir Assembly by Hamzah Fansuri there is a Majas Perbandingan, this type of majas is a style of language used to juxtapose or compare an object with another object through the process of equating, adding, or replacing.

Siyar Sidang Fakir Empunya Kata Karya Hamzah Fansuri has four language styles, namely Hyperbole, Simile, Personification and Metaphor. The following is the result of the researcher's analysis of the language style of Sair Sidang Fakir Empunya Kata Karya Hamzah Fansuri.

1. Hyperbolic language style in the poem entitled Sair Sidang Fakir Empunya Kata Karya Hamzah Fansuri found a hyperbolic language style in the 4th stanza line 11 there is a sentence there you see your beautiful appearance
2. Simile language style is found in the language style of poetry entitled Syair Sidang Fakir Empunya Kata Karya Hamzah Fansuri found simile language style, in the 2nd line to the 13th stanza, in the 3rd stanza to the 12th line and in the 3rd stanza to the 5th line there is the use of the word "like".
3. Language style Personification is found in style The language of Personification in the poem entitled Sair Sidang Fakir Empunya Kata Karya Hamzah Fansuri found language style in the 2nd line to the 5th stanza and in the 3rd stanza to the 5th line the use of the words wave and water and much it and stone.
4. Metaphor language style is found in the poem entitled Syir Sidang Fakir Empunya Kata Karya Hamzah Fansuri found metaphor language style in the first line of the 4th stanza, in the first line of the 8th stanza, in the 4th stanza of the 11th stanza and in the 2nd stanza of the second stanza 12. the use of the words merchant, befriend, permai and henan.

5.2 Suggestion

Hopefully this research can inspire other researchers to continue similar research in other fields. This research was conducted based on the researcher's own wishes without encouragement from any party so that the writing in this article is the original writing of the researcher supported by the theories of experts. For this reason, if there are errors in writing, it should be understood and suggestions from readers are needed for the improvement of future research writings.

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