

Analysis of Comparative Figures of Speech in the Anthology of Poetry Ruang Kata by Luckyansyah, et al 2020

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Published: 01/04/2025

How to cite (in APA style):

Nafila, Sapiin, Murahim. (2025). Analysis of Comparative Figures of Speech in the Anthology of Poetry Ruang Kata by Luckyansyah, et al 2020. *Retorika: Jurnal Ilmu Bahasa*, 11(1), 39-47. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.55637/jr.11.1.11731.39-47>

Abstract - Comparative figures of speech such as metaphors, similes, and personifications serve to provide depth and richness of meaning in poetry in the poetry anthology Ruang Kata by Bastrindo E 2020. This figure of speech is used to connect experiences, emotions, or observations with other objects, thus enriching the meaning of the poem. For example, in the poetry anthology Ruang Kata by Luckyansyah, et al., 2020, it describes feelings of loss using strong comparisons, readers can feel the depth of these emotions. Thus, comparative figures of speech play an important role in strengthening the theme and providing a richer aesthetic experience to readers. This type of research is qualitative descriptive because it focuses on procedures or strategies and approaches to solving research problems that involve the exposure and description of the situation of the research object. This research is included in the type of qualitative descriptive research because it focuses on the process of describing words or sentences containing comparative figures of speech in the Ruang Kata Poetry Anthology by Luckyansyah, et al., 2020. Based on the formulation of the problem in this study. Will describe the types of comparative figures of speech in the poetry anthology Ruang Kata by Luckyansyah, dkk 2020. The data found by researchers from 11 types of comparative figures of speech obtained only 5 types of comparative figures of speech in the Ruang Kata Poetry Anthology by Luckyansyah, dkk 2020. including, personification figures of speech totaling 13 data, metaphor figures of speech totaling 29 data, simile figures of speech totaling 13 data, symbolic figures of speech 5 data, and hyperbole figures of speech 9 data. Based on the formulation of the problem in this study, the comparative figures of speech in the Ruang Kata poetry anthology by Luckyansyah, et al., 2020 were studied. The researchers found 5 types of comparative figures of speech in the anthology, namely personification, metaphor, simile, symbolic, and hyperbole.

Keywords: Poetry, Poetry anthology, Luckiansyah, et al, 2020

I. INTRODUCTION

Style is one of the elements found in a work of poetry (Haqjo & Tajbakhs, 2023). Style is said to be important in poetry because style can give color to a literary work (Kuswardani dkk., 2022). According to (Latif & Ajmal, 2022), style is the way a poet expresses a message or idea through the use of distinctive and unique language. Furthermore, according to

(Widyaningsih & Markhamah, 2023), style can have an impact on the impression or beauty either directly or indirectly on poetry. From the opinion above, style is the way someone uses distinctive, unique, beautiful language that adds color to a work of poetry when the poem is written or when the poem is read. Style is defined as the way someone conveys thoughts, ideas, feelings using distinctive, beautiful,

interesting words to invite, attract, and influence the other person (Purba dkk., 2021). This is supported by Keraf's statement (Ardin, Lembah, & Ulinsa, 2020) style.

Figurative language is part of the physical elements of poetry (Hutauruk, 2019). Therefore, figurative language is included in one of the most important elements in poetry. Figurative language is called the use of language figuratively, beautifully, and imaginatively to achieve goals (Karimah dkk., 2022). It can also be said that figurative language is a meaning that arises from the deviation of language made by the author or poet to increase the effect of meaning contained in an interesting work, because it has a different aesthetic value (Anissa & Permana, 2023; Atiya & Putra, 2023; Dewi & Ardiantari, 2024).

Literary works can be understood through language (Hossain, 2024). The most prominent form of literary works is the use of language, which gives rise to aesthetics in the form of poetry. Poetry is an expression of the poet's inner experience (soul) writing poetry about human life, nature, and God through the medium of language that has a cohesive, complete aesthetic, and condensed language (Wajed & Saghar, 2023). Poetry is one of the literary works using a distinctive language (Mittal, 2016). The language used in poetry is different from the language used in everyday life (Mu'in, 2021). This is because everyday language is not enough to describe what is in the author's soul (Trisnawati, 2007).

Comparative figures of speech such as metaphors, similes, and personification function to provide depth and richness of meaning in poetry in the poetry anthology Ruang Kata by Luckyansyah, et al, 2020. This figure of speech is used to connect experiences, emotions, or observations with other objects, thus enriching the meaning of the poem (Heda & Bram, 2021). For example, in the poetry anthology Ruang Kata by Luckyansyah, et al., 2020, it describes feelings of loss using strong comparisons, readers can feel the depth of these emotions. Thus, comparative figures of speech play an important role in strengthening the theme and providing a richer aesthetic experience to the reader.

In poetry anthologies, the use of this comparative figure of speech can be found in various forms and styles, depending on the creativity and goals of the poet (Putra & Tawami, 2024). Examples of the use of

comparative figures of speech in the poem Ruang Kata by Luckyansyah, et al, 2020 can provide emotional strength, enhance imagination, and help readers see the world through a different perspective. Analysis of comparative figures of speech in poetry anthologies allows readers to dig deeper into the meaning and message that the poet wants to convey.

In poetry anthologies, the use of comparative figures of speech can be found in various forms and styles, depending on the creativity and purpose of the poet (Matthews dkk., 2023). An example of the use of comparative figures of speech in the poem Ruang Kata by Luckyansyah, et al., 2020 can provide emotional strength, increase imagination, and help readers see the world through a different perspective. Analysis of comparative figures of speech in poetry anthologies allows readers to dig deeper into the meaning and message that the poet wants to convey.

II. METHODS

According to Ahmadi (2019) data sources related to words, phrases, sentences, stanzas, lines, paragraphs, or metaphors that have significance. The data source in this study is the book *Antologi Puisi Ruang Kata* by Luckyansyah, et al., 2020. The identities of the data sources are as follows:

1. Title: *Antologi Puisi Ruang Kata*
2. Author: Bastrindo E Student 2020
3. Publisher: Gapura Biru
4. City of Publication: Lombok, West Nusa Tenggara
5. Year of Publication: 2023
6. Number of Pages: 78
7. Type of Book: Anthology
8. Edition: First Edition, May 2023

The data collection method used in this study is the reading and note-taking technique. The reading technique is a technique used to obtain data using the reading stage. The note-taking technique is to record several forms that are relevant to the researcher from the use of written language (Rusdiansyah, 2019).

The data analysis method used in this study is qualitative descriptive data analysis. According to Gorys Keraf (2010) qualitative descriptive method is a research method that uses qualitative data to describe research data through words. This method is used to explain or describe research data according to existing

reality.

The steps taken in this study are as follows:

1. Identifying the form of comparative figures of speech in the Ruang Kata Poetry anthology by Luckyansyah, et al., 2020.
2. Classifying quotations that use the type of comparative figures of speech in the Ruang Kata Poetry Anthology by Luckyansyah, et al., 2020 from the perspective of Gorys Keraf's theory.
3. Describe the data that has been grouped into comparative figures of speech in the Ruang Kata Poetry Anthology by Luckyansyah, et al., 2020.
4. Analyze the figures of speech in each poem or data found in the Ruang Kata Poetry Anthology by Luckyansyah, et al., 2020.
5. Conclude the results of comparative figures of speech from the overall analysis results obtained in the Ruang Kata Poetry Anthology by Luckyansyah, et al., 2020.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The results of the study are the results of a study that has been classified based on the research problem put forward by the researcher. the aim is to show significantly in several poetry excerpts in the poetry collection Ruang Kata by Luckyansyah, dkk 2020. the theory used in the data analysis results is the Gorys Keraf theory. this study discusses the problem of comparative figures of speech in the poetry collection Ruang Kata by Luckyansyah, et al, 2020.

Based on the formulation of the problem in this study. Will describe the types of comparative figures of speech in the poetry anthology Ruang Kata by Luckyansyah, dkk 2020. The data found by the researcher from 11 types of comparative figures of speech obtained only 5 types of comparative figures of speech in the Ruang Kata Poetry Anthology by Luckyansyah, et al, 2020, including, personification figures of speech totaling 13 data, metaphor figures of speech totaling 29 data, simile figures of speech totaling 13 data, symbolic figures of speech 5 data, and hyperbole figures of speech 9 data.

The results of the data analysis on the poem can be seen as follows:

1. The use of comparative figures of

speech in the poetry collection Ruang Kata by Luckyansyah, et al, 2020.

a. Personification Figure of Speech

According to Keraf (2010: 140), personification is a kind of figure of speech that describes inanimate objects with characteristics like those generally possessed by humans. In this explanation, personification is explained as a figure of speech that makes inanimate objects or items appear as if they have human characteristics. The following is data on personification figures of speech found in the Ruang Kata Poetry Anthology by Luckyansyah, et al. 2020. In data (1) in the poem Serakah, there is a personification figure of speech in the following poem.

The sky brings up bitter history
When there is only pain that bites

In the excerpt of the poem above, there is a personification figure of speech in the sentence "when there is only pain that bites" pain is likened to something alive and active, namely "biting" this describes the suffering that is felt very deeply and painfully, as if it were a physical wound that continues to bite.

Personification is also found in data (2) in the poem Orange Ray

Waves running on the shore
The wind blows across the face

In the excerpt from the poem above, there is a personification in the sentence "Waves running on the shore" which is an inanimate object likened to a human running on the beach.

Personification is also found in data (3) in the poem Orange Ray

The beautiful orange color is able to hypnotize
Your orange light is starting to fade

In the excerpt from the poem above, there is a personification figure of speech in the sentence "The beautiful orange color is able to hypnotize" by giving it human characteristics "the orange color, which is an inanimate object, is given the ability to

“hypnotize” which is a human action.

Personification is also found in data (4) in the poem is lost

The suffocating silence

From a beautiful hope
faint sorrow of life's flow

In the excerpt of the poem above, there is a personification in the sentence “The suffocating silence” by giving it human characteristics “silence, which is abstract, is given human characteristics, namely “menjang”. This describes a feeling of loneliness that is so deep that it feels like suffocating.

Personification is also found in data (5) in the poem Is lost

Black has covered the world

The road ends in a ravine
But as time passes
A bridge appears
As a bridge between broken hopes

In the excerpt of the poem above, there is a personification in the sentence “Black has covered the world”. By giving it human characteristics, “black” which can symbolize darkness or night, which is described as if it can “cover the world”, like the actions of humans or living things that can cover something.

b. Metaphorical Figures of Speech

According to Keraf (2010), a metaphor is a kind of analogy that compares two things directly, but in a short form. In this case, it can be understood that metaphorical figures of speech are a form of figures of speech that compares two different things without using the words “like” or “as”. In this explanation, metaphor is likened to an “analogy” that compares two things in a direct and short way. This means that metaphors connect or combine two different concepts or objects implicitly, allowing readers or listeners to understand or feel one object or concept through an understanding of another object or concept. The following is data on metaphorical figures of speech found in the Ruang Kata Poetry Anthology by Luckyansyah, et al., 2020. In data (1) in

the poem Just Me and My Heart

I'm used to everything
About you and your smile
What I want to say and what it means
My day is seeing you

In the excerpt of the poem above, there is a metaphorical figure of speech in the sentence “My heart is seeing you”. This sentence seems to make “seeing you” the only goal or content of the poet's day. This gives a very strong impression of how important the presence of a loved one is in his life.

Metaphors are also found in data (2) in the poem Just Me and My Heart

And my goodness is your presence
But it's the same as torturing me
Because you don't see who I am

In the excerpt of the poem above, there is a metaphor in the sentence “And my goodness is your presence”. “Your presence” is used as the only good thing in the poet's life. This shows that the poet's happiness is highly dependent on the presence of the person he loves.

Metaphors can also be found in data (3) in the poem Just Me and My Heart

I am full of shame and he
Can only suppress and hesitate
Aura full of his own characteristics
When he sees you sitting talking to
your God

In the excerpt from the poem above, there is a metaphor in the sentence “Aura full of your characteristics”. “Aura” which is usually associated with something invisible, is likened to something very personal and attached to someone.

Metaphorical figures of speech are also found in data (4) in the poem It turns out

The first foreign road I passed
Beautiful to see every towering
building
Written by written, I read and absorbed
it

Oh, so it turns out that living in a city like this

In the excerpt above, there is a metaphorical figure of speech in the sentence "The first foreign road I passed". The road here can be a metaphor for a new and unknown life or journey.

Metaphorical figures of speech are also found in data (5) in the poem Wound Room

If it's you, a little bit of hope will never be a wait

Because the design of the wound room is humming loudly

Saying no to returning a pair

In the excerpt of the poem above, there is a metaphorical figure of speech in the sentence "Because the sound of the wound space is noisy humming". The word "space" which usually refers to a place, here is metaphorized as the mental condition of someone who is injured. This shows that the wounds experienced are not only physical wounds, but also deep emotional wounds.

c. Simile Figures of Speech

According to Gorys Keraf (2010: 138), simile is a figure of speech that uses comparative words to compare something directly. This comparison is made between objects, or between traits or characters. The following is simile data found in the Ruang Kata Poetry Anthology by Luckyansyah, et al., 2020. In data (1) in the poem Ask there is a simile as in the following poem.

Missing all your behavior
And every time I see that sincere smile

It's as if all the cursed sorrows are frozen

Let loose,
without any obstacles

In the excerpt of the poem above, there is a simile in the sentence "And every time I see that sincere smile, it's as if all the sorrow is cursed to freeze". A smile is compared to something that can "freeze sorrow". Giving an idea of how strong the influence of the smile is in eliminating sadness and pain.

Simile is also found in data (2) in the poem Scream of Suffering

Your tongue is cruel and sharp
pierced my heart until my lips felt numb

The shouts of riches were truly ferocious

In the poem excerpt above, there is a simile in the sentence "Stabbing the heart to the lips for numbness". The feeling of sadness that pierces the heart is described as a sharp object that pierces the lips, making it difficult for someone to speak.

Simile is also found in data (3) in the poem Scream of Suffering

The shouts of riches were truly ferocious

While Brother is Like a Servant

In the poem excerpt above, there is a simile in the sentence "While Brother is Like a Servant". Someone who should be a brother is treated like a servant.

Simile is also found in data (4) in the poem Dream

I am the tragic moon
Eroded and destroyed into ashes
I try to reach you, like fire that wants to burn water

In the excerpt of the poem above, there is a simile in the sentence "I try to reach you, like fire that wants to burn water". "I" who is trying to reach someone is compared to "fire that wants to burn water". This comparison very clearly uses the word "like". Fire and water are two opposing elements and cannot be united. This comparison conveys that the efforts made by "I" are in vain or impossible to succeed.

Simile is also found in data (5) in the poem White Carnation

I didn't get to embrace her
Even though it was only for a moment
Her appearance was so stunning
Bewitching myself like a statue

In the excerpt of the poem above, there is a simile in the sentence “Bewitching myself like a statue”. The stunning light effect with magical powers that can turn someone into a statue, shows how enchanted and speechless the poet is by the beauty of the light.

d. Symbolic Figures of Speech

According to Masruchin (2017), Symbolic is a style of language that describes something using objects, animals, and plants as symbols. The following is data on Symbolic figures of speech found in the Ruang Kata Poetry Anthology by Luckyansyah, et al., 2020. In data (1) in poetry, it turns out that there are symbolic figures of speech like in the following poem.

The beginning of the meeting, as a sign of self-introduction before the material

The feeling of happiness is beyond words

A thousand pity

Turns out it was just a dream

In the excerpt of the poem above, there is a symbolic figure of speech in the sentence “The beginning of the meeting, as a sign of self-introduction before the material”. Meetings with lecturers and questions about addresses can be symbols of the beginning of the learning process and social interaction in the campus environment.

Symbolic figures of speech are also found in data (2) in the poem Lady in Black Dress

Your black dress hangs down Beautifully

A dress full of sorrow from your magic

In the excerpt of the poem above, there is a symbolic figure of speech in the sentence “Your black dress hangs beautifully, a dress full of sorrow from your supernatural powers”. Black dresses are often associated with sadness and grief. This gives the impression that the character in the poem is in a state of mourning or

experiencing deep sadness.

Symbolic figures of speech are also found in data (3) in the poem Lady in Black Dress

**A dress full of sorrow from your magic
A dress that is a symbol of destruction**

In the excerpt of the poem above, there is a symbolic figure of speech in the sentence “A dress that is a symbol of your destruction”. A dress, which is an inanimate object, is used as a symbol of destruction. This gives the impression that the destruction is very deep and damages all aspects of life.

Symbolic figures of speech are also found in data (4) in the poem Lady in Black Dress

Stop waiting, ma'am
Ma'am, leave your wounds
Don't cry anymore, Welcome your moon

There will be a bright happy light at the end

In the poem fragment above there is a symbolic figure of speech in the sentence “Don't cry anymore, welcome your moon”. The moon is synonymous with beauty and night can be a symbol of new hope or happiness to come. This gives the impression that after going through difficult times, there will be happiness waiting.

Symbolic figures of speech are also found in data (5) in the poem One night

You are the guard when the dim light begins to touch, even though half of your body is fragile

Let's return to our story together in one night with Mengata and Jenggala

In the poem fragment above there is a symbolic figure of speech in the sentence “Let's go back to the story of the two of us in one night together saying and jenggala”. “Manganta” and “jenggala” can also be

symbols of the natural beauty and tranquility that are the backdrop for their story.

e. Hyperbole

According to Gorys Keraf (2010: 135), hyperbole is a figure of speech that uses exaggerated statements by exaggerating something. The following is data on hyperbole found in the Ruang Kata Poetry Anthology by Luckyansyah, et al., 2020. In data (1) in the poem Greedy, hyperbole is like in the following poem.

For God's sake, the unfriendly nature is already

Tired of all the behavior and complaints

Trampled on by the weak, you are still arrogant about your strength

As if you can defeat God

In the excerpt above, there is a hyperbole in the sentence "As if you could defeat God". This sentence uses hyperbole, which is exaggerating something to satirize someone's arrogance. The person is described as very arrogant, as if he feels greater than God.

Hyperbole is also found in data (2) in the poem Scream of Suffering

Your world is beyond the limit, too wild and harsh

Then I just swallow sorrow after sorrow

In the excerpt of the poem above, there is a hyperbole in the sentence "Your world is beyond the limit, too wild and harsh". The world of those in power is compared to something that is "over the limit", "wild", and "harsh". This is a hyperbole that exaggerates something to emphasize how uncontrollable their power is.

Hyperbole is also found in data (3) in

IV. CONCLUSION

Based on the formulation of the problem in this study, the comparative figure of speech in the poetry anthology Ruang Kata by Luckyansyah, et al., 2020 was studied. The researcher found 5 types of comparative figures of speech in the anthology, namely

the poem The Master

The sky will definitely agree with me, If I say that your smile is so addictive

The sky will definitely agree with me more if I say that you are the owner of this calm gaze

In the excerpt of the poem above, there is a hyperbole in the sentence "The sky will definitely agree with me, if I say that your smile is so addictive". The poet uses hyperbole to exaggerate the effect of the lord's smile, which is described as so captivating that even the heavens would approve.

Hyperbole is also found in data (4) in the poem Orange Ray

Can I wait?

You are so beautiful that I can't blink

Your beautiful light can calm the heart

In the excerpt of the poem above, there is a hyperbole in the sentence "You are so beautiful that I don't blink". The poet uses hyperbole to exaggerate the beauty of "you" which is described as so enchanting that it makes the eyes fixated and not blink.

Hyperbole is also found in data (5) in the poem White Carnation

With you I also create eternal life
Locking it in the ocean soul

My wealth is as wide as the earth

With you in reality

In the excerpt of the poem above, there is a hyperbole in the sentence "My harsa is as wide as the bumantara". "Harsa" means hope or desire. The poet wants to convey that his hopes to be with the person he loves are very great, as wide as the "bumantara" (sky).

personification with 13 data, metaphor with 31 data, simile with 13 data, symbolic with 5 data, and hyperbole with 9 data. Personification as described by Keraf (2010: 140) is a figure of speech that gives human characteristics to inanimate objects. Examples of personification figures of speech in the anthology include pain

described as “biting” in the poem Serakah, waves that “walk” on the beach in the poem Sinar Jingga, and the color orange that “hypnotizes”. Examples of metaphor figures of speech in the anthology of poetry include “Aura full of your characteristics” Only Me. Examples of simile figures of speech in the anthology of poetry include like a slap and sting felt by the “coral” Coral on the Edge of the Beach. Examples of symbolic figures of speech contained in the poetry anthology include the beginning of the meeting as a sign (introduction) Apparently. Examples of hyperbole figures of speech contained in the poetry anthology include As if God can be defeated by you” Greedy.

V. SUGGESTIONS

Based on the conclusions above, several things that must be known are as follows:

1. This research is expected to be used as a material for deepening knowledge for researchers who will analyze figures of speech in poetry anthologies.
2. For other researchers, the results of this study can be used as a reference for research on other literary works on the use of figures of speech, in order to better understand the types of figures of speech that are more thorough in analyzing figures of speech in other types of literary works.
3. This research is certainly not perfect, it is hoped that in the future this research can be perfected or continued by other researchers.

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