

Analysis of Satirical Figures of Speech in WS. Rendra's Poem Sebatang Lisong: A Stylistic Study

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ABSTRACT

This article aims to describe the majas satire according to its type in the poem entitled Sajak Sebatang Lisong by WS. Rendra. This article uses descriptive qualitative research methods with reading and note-taking techniques. The results of this article are 21 data that show the majas sindiran, namely 3 majas cynisme, 7 majas sarcasm, 5 majas irony, 3 majas satire, and 3 majas innuendo. Thus, the most dominating sarcasm in the poem entitled Sajak Sebatang Lisong by WS. Rendra is sarcasm. In the world of education, especially literary education, style is important in shaping distinctive characteristics, character, ethics, and critical thinking. Style distinguishes one writer from another. Therefore, language style plays a role in the world of education, just as language plays a crucial role in various fields, including education, politics, society, and economics. Through language style, particularly satirical figures of speech, one can reveal a person's character and ethics in satire. A person may satirize subtly or directly. This reveals a person's character and ethics, which are reflected through the language style they use. In addition, style can train critical thinking through the language it uses. Poetry, for example, requires critical thinking to understand its meaning because of its dense use of language.

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INTRODUCTION

The language used as a means of communication by one individual differs from that used by another. This difference constitutes a unique and distinctive style of language for each individual. This style of language serves to convey messages to readers through imaginative or figurative means (Susandhika, 2022). Style of language is clearly evident in written language, such as literary works. This is because literary works contain imaginative elements that can be created through the language style or figures of speech used (Sandi et al., 2020). This language style is known as stile, adopted from English, meaning style, which originates from the Latin stylus, meaning a pointed tool for writing on wax-coated surfaces (Nurgiyantoro, 2018). Style can shape the characteristics of a writer. This is because each individual has their own writing style, both in terms of word choice and sentence

structure (Fauziah et al., 2023). Style is adapted to the writer, topic, context, and situation. According to Amelia & Rakhman (2024), style or language style can display beauty and aesthetics in literary works. Thus, style is the selection of distinctive language as an expression of thoughts, ideas, or emotions in literary works to achieve aesthetic value or beauty.

In linguistic studies, style is known as stylistics. In line with the opinion of Febrianti et al. (2022), stylistics is defined as the study of language style with a primary focus on the use of language variation. Thus, stylistics examines the use of language variation as part of style or language style in a literary work. Language style in the stylistic approach can create certain effects arising from the aesthetics of language through the selection of language style or style (Suyani et al., 2020). In literary works, style is the spirit of a literary work that gives it value so that it does not seem ordinary or bland. This is in line with the statement by Sari and Wahyuni (2021) that every word in a poem, which is part of a literary work, must have a meaning with multiple interpretations that ultimately become the spirit of a poem. Multiple interpretations can be formed through figures of speech (Kartinasari et al., 2023). Figures of speech do not directly convey messages but require a deep level of understanding. Figures of speech are linguistic styles used by authors to express messages imaginatively and metaphorically (Gunawan, 2019). In line with this opinion, figures of speech can be interpreted as a distinctive choice of language often used by authors as an effort to create aesthetic value in a literary work. Aloysia & Utami (2022) state that through the use of figures of speech, authors are able to express their thoughts with a unique style of language as a depiction of their emotions, soul, and personality.

Sidi Artajaya (2021) states that figures of speech can generally be grouped into four types, namely figures of comparison, figures of contrast, figures of irony, and figures of emphasis. Figures of irony are one of the most interesting figures of speech to study in depth. This is because satirical figures of speech serve to express satirical statements to reinforce meaning (Prathamie et al., 2021). Satirical figures of speech contain satire to create a certain impression on other individuals. In satirical figures of speech, the author satirizes others using language that is less polite and unpleasant to hear (Wahyuni, 2021). In fact, the implied meaning of the language used is very sharp and pointed. Therefore, satire has a harsh impression that aims to make others aware through a subtle but piercing style. Gunawan (2019) explains that satire is divided into five types. The first is irony, which contains irony with the characteristic of seemingly elevating but then bringing down. Second, sarcasm, which is harsh, direct, and piercing. Third, cynicism, which is direct sarcasm that is harsher than irony. Fourth, satire, which aims to criticize or mock. Fifth, innuendo, which minimizes the actual situation. In general, literary works that often use sarcasm are poems. This is in line with Hartini et al. (2021) who state that the language in poetry is different from straightforward everyday language. The language of poetry is more poetic to create an imaginative and emotional impression for the reader.

Poetry is able to represent the feelings of the author through beautiful and meaningful words. In line with this, Launjaea (2024) defines poetry as a form of literary work whose language is bound by rules as a means of expressing the feelings, thoughts, and emotions of the author through beautiful language. Therefore, figures of speech in poetry function as a means of condensing language as well as an aesthetic element. Through figures of speech in poetry, it will give a more expressive, profound, and emotional impression that will enhance the meaning (Raudha and Rumilah, 2024). This is the case in the poem entitled *Sajak Sebatang Lisong* by WS. Rendra as a form of criticism of the social conditions, especially education, in Indonesia. The poem uses figures of speech to condense the language it employs (Salinda et al., 2021). Therefore, the understanding of a poem varies according to the reader's comprehension of figures of speech as a linguistic style.

Previous research related to poetry has also been conducted by Chintyandini & Qur'ani (2021) entitled "A Stylistic Study of the Poem "Padamu Jua" by Amir Hamzah." This study aims to analyze the linguistic style (figures of speech), describe the diction, and identify the message conveyed through the poem "Padamu Jua" by Amir Hamzah. The object of this research focuses on linguistic style (majas), diction, and finding the meaning contained in the poem "Padamu Jua" by Amir Hamzah. The results of this study mention that the linguistic style used in the poem uses allegorical majas and synonymous diction. This poem also gives an impression of religiosity.

In addition, there is research that examines satirical figures of speech in films conducted by Tjikoe et al. (2024) entitled “The Forms of Irony, Cynicism, and Sarcasm in the Speech of the Character Senjougahara Hitagi in the Anime Bakemonogatari by Nisio Isin.” This study aims to analyze the forms of irony, cynicism, and sarcasm found in the speech of the character Senjougahara Hitagi in the anime Bakemonogatari by Nisio Isin. This study uses a discourse analysis approach using pragmatic and rhetorical theories to identify, classify, and interpret the satirical figures in Senjougahara's dialogues. The results of this study can be concluded that the most dominant figurative language is sarcasm.

There is a similar study that examines language style and imagery in general by Risa and Leonita (2025) entitled “Language Style and Imagery in the Poem Sajak Sebatang Lisong by W. S. Rendra: A Stylistic Review.” This study aims to describe the language style and imagery in the poem Sajak Sebatang Lisong by W.S. Rendra. The method used in this study is stylistic analysis. The results of the study show that the language style found in the poem includes metaphor, personification, hyperbole, synecdoche, repetition/anaphora, metonymy, and pleonasm. Meanwhile, the imagery contained in the poem includes visual imagery and auditory imagery.

Stylistic analysis is used to identify the style or language used in a literary work that contributes to its aesthetic value (Mustikasari, 2021). Through this analysis, the figures of speech used, the deviations created, and the interpretation of the characteristics of the literary work can be identified. The scope of language style in stylistics is very broad. Therefore, it is necessary to conduct a stylistic study of WS. Rendra's poem “Sajak Sebatang Lisong” (A Single Stick of Charcoal), focusing on the satirical figures of speech in the poem. This reveals the meaning contained in the satirical language used by WS. Rendra, which is not merely about promoting the beauty of language. Thus, this study is presented with the title “Analysis of Satirical Figures of Speech in WS. Rendra's Poem ”Sajak Sebatang Lisong“: A Stylistic Study.”

METHOD

This research is a qualitative study on the analysis of satirical figures of speech in stylistic studies of a poem entitled Sajak Sebatang Lisong by WS Rendra. The research data was obtained through descriptive methods. This method was used to analyze data in the form of satirical figures of speech used by the author in the poem through stylistic studies. The data in this study were sourced from the text of the poem titled “Sajak Sebatang Lisong” by WS Rendra. The data collection technique used in this study was reading and note-taking. The data sources were analyzed using content analysis techniques. The classified data were then written in tabular form to facilitate the study. The table of satirical figures of speech is written as follows.

Table 1. Corpus of sarcasm figures of speech

No.	Data	Form	Description
Contains data on the use of sindiran.	Contains data on a poem titled Sajak Sebatang Lisong by WS. Rendra, which is identified as containing sindiran.	Contains figures of speech such as irony, sarcasm, cynicism, satire, or innuendo.	Contains an analysis of the data from the poetry quotes.

This study only examines the use of irony in WS. Rendra's poem Sajak Sebatang Lisong. Data analysis in this study began with reading WS. Rendra's poem Sajak Sebatang Lisong. Then, passages of the poem that indicated irony were noted. Next, they were classified based on the type of irony. Finally, they were analyzed in relation to reality.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In WS. Rendra's poem Sajak Sebatang Lisong, the use of satire is found. The use of satire is analyzed according to stylistic studies in order to reveal the meaning and aesthetic value within it. Previous studies have not examined the use of irony in this poem. Through this study, it can be seen

that the poem is still relevant to life today. The use of satirical in the poem is categorized into four types, namely irony, sarcasm, cynicism, satire, and innuendo. The following is an analysis of the forms of irony in the poem titled “Sajak Sebatang Lisong” by WS. Rendra. Data from the poem excerpt.

Table 2. Data on satirical figures of speech

No.	Data	Form	Description
1.	Listening to 130 million people.	Cynicism	This line of poetry is a form of cynical satire. This is because the line contains direct satire that conveys a sense of doubt.
2.	In the sky, two or three tycoons straddle their heads and defecate on them.	Sarcasm	This line of poetry is a form of sarcastic irony. This is because the line of poetry directly insinuates so that it is sharp and rough marked by the expression “shitting on their heads.”
3.	The sun rises. Dawn arrives.	Irony	This line of poetry is a form of ironic satire. It is marked by the use of the elevated expression “sunrise,” which is then brought down to the reality of Indonesian society.
4.	And I see eight million children without an education.	Sarcasm	This line of poetry is a form of sarcastic irony. This is because the line directly mocks and is harsh, as indicated by the phrase “eight million children without education.”
5.	I asked questions, but my questions hit a brick wall of stagnant power.	Sarcasm	This line of poetry is a form of sarcastic irony. This is because the line directly mocks the subject in a harsh and blunt manner, as indicated by the phrase “banging on the table of stagnant power.”
6.	Blackboards—blackboards belonging to educators who are detached from the problems of life.	Sarcasm	This line of poetry is a form of sarcastic irony. This is because the line directly mocks and is harsh, as indicated by the phrase “teachers' blackboards are detached from the problems of life.”
7.	Eight million children face a long road ahead with no other options.	Cynicism	This line of poetry is a form of cynical satire. This is because the line contains a direct satire that describes a sense of disappointment marked by “eight million children who have no choice.”
8.	Without trees without a shelter without a shadow at the end.	Sarcasm	This line of poetry is a form of sarcastic irony. This is because the line of poetry is directly sarcastic, making it harsh and rude, as indicated by the line of poetry that describes gloom.
9.	Inhaling the air sprayed with deodorant	Irony	This line of poetry is a form of ironic satire. It is marked by the exaggerated expression “air sprayed with deodorant,” which is then contrasted with the reality that Indonesia is very dirty.
10.	I see unemployed graduates sweating on the highway.	Innuendo	This line of poetry is a form of innuendo. This is because the line of poetry makes a sarcastic remark by downplaying the actual situation, as indicated by the phrase “I see unemployed scholars.”
11.	I saw a pregnant woman queuing for her pension.	Innuendo	This line of poetry is a form of innuendo. This is because the line of poetry makes a sarcastic remark by belittling the actual situation, as indicated by the phrase “pregnant women queuing for their pensions.”

No.	Data	Form	Description
12.	that our nation is lazy	Sarcasm	This line of poetry is a form of sarcastic irony. This is because the line directly insults the target in a harsh and crude manner, as indicated by the phrase "our nation is lazy."
13.	mesti di-upgrade	Innuendo	This line of poetry is a form of innuendo. This is because the line of poetry is sarcastic, belittling the actual situation, as indicated by the expression "must be upgraded."
14.	The mountains tower The sky is a feast of colors in the twilight.	Irony	The lines of poetry are a form of ironic satire. This is indicated by the exaggerated expressions in the lines of poetry, which contrast with the reality of the people's lack of prosperity.
15.	And I saw the pent-up protests, crushed under the mattress.	Cynicism	This line of poetry is a form of cynical satire. This is because the line contains direct satire that depicts sadness, marked by the expression "pent-up protests."
16.	I asked, but my question hit the foreheads of the salon poets, who rhymed about wine and the moon, while injustice happened beside them.	Satire	This line of poetry is a form of satirical irony. This is because it contains criticism marked by the expression "salon poets, who write poetry about wine and the moon."
17.	and eight million children without education are left behind at the feet of the goddess of art.	Satire	This sentence is a form of satire. It is characterized by criticism in the form of mockery or condemnation.
18.	Next year, the nation's flowers will flutter in the neon-lit advertisements.	Irony	This line of poetry is a form of ironic satire. It is marked by the use of the expression "flowers of the nation," which is meant to be flattering, but the next line describes difficult times.
19.	Millions of hopes of mothers and fathers become chaotic voices, becoming rocks under the surface of the ocean.	Satire	This line of poetry is a form of satirical irony. This is because it contains criticism marked by the expression "Millions of hopes of mothers and fathers."
20.	Textbooks can only provide methods, but we ourselves formulate the circumstances.	Irony	The lines of poetry are examples of ironic figurative language. This is indicated by expressions that contradict reality.
21.	What is the meaning of art, when separated from the suffering of the environmen: What is the meaning of thinking, when separated from the problems of life?	Sarcasm	This line of poetry is a form of sarcastic irony. This is because the line directly mocks, striking harshly with the expressions "what is the meaning of art" and "what is the meaning of thinking."

Based on the table above, it can be seen that there are 21 examples of irony. These examples can be grouped according to the type of irony that corresponds to the line of poetry. The following is a more detailed discussion.

Cynicism

Data 1

Hearing 130 million people

The sentence in the above quotation is an example of cynical irony. This is indicated by the presence of sarcasm in the form of criticism using harsh language. This means that the writer is directly mocking with harsh language that conveys a bitter, disappointing, doubtful, and sad impression. However, further understanding is still needed to comprehend the meaning contained in

the line of poetry. Thus, the line of poetry in data 1 is a type of sarcastic figure of speech. This is because the quote contains a sense of doubt that the government is listening to millions of its people.

Data 2

Eight million children face a long road with no choices.

The sentence in the quote above is a form of cynical sarcasm. This is characterized by sarcasm in the form of criticism using harsh language. This means that the author directly satirizes with harsh language that conveys a bitter, disappointing, doubtful, concerned, and sad impression. However, further understanding is still needed to grasp the meaning contained in the poem. Thus, the sentence in the poem in Data 2 is a type of cynical satire. This is because the quote contains a sense of disappointment, marked by eight million children living without the freedom to determine their own lives because the promises of prosperity are just empty promises.

Data 3

And I see protests that are suppressed, crushed under the mattress.

The sentence in the above quote is a form of sarcasm, specifically cynicism. This is indicated by the presence of sarcasm in the form of criticism using harsh language. This means that the author is directly mocking with harsh language that conveys a bitter, disappointing, doubtful, concerned, and sad impression. However, further understanding is needed to comprehend the meaning contained in the lines of poetry. Thus, the sentence in the poem in data 3 is a type of cynical irony. This is because the quote contains a sense of sadness, marked by the people's protests never being followed up, which indicates that their voices are never heard.

Sarcasm

Data 1

In the sky, two or three tycoons straddle and defecate on their heads

The sentence in the above quote is a form of sarcasm. This is indicated by the presence of criticism in the form of harsh language. This means that the author directly mocks with harsh and stinging language, but further understanding is needed to grasp the meaning contained in the poem's lines. Thus, the poem's lines in Data 1 are a form of sarcastic metaphor. This is because in the poem's lines, the tycoons—or leaders—are depicted harshly through their contempt for the people.

Data 2

And I see eight million children without education.

The sentence in the above quotation is a form of sarcasm. This is characterized by criticism using harsh language. In other words, the author is directly mocking the reader using harsh and pointed language, but it still requires further understanding to comprehend the meaning contained in the line of poetry. Thus, the sentence in the poem in data 2 is a type of sarcastic irony. This is because the quote in the poem, eight million children, depicts a lack of concern for education that seems harsh and bitter.

Data 3

I asked questions, but my questions hit a wall of stagnant power.

The sentence in the above quote is a form of sarcasm. This is indicated by the presence of criticism in the form of harsh language. This means that the writer is directly mocking with harsh and poignant language, but further understanding is needed to grasp the meaning contained in the lines of poetry. Thus, the lines of poetry in data 3 are a form of sarcastic irony. This is because the lines of poetry contain criticism of dissatisfaction with the government system, which seems to be dysfunctional because it never listens to the voice of the people.

Data 4

Blackboards—blackboards of educators who are detached from the issues of life.

The sentence in the above quote is a form of sarcasm. This is indicated by the presence of criticism in the form of harsh language. This means that the writer directly satirizes with harsh and

pointed language, but further understanding is still needed to grasp the meaning contained in the poem. Thus, the sentence in the poem in Data 4 is a form of sarcastic satire. This is because the poem contains criticism of the education system, which is unable to provide solutions to life's problems.

Data 5

Without trees

without a shelter

without a shadow at the end.

The sentence in the above quotation is a form of sarcasm. This is indicated by the presence of criticism in the form of harsh language. This means that the author is directly mocking with harsh and stinging language, but it still requires further understanding to grasp the meaning contained in the lines of poetry. Thus, the lines of poetry in data 5 are a type of sarcastic irony. This is because the lines of poetry in the quote describe a life that is increasingly difficult and bleak, with no hope of escaping this dark period.

Data 6

that our nation is lazy

The sentence in the above quotation is a form of sarcasm. This is indicated by the presence of criticism in the form of harsh language. This means that the author is directly criticizing with harsh and pointed language, but it still requires further understanding to be able to comprehend the meaning contained in the lines of poetry. Thus, the sentence in line 6 of the poem is a form of sarcastic irony. This is because the quote in the poem contains criticism that this nation is not progressing and is still very dependent on other countries, as indicated by the word "lazy."

Data 7

What is the meaning of art,

if it is separated from the suffering of the environment: What is the meaning of thinking,

if it is separated from the problems of life.

The sentence in the above quote is a form of sarcasm. This is indicated by the presence of criticism using harsh language. In other words, the author directly criticizes using harsh and pointed language, but further understanding is needed to grasp the meaning contained in the poem. Thus, the sentence in line 7 is a form of sarcasm. This is because the poem quote contains sarcasm directed at writers or artists who turn a blind eye to social issues that are far from prosperous, as well as sarcasm directed at scientists who do not seek solutions and do not care about the problems of the people around them.

Irony

Data 1

The sun rises.

Dawn arrives

The sentence in the above quotation is a form of irony. This is characterized by criticism in the form of praise followed by disparagement. In other words, the writer directly criticizes using subtle or flattering language, followed by disparaging language that seems hurtful. Thus, the line of poetry in data 1 is a form of irony. This is because the line of poetry describes the beauty of the sunrise but then brings it down with the reality of Indonesian society, which is far from bright.

Data 2

Breathing in air

sprayed with deodorant

The sentence in the above quote is a form of irony. This is indicated by the presence of sarcasm in the form of criticism with language that elevates and then brings down. This means that the writer is directly mocking with subtle or elevated language, then bringing it down with language that seems hurtful. Thus, the line of poetry in data 2 is a type of irony. This is because the quote from the poem

describes the air as fragrant, signifying a safe and happy situation, but this is brought down by the reality that Indonesia is in a terrible state, prioritizing personal interests over the people.

Data 3

Mountains towering high

The sky is a feast of colors at dusk.

The sentence in the above quotation is a form of irony. This is characterized by criticism in the form of praise followed by disparagement. In other words, the writer directly criticizes using subtle or flattering language, followed by disparaging language that seems hurtful. Thus, the line of poetry in data 3 is a type of ironic metaphor. This is because the line of poetry describes tall mountains and a beautiful sky as an illustration of prosperity and happiness. However, the reality of social conditions in society is far from prosperous.

Data 4

The flowers of the nation next year will flutter in the eyes, under neon lights.

The sentence in the above quote is a form of irony. This is characterized by criticism using language that elevates and then brings down. In other words, the writer directly criticizes using subtle or elevating language and then brings it down with language that seems hurtful. Thus, the line of poetry in data 4 is a type of irony. This is because the quote describes the younger generation as flowers, but then brings them down with the phrase “their eyes flickering” under neon advertisements, which symbolizes confusion about the increasingly difficult situation.

Data 5

Lectures can only provide methods, but we ourselves formulate the situation.

The sentence in the above quote is a form of irony. This is indicated by the presence of criticism in the form of language that elevates and then brings down. This means that the writer directly criticizes using subtle or elevating language, then brings it down with language that seems hurtful. Thus, the line of poetry in data 5 is a type of irony. This is because the quote in the poem describes a dictatorship or law that only provides methods but does not correspond to the real situation in society.

Satire

Data 1

I asked, but my question hit the foreheads of the salon poets, who rhymed about wine and the moon, while injustice occurred beside them.

The sentence in the quote above is a form of satirical irony. This is characterized by criticism in the form of mockery or condemnation. This means that the writer directly satirizes with language that seems harsh and hurtful. Thus, the lines of poetry in data 1 are a form of satirical irony. This is because the lines of poetry in the quote condemn poets who only write romantic poetry illustrated with wine and the moon, ignoring the injustice around them.

Data 2

and eight million children without education stand dumbfounded at the feet of the goddess of art.

The sentence in the above quote is a form of satirical irony. This is indicated by the presence of criticism in the form of mockery or condemnation. This means that the author is directly mocking with language that seems harsh and hurtful. Thus, the lines of poetry in data 2 are a form of satirical irony. This is because the lines of poetry in the quote condemn social inequality, which has left millions of children uneducated and unable to participate in the progress of the times.

Data 3

Millions of mothers' and fathers' hopes become chaotic voices, becoming rocks under the surface of the ocean.

The sentence in the above quote is a form of satirical irony. This is indicated by the presence of irony in the form of criticism using mocking or condemning language. This means that the writer

is directly mocking with language that seems harsh and hurtful. Thus, the line of poetry in data 3 is a type of satirical irony. This is because the poem line in the quote criticizes the social situation regarding parents' dreams for their children's future, which must be buried because their aspirations never receive attention.

Innuendo

Data 1

I see unemployed graduates sweating on the highway.

The sentence in the above quotation is a form of innuendo. This is characterized by criticism that belittles the actual situation. This means that the writer is using language that seems to belittle a situation. Thus, the line of poetry in data 1 is a type of innuendo. This is because the line of poetry in the quote seems to suggest that it is common to see scholars unemployed and struggling to make a living on the streets with menial jobs.

Data 2

I see pregnant women queuing for their pensions.

The sentence in the above quote is a form of innuendo. This is indicated by the presence of criticism in the form of language that belittles the actual situation. This means that the writer is using language that seems to belittle a situation. Thus, the line of poetry in data 2 is a type of innuendo. This is because the line of poetry in the quote seems to suggest that it is normal for pregnant women to queue for pension money, which indicates that there is still no welfare and that the vulnerable people still have to struggle.

Data 3

must be upgraded

The sentence in the above quote is a form of innuendo. This is indicated by the presence of sarcasm in the form of criticism using language that downplays the actual situation. In other words, the writer is using language that seems to belittle a situation. Thus, the line of poetry in Data 3 is a form of innuendo. This is because the line of poetry in the quote seems to suggest that it is easy to make improvements in the midst of social inequality and that prosperity is something that has never actually been achieved.

CONCLUSION

Stylistics is the study of language style or style. Language style is used in literary works to create imagination and aesthetic elements. Figures of speech are a common language style used in literary works. Figures of speech themselves are plays on meaning to create imaginative and figurative impressions. One type of figure of speech is the satirical figure of speech, which is used to satirize with aesthetic appeal. Satirical figures of speech are divided into five categories: cynicism, sarcasm, irony, satire, and innuendo. WS. Rendra's poem titled "Sajak Sebatang Lisong" is composed of various figures of speech, particularly satirical ones. There are 3 instances of cynicism, 7 instances of sarcasm, 5 instances of irony, 3 instances of satire, and 3 instances of innuendo. Thus, the most dominant figure of speech in WS. Rendra's poem titled "Sajak Sebatang Lisong" is sarcasm.

Style plays an important role in literary education. In literary education, style can be used to identify the period of a literary work, the characteristics of a writer, and deeper meanings. Research on style can reveal the hidden meanings behind language. This is because in the world of literature, it is not only aesthetics that are considered, but also the meanings contained within. Future researchers are expected to not only analyze poetic literary works but also other literary works, such as the style of language in mantra.

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