



International Journal of Economic Research

ISSN : 0972-9380

available at <http://www.serialsjournal.com>

© Serials Publications Pvt. Ltd.

Volume 14 • Number 13 • 2017

The World Views of Mbeling Indonesian Poem Review of Genetic Structuralism

Irfai Fathurohman¹, Teguh Supriyanto², Agus Nuryatin³ and Subyantoro⁴

¹ Doctoral Student at Graduate Language Education Semarang State University.

^{2,3} Professor of Literatur at Graduate Language Education Semarang State University.

⁴ Professor of Psycholinguistic at Graduate Language Education Semarang State University.

¹ E-mails: ¹irfai.fathurohman@umk.ac.id; ²teguh.sp@mail.unnes.ac.id; ³agusnuryatin@mail.unnes.ac.id; ⁴bintoro@mail.unnes.ac.id

Abstract: *Mbeling* poetry is poetry that appeared to break down the foundation for the establishment of poetry that always puts diction, rhyme, rhythm in writing. Poetry *mbeling* considered a popular poem that contains a presentation without clear meaning, and only write poetry like playing a language without the use of an element of poetry writing. The presence of poetry *mbeling* considered damaging writing system Indonesian poetry that has been outlined that writing poetry requires the selection of the right words, the appreciation of the meaning, use of rhyme, ritma and interesting rhythms so that the message conveyed can be accepted by the reader.

The study aims to reveal the world view of poetry *mbeling* Indonesia of text elements and social elements (social strata ranging from general reader, active readers, avid readers, writers, literary critics, cultural and academic fields) in understanding poetry *mbeling* Indonesia. Emphasis world view could reveal matters relating to the intrinsic and extrinsic elements of poetry *mbeling* Indonesia and discover the world view as a foothold in the identity of poetry *mbeling*.

The results of research which can answer and discover the world view of poetry *mbeling* Indonesia through a review of genetic structuralism. The origins of poetry *mbeling* problems of its presence and identity is known is a step to find existentialism is in poetry *mbeling*. Interconnection of the problems of man as subject and object poetry *mbeling* is problematic that should appear uncovered background and interests behind them. Author and circumstances underlying the emergence of poetry becomes important to uncover and explain the essential position of poetry *mbeling* in recording and record everything that surrounded him. Context related to the social, economic, political, cultural, and defense and security that exist at the time of the emergence of poetry *mbeling* is one of the main base that makes the themes that emerged in the poem to be diverse and be proof that something real and exist in Indonesia recorded by *mbeling* poetry.

Keywords: World View, Poetry, *mbeling*, Genetic Structuralism, Existentialism.

ORCID Number: 0000-0003-1062-8611 and my Researcher ID: A-8630-2017

INTRODUCTION

Characterization of poetry in every decade has its own uniqueness and distinctiveness. Poetry is not only considered as a collection of words and vocabulary alone, but poetry is the result of creative works that record all forms of events both fiction and recording of events surrounding the appearance of poetry. The motivated that every piece of literature that emerged not from a cultural void, but there is something interesting and distinctive arrested poet and considered important to be recorded through the language of poetry. Literary works both orally and in writing is unique both historically and its meaning. The depth of the content of literary works can be gauged from the packaging contents, the culture that surrounds and links between the social lives of the people who surrounded him. *Mbeling* poetry is a form of literary works in the writing tends to free itself from the shackles of the terms of writing poetry. Meaningfulness of the message is the true purpose of writing poetry *mbeling*.

Comprehension of the poem as a work of literature can not be understood only from the text alone, but it is important to know the context. Text as a medium to deliver ideas that are recorded in the language is the result of human interaction in society (social and cultural). Context is what is important to note the significance of literature as a result of the creation of man recorded in the language. Theory inserted text and context. Education as a phenomenon of the size of the raise public awareness of the symptoms and the events that surrounded the early departure can be thought of educational success. Indecision caused by the lack of compliance society more equitable education in individual communities. Welfare should come from human consciousness not only promote worldly needs as a measure of one's success. The described in the poem *mbeling* especially on issues related to human divinity and love to lust themselves manage her abilities exceed proper role as God's creatures.

Contemporary poetry is a kind of poetry that break away from the rules of writing poetry or poetry often referred to as unconventional, the emergence beginning of the 1970s with the development of literature in Indonesia. In contrast to poetry in general is bound to rhythm, rhyme, and the preparation lines and stanzas, choice of words and a unique sound then the contemporary poetry of all forms of words and rules of writing poetry is no longer an important thing to be written. Freedom of the author in writing all sorts of ideas that has become more open since the release of the rules of writing poetry.

Types such contemporary poetry is poetry *mbeling*, poetry spells, and concrete poetry. Poetry *mbeling* pioneered by Remy Sylado, mantra and poetry concrete poetry Sutardji Calzoum Bachrie has its own peculiarities in terms of both form and sound. The poet does not just write poetry at random, but there still is no meaning to be conveyed by the poet in his poetry.

The study further focuses on poetry *mbeling* as study material. Poetry *mbeling* pioneered its emergence by Remy Sylado a step to break down the attitude of the new order that is considered feudal and hypocritical. In 1972, Remy Sylado staged plays titled Genesis II in Bandung, named Remy move teatrenya as *mbeling* theaters. At that time also said *mbeling* introduced as a move. Remy (in Mujiyanto and Fuady, 2013) describes the

“Poetry *mbeling* birth is not without foundation. Poetry *mbeling* declare everything as it is. If poetry expresses what it is, then it should be interpreted that the moral responsibility of an artist is on how he sees all of life inside and outside environment as a whole, innocent and candid.”

Wisang (2014) describes *mbeling* poems are poetic forms that do not follow the rules of poetry, but there are specific rules on good poetry involves building blocks and associated with the poem.

Topics covered in poetry *mbeling* itself is social criticism mainly against the economic system and government, a mockery of the established poems by poets before, and prioritizes prank by utilizing all aspects of poetry from rhyme, ritma, rhythm, typography, choice of words, and sounds. The problems of social criticism in which record the events of human life on the role of human beings in terms of both its physical life in the economy and government, the previous generation of poets like Chairir Anwar, HB Yassin and so forth is a unity that is talking about the man himself. Humans are viewed as individuals and groups in its role have the freedom to make choices. Man is not only seen as who she was, but more concerned with what their role and function in life.

Wreksosuhardjo (2014:35) argues philosophy aims to create human life in this world are more comfortable, because with philosophizing or holding on philosophy, human life in the world over which he considers no adjustment to the well, and they should be. Pradopo (2011:5) argues literary arts as others have laws and rules itself by its nature, the laws that objective. Hassan (2014:113) explains that personality as giving meaning to human existence, making it known as an advocate of personalism. it should be noted that personalism must be distinguished from the individualism, personalism does not mean egocentrism. As according Wibowo (2011:13) existence precedes essence; existence is contingency; man is freedom. Sudaryono (2002:38) explains that the discourse of poetry is unique in the exposure of the language as a way of expressing the problems of life.

Poetry *mbeling* Remy works Sylado not present of something empty, but it has elements of the culture that surrounds the emergence of poetry *mbeling*. Aspects of the strong supporters *mbeling* poem is surrounded by the author's own reading and interpreting the environment faced by the use of language as a means of communication. Not only the existing problems in the work of Remy Sylado *mbeling* poetry that makes this poem was studied yet attractive social activities, politics, culture, society at large behind the issue appears to be an interesting discussion.

METHOD

The method used is descriptive qualitative research method analytical. It is tailored to the type of data, data collection, and data analysis performed in this study. The approach used in this research is using sociological approach to literature. The study examines the work of Remy Sylado, Sutardji Calzoum Bakhri, Darmanto Djatman, which contains poetry *mbeling*. Selection is determined based on the poem *mbeling* periodization of literature. Researchers focus on analyzing the world view of poetry *mbeling* Indonesia through a review of genetic structuralism. The object of this research is the work of Remy Sylado *mbeling* poetry, Sutardji Calzoum Bachrie, Darmanto Djatman. Researchers listen, record, and analyze poetry *mbeling* Indonesia then the world view of poetry *mbeling* Indonesia Genetic structuralism. Data is basically a raw material collected by investigators of the world had learned (Sutopo, 2006). Miles and Huberman (2007) explains that qualitative data is very interesting. The data in this study is a collection of poems that *mbeling* works Remy Sylado-Poetry Poetry Remy Sylado Kerygma and Martyria, O Amuk Kapak work Sutardji Calzoum Bachrie, and Sori Gusti Djatman Darmanto work.

Primary data in this study is poetry *mbeling* poem by Remy Sylado, Sutardji Calzoum Bachrie, and Darmanto Djatman. As for the secondary data in this study, the data contained in other studies that are given to show investigators the existing primary data, as some studies that support this research. Sources of primary data in this study is the work of Remy Sylado *mbeling* poetry. The secondary data sources in the form of research papers, books, and articles that have relevance to strengthen the argument and supplement the results of the research.

The instrument of this study is the researchers themselves. In this case the researchers conducted refer to, recording, observation, interviews, analyze, and make inferences. Ratna (2010) describes the human to be approached by humans. In this study, researchers took data using interview guidelines, observation guidelines, and a list of questions. The research data collection techniques using some techniques in order to obtain complete data. The technique used, namely, observation, interviews, documents, read and recorded. In this study, a formal document is the work of Remy Sylado, Sutardji Calzoum Bachrie, Darmanto Djatman. While the informal document that records that are contained within poetry *mbeling* problems. Typically, in-depth interview more like a conversation than the formally structured interview. (Rohidi, 2011).

Technique authenticity of data is commonly used in qualitative research triangulation technique. Patton (in Sutopo, 2006) states that there are four kinds technique triangulasi, namely

1. the triangulation of data (data triangulation),
2. the triangulation of researchers (investigatos triangulation),
3. triangulation methodology (methodological triangulation), and
4. triangulasi theoretically (theoretical triangulation). (Plus the theory of experts/originators).

Based on the four kinds of existing triangulation, only used triangulation method that researchers using genetic structuralism research methods in addressing the issues that were examined. The analysis process in qualitative research, in particular the activities carried out inductively, the interaction of each unit of data, along with the implementation process of data collection, and the cycle process (Sutopo, 2006).

Mechanical analysis of research data consists of several stages. First, researchers used the method of reading model of semiotic reading of heuristic and hermeneutic reading or retroactive. Riffaterre (Al-Ma'ruf) revealed that the reading of the heuristic is the reading by convention or the structure of language (semiotic reading of the first level). The hermeneutic reading is rereading with an interpretation based on the conventions of literature (reading semiotic level into two). Secondly, the dialectical method is defined as ways of thinking about the world by giving the intensity of the process, relationships, dynamics and contradictions. Third, the comparative method is done by comparing two objects that allegedly have similarities and differences. Accordingly, in an effort to discover the world view of poetry *mbeling* Indonesia then used a semiotic approach. Thus, the world view of poetry *mbeling* Indonesia can be understood not only from its linguistic meaning but also its meaning.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The study aims to reveal the world view of poetry *mbeling* Indonesia of text elements and social elements (social strata ranging from general reader, active readers, avid readers, writers, literary critics, cultural and academic fields) in understanding poetry *mbeling* Indonesia.

A. Elements of Poetry Text *Mbeling* Indonesia

The texts contained in *mbeling* poem describes the different forms of poetry in general in Indonesia. Poetry *mbeling* more liberating themselves from the rules of writing poetry that is not bound by the wording, style

of language, imagery and elements that must be present in the writing of poetry. Poetry *mbeling* patterned humor, criticism, and the characteristic that poetry can be written by anyone without a policy behind it. The poets in the current era is the 1970s gave birth to the texts of poetry that can only be written through *mbeling* poetic writing style. The is because at the time the poem *mbeling* the only way that can be used to give an appreciation, perception, and criticism of the situation at that time.

Text About Love

Jika aku hilang mata	Jika aku hilang rambute.
a. Buta	e. Botak
Jika aku hilang kuping	Jika aku hilang harta
b. Tuli	f. Miskin
Jika aku hilang kaki	Jika aku hilang semuanya
c. Lumpuh	g. Pasrah
<i>Jika aku hilang tangan</i>	<i>Asal jangan bilang hati untuk mencintai.</i>
d. Buntung	

(Referenced: *Puisi-Puisi Remy Sylado Kerygma dan Martyria* titled *Teks Tentang Cinta*: 65).

Text of love is one of the main forms of text written by Remy Sylado about perception in understanding the power of love can conquer all. The things that happen out of love such as physical, economic circumstances, health, work, can be cured by the power of love that is owned by someone. Love is synonymous with physical and spiritual needs someone if he had found a partner and compatibility with others.

...Agar hidup hanya mengulur maut
Dalam ketawa yang dilapis topeng
Menghitung malam
Menghitung siang
Dan sang waktu tetap perkasa....

(Referenced: *Puisi-Puisi Remy Sylado Kerygma dan Martyria* titled *Teks Tentang Keperkasaan*: 69).

Text poem about courage expressed Sylado Remy told about the genuineness of the Indonesian people in life like to work tirelessly, never give up and fight for life. This courage is expressed in the actual description that the Indonesian community living in good fun, hard, and there other trials that surrounded him distress can also hide it by not showing the difficulties he faced to others. Laughter and happy voices pointed out to everyone with the expectations of others can not know the problems it faces.

In contrast to the text of a poem entitled "Hymn Against Wailing" written by Remy Sylado, the poem gives the story of human sincerity in accepting the test, trial and adversity he faced. The problems that occur in human life passes without bitterness, emotional, and envy see other people experiencing happiness. Humans who may have had a sense of ego, sensitive to the differences and envy ignored by Remy Sylado depicting the life of the Indonesian people who always

Madah Melawan Ratap
Buatmu, anaknya perawan
Saban jam aku sebut asmamu
Di detik-detik gamang apa getir
Di cermin yang dedah di mana kukenal hidup
Tapi di jalan yang panjang tiada gelagat jeda
Dengarlah keluh kesah ini dan tidak bosan
(Referenced: *Puisi-Puisi Remy Sylado Kerygma dan Martyria* in his poem titled *Madah Melawan Ratap*).

B. Social Elements of Poetry Mbeling Indonesia

Poetry *mbeling* one of the main types of poetry in Indonesia, which first appeared in the 1970s. Pioneer of the emergence of poetry *mbeling* is Remy Sylado then served as editor of the magazine *Aktuil*. Poetry *mbeling* is a rival of the established existing poetry and produced by the generation of an already established also by the poet, who was already famous as Anwar, Habib Jassin, Renda and others. Poetry *mbeling* as a battering ram established existing poem is a poem written by a young poet who is generally not known by lovers of literature and the general public.

The political situation at the time of literature which considers that the magazine "Horizon" is the only place that is considered as a source of literature that is recognized to be one of the main problems that lead to the emergence of the type of poetry *mbeling*. Remy Sylado as a battering ram reliability of poetry that came before certainly have the view that there needs to be something that is straightened from the literature, especially poetry that exist in Indonesia. Poetry has been bound by a work place that is geared one of them on a particular magazine. So that works there and has been queued to be loaded becomes difficult to be accepted and acknowledged by society in general. The presence of new places that serve as media write poetry and it can be thought that different from writing poetry to make young poets and poets will be active in writing and learning to write poetry.

The social situation in the era of the 1970s in the literary world surrounded by a variety of conditions ranging from human problems in life post-independence that resulted in an open place for discussion and work widely. The works are considered to be a trigger of conflict is forbidden to be discussed openly so that the works were less a place in the world of writing. The writers had a different idea with the steps taken by the authorities at that time made himself ensnared by rule or law. Interrogation and banning the publication of literary works that are considered triggers the problem became evident that the poets actually want to reveal the circumstances surrounding and set forth in the works that could be evidence of a historical record that occurred at that time.

CONCLUSION

The world view of poetry as a literary *mbeling* deemed fleeting glance and without any sense for people who enjoy repeatedly needs to be clarified. *Mbeling* poem is a poem that very important position in the world of literature in Indonesia, because at that time in the absence of literary poetry *mbeling* certainly considered being metamorphosed into modern literature or contemporary literature certainly can not thrive. Characteristics of poetry *mbeling* liberating itself from the rules of writing poetry is the battering ram that

is identical to bring a new kind of literary works that previously lacked. The impact of the rise of poetry *mbeling* is one of the main species richness of literature in Indonesia is important to know and preserved. The origin and presence of poetry that impact on enlightenment and exploitation of the kind of poetry is a step to appreciate every literary work without distinguishing the type of literature that one with another work.

REFERENCES

- Aminuddin. (1987), *Pengantar Apresiasi Karya Sastra*. Jakarta: Sinar Baru Algensindo.
- Aminudin Rifai. (2015), *Analisis Semiotika Riffaterre Terhadap Puisi-Puisi Humor Karya Mustofa W. Hasyim*. Yogyakarta: Universitas Gadjah Mada.
- Aminuddin. (1990), *Sekitar Masalah Sastra*. Malang: Yayasan Asah Asih-Asuh.
- Andy Fogle. (2012), *Playing with Difficult Poetry: High School Seniors and Arthur Sze's Quipu*. *English Journal* 102.2(2012): 142-145.
- Andrew West. (2008), *Sartrean Existentialism and Ethical Decision-Making in Business*. *Jurnal International*. DOI 10.1007/s10551-007-9477-2.
- Bagus, Lorens. (2005), *Kamus Filsafat*. Jakarta: Gramedia Pustaka Utama.
- Bakti Sutopo. (2011), *Eksistensialisme Religius: Tinjauan Strukturalisme Genetik Terhadap Novel Jalan Terbuka Karya Ali Audah*. Tesis. Yogyakarta: Universitas Gadjah Mada.
- Bungin, Burhan. (2012), *Penelitian Kualitatif Komunikasi, Ekonomi, Kebijakan Publik, dan Ilmu Sosial Lainnya Edisi Kedua*. Jakarta: Kencana.
- Badcock, R. Christopher. (2008), *Levi-Strauss Strukturalisme and Teori Sosiologi*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar.
- Berkey, B. R., Perelman-Hall, T., and Kurdek, L. (1990), *The Multidimensional Scale of Sexuality*. *Journal of Homosexuality*. 19(4), 67-88. Routledge. doi: 10.1300/J082v19n04_05.
- Bystritsky, A. (1990), *Development of a Multidimensional Scale of Anxiety*. *Journal of Anxiety Disorders*. 4(2), 99-115. doi: 10.1016/0887-6185(90)90002-Q. Cummings (Eds.), *Research in organizational behavior*, Vol. 2. Greenwich, CT: JAI Press.
- Christian, Lotz. (2011), *Poetry as Anti-Discourse: Formalism, Hermeneutics, and the Poetics of Paul Celan*. *Jurnal International*. DOI 10.1007/s11007-011-9202-9.
- Damono, Sapardi Djoko. (1983), *Kesusastraan Indonesia Modern: Beberapa Catatan*. Jakarta: Gramedia.
- Dahana, Radhar Panca. (2001), *Kebenaran dan Dusta dalam Sastra*. Magelang: Indonesia Tera.
- Dian Annisa Nur Ridha. (2013), *Pandangan Dunia dalam Novel Noruwei No Mori Karya Murakami Haruki: Analisis Strukturalisme Genetik Lucien Goldmann*. Tesis. Yogyakarta: Universitas Gadjah Mada.
- Djojoseuroto, Kinayati. (2006), *Analisis Teks Sastra dan Pengajarannya*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka.
- Dafidoff, Linda L. (1988), *Psikologi: Suatu Pengantar Jilid I* (diterjemahkan oleh Mari Juniati). Jakarta : Erlangga.
- Dafidoff, Linda L. (1991), *Psikologi: Suatu Pengantar Jilid II* (diterjemahkan oleh Mari Juniati). Jakarta: Erlangga.
- Faruk. (2014), *Metode Penelitian Sastra Sebuah Penjelajahan Awal*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar
- Fananie, Zainuddin. (2002), *Telaah Sastra*. Surakarta: Muhammadiyah University Press.
- Fanani, Sigmund. (1983), *Memperkenalkan Psikonalisa* (diterjemahkan oleh Bertends). Jakarta: Gramedia.
- Fathurohman, Irfai. (2015), *Reality existentialism education indonesia in poetry of mbeling Remy sylado (An Indonesian Cultural Heritage)*. Prociding 4th Internatinal Seminar Of Nusantara heritage. Malaysia: Sultan Idris Education University.

- Fatmawaty, Lynda Susana Widya Ayu. (2009), *Sosok Wanita dalam Puisi "Portrait D'une Femme" Karya Ezra Pound (Sebuah Kajian melalui Pendekatan Struktural dan Semiotik)*. Tesis. Semarang: Program Pascasarjana Universitas Diponegoro Semarang.
- Hassan, Fuad. (2014), *Psikologi-Kita dan Eksistensialisme Pengantar Filsafat Barat, Berkenalan dengan Eksistensialisme, Kita dan Kami*. Depok: Komunitas Bambu.
- Jatman, Darmanto. (1985), *Sastra, Psikologi, dan Masyarakat*. Bandung: Penerbit Alumni.
- Jiwandono, Nahnu Robid. (2014), *Representasi Kecerdasan Emosional dan Kecerdasan Majemuk Tokoh Utama Anak dalam Novel Totto-chan Gadis Cilik di Jendela Karya Tetsuko Kuroyanagi dan Pemanfaatannya Sebagai Bahan Ajar Apresiasi Sastra Anak Bermuatan Pendidikan Karakter pada Jenjang Sekolah Dasar (Kajian Psikologi Sastra)*. Tesis. Malang: Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Indonesia, Pascasarjana Universitas Negeri Malang.
- Karen Leeder. (2005), 'Cold media': the poetry of science and the science of Poetry. *Jurnal International. Interdisciplinary Science Reviews*, 2005, Vol. 30, No. 4 301.
- Kusharyanto, Juliasih. (2004), Potensi Perempuan Amerika dalam Novel Penulis Perempuan Amerika: Tinjauan Strukturalisme Genetik. Disertasi. Yogyakarta: Universitas Gadjah Mada.
- Maliki, Ahmad. (2004), Manusia dalam Eksistensialisme Murtadha Mutahhari. Tesis. Yogyakarta: Universitas Gadjah Mada.
- Muhadjir, Noeng. (2011), *Metodologi Penelitian Paradigma Positivisme Objektif Fenomenologi Interpretif Logika Bahasa Platonis, Chomskyst, Hegelian and Hermeneutik Paradigma Studi Islam Matematik Recursion-, Set-Theory and Structural Equation Modeling dan Mixed*. Yogyakarta: Rake Sarasin.
- Mujianto, Yant., Fuady, Amir. (2013), *Sejarah Sastra Indonesia (Prosa dan Puisi)*. Surakarta: UNS Press.
- Maulana, Maman S. (2015), *Apresiasi dan Proses Kreatif Menulis Puisi*. Bandung: Nuansa Cendekia.
- Ratna, Nyoman Kutha. (2004), *Teori, Metode, dan Teknik Penelitian Sastra*. Yogyakarta : Pustaka Pelajar. Ratna, Nyoman Kutha. 2011. *Antropologi Sastra: Peranan Unsur-Unsur Kebudayaan dalam Proses Kreatif*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar.
- Ratna, Nyoman Kutha. (2010), *Metodologi Penelitian Kajian Budaya dan Ilmu-Ilmu Sosial Humaniora pada Umumnya*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar.
- Ratna, Nyoman Kutha. (2014), *Peranan Karya Sastra, Seni, dan Budaya dalam Pendidikan Karakter*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar. Rokhyanto. *Teori dalam Penerapan Sastra*. Kota Terbit dan Penerbit tidak diketahui.
- Roswantoro, Alim. (2007), *Keberagaman Otentik dalam Eksistensialisme Religius Kajian atas Pemikiran Soren Kiergaard dan Muhammad Iqbal serta Implikasinya bagi Keberagaman Kontemporer*. Disertasi. Yogyakarta: Program Pascasarjana UIN Sunan Kalijaga.
- Ronit Klemens. (2004), *Freedom From Essentialism: Introduction To Existential Psychotherapy Vol. I*. *Jurnal International*. Pro Quest Information and Learning Company 300 North Zeeb Road P.O. Box 1346 Ann Arbor, MI 48106-1346.
- Rodgers, Nigel., Thompson, Mel. (2015), *Cara Mudah Mempelajari Eksistensialisme*. Jakarta Barat: PT Indeks. Rohidi, Tjetjep Rohendi. 2011. *Metode Penelitian Seni*. Semarang: Cipta Prima Nusantara Semarang.
- Sutardi. (2014), *Kajian Strukturalisme Genetik, Gender, dan Nilai Pendidikan Trilogi Novel Gadis Tangsi Karya Suparto Brata*. Yogyakarta: Universitas Gadjah Mada.
- Suroso., Santosa, Puji. (2009), *Estetika Sastra, Sastrawan, and Negara*. Yogyakarta: Pararaton Publishing.
- Sudaryono. (2002), *Pasemon dalam Wacana Puisi Indonesia*. Disertasi. Malang: Universitas Negeri Malang.
- Sylado Remy. (2004), *Puisi-Puisi Remy Sylado Kerygma dan Martyria*. Jakarta: PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama.
- Suyitno. (2009), *Apresiasi Puisi dan Prosa*. Surakarta: LPP UNS dan UNS Press. Suyitno. 2009. *Kritik Sastra*. Surakarta: UNS Press.
- Suyitno. (2009), *Kritik Sastra*. Surakarta: LPP UNS dan UNS Press.
- Sutopo, Bakti. (2011), *Eksistensialisme Religius, Pandangan Dunia, Struktur Naratif, Struktur Sosial, Sosial Budaya, Novel Jalan Terbuka, pada 1955-an*. Tesis. Yogyakarta: Universitas Gadjah Mada.

- Shai Frogel. (2010), *The Soul: An Existentialist Point of View*. *Jurnal International*. DOI 10.1007/s10746-010-9163-8.
- Stanton, Robert. (2007), *Teori Fiksi Robert Stanton*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar.
- Patricia A. Rosenmeyer. (2004), *Girls At Play In Early Greek Poetry*. *Jurnal International. American Journal of Philology*. Arts and Humanities. pg. 163.
- Pradopo, Rachmat Djoko. (2009), *Beberapa Teori Sastra, Metode Kritik, dan Penerapannya*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar.
- Pradopo Rachmat Djoko. (2011), *Prinsip-Prinsip Kritik Sastra*. Yogyakarta: Gadjah Mada University Press.
- Wiyatmi. (2006), *Pengantar Kajian Sastra*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka.
- Wiyatmi., Suryaman, Maman. (2012), *Puisi Indonesia*. Yogyakarta: Ombak.
- Wisang, Oliva. (2014), *Memahami Puisi dari Apresiasi Menuju Kajian*. Yogyakarta: Ombak.
- Wreksosuhardjo Sunarjo. (2014), *Berfilsafat Menuju Ilmu Filsafat Pancasila*. Yogyakarta: C.V Andi Offset.
- Wibowo, A. Setyo dkk. (2011), *Filsafat Eksistensialisme Jean-Paul Sartre*. Yogyakarta: Kanisius.