



## A Sociological Study of Literature on the Poetry Anthology 'Selama Laut Masih Bergerlombang' by Mariati Atkah: Coastal Life, Culture, and Life Transitions

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### ABSTRACT

This study aims to examine the representation of coastal community life in the poetry anthology "Selain Laut Masih Bergerlombang" by Mariati Atkah through a sociology of literature approach. The sociology of literature approach is used to explore the relationship between literary works and the social conditions that form the background of their birth. This study uses a qualitative descriptive method commonly used in social science research, including research in the field of literature. The main data source of this study is the poetry texts contained in the poetry anthology "Selain Laut Masih Bergerlombang". Data on the representation of coastal community life in the poetry anthology "Selain Laut Masih Bergerlombang" were collected using an observation guide instrument validated by time triangulation assisted by a checklist. The research data were analyzed thematically. The results of the study indicate that this work displays various aspects of coastal community life that are full of meaning, such as perseverance in work, social intimacy, a spirit of togetherness, and local wisdom that grows from human closeness to the sea. In addition, this anthology also depicts social changes that occur due to the influence of modernization, which has an impact on shifting traditional community values. Overall, "Selain Laut Masih Bergerlombang" not only has aesthetic value, but also functions as a cultural, social, and spiritual reflection of the lives of Indonesian coastal communities.

*Keywords: sociology study, literature, poetry anthology, coastal life, culture*

## Kajian Sosiologi Sastra Antologi Puisi 'Selama Laut Masih Bergerlombang' Karya Mariati Atkah: Kehidupan Pesisir, Budaya, dan Peralihan Hidup

### ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengkaji representasi kehidupan masyarakat pesisir dalam antologi puisi "Selama Laut Masih Bergerlombang" karya Mariati Atkah melalui pendekatan sosiologi sastra. Pendekatan sosiologi sastra dimanfaatkan untuk menelusuri keterkaitan antara karya sastra dengan kondisi sosial yang menjadi latar kelahirannya. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif yang lazim dipakai dalam penelitian ilmu sosial termasuk penelitian dalam bidang sastra. Sumber data utama penelitian ini adalah teks-teks puisi yang terdapat dalam antologi puisi "Selama Laut Masih Bergerlombang". Data representasi kehidupan masyarakat pesisir dalam antologi puisi "Selama Laut Masih Bergerlombang" dikumpulkan menggunakan instrumen pedoman observasi yang divalidasi secara triangulasi waktu berbantuan daftar cek-riccek. Data penelitian dianalisis secara tematik. Hasil kajian menunjukkan bahwa karya ini menampilkan berbagai aspek kehidupan masyarakat pesisir yang penuh makna, seperti ketekunan dalam bekerja, keakraban sosial, semangat kebersamaan, serta kearifan lokal yang tumbuh dari kedekatan manusia dengan laut. Selain itu, antologi ini juga menggambarkan perubahan sosial yang terjadi akibat pengaruh modernisasi, yang berdampak pada pergeseran nilai-nilai tradisional masyarakat. Secara keseluruhan, "Selama Laut Masih Bergerlombang" tidak hanya memiliki nilai estetika, tetapi juga berfungsi sebagai refleksi budaya, sosial, dan spiritual dari kehidupan masyarakat pesisir Indonesia.

*Kata kunci: sosiologi sastra, antologi puisi, kehidupan pesisir, budaya, peralihan hidup*

Submitted  
27/10/2025

Accepted  
29/10/2025

Published  
30/10/2025

|          |   |
|----------|---|
| Citation | Kamisah, F., Safira, A. P., Maharani, E., Anugrah, M. F., & Elmustian, E. (2025). A Sociological Study of Literature on the Poetry Anthology 'Selama Laut Masih Bergerlombang' by Mariati Atkah: Coastal Life, Culture, and Life Transitions. <i>Jurnal Pembelajaran Bahasa dan Sastra</i> , Volume 4, Nomor 5, September 2025, 1177-1186. DOI: <a href="https://doi.org/10.55909/jpbs.v4i5.929">https://doi.org/10.55909/jpbs.v4i5.929</a> |
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Publisher  
Raja Zulkarnain Education Foundation

## INTRODUCTION

Literature is a work of art that is the result of human creativity, will, and feeling (the author). Literature is a portrait of human life because it is born from the author's inner struggles and the circumstances around them. It is born as a portrait of the conditions and dynamics that occur around human life, including all human activities. In line with what is stated (Selamet, 2023), literary works are not only a tool for self-expression but also a product of the author's imagination, containing ideas and feelings. Literature is created as a form of self-identity (Pramestie et al., 2021).

The discussion of literary works is indeed never-ending, as from generation to generation, there are always individuals who provide new innovations in the world of literature. Literature is a field that is very popular with many people. Besides offering elements of entertainment, literature often also provides lessons. (Nazriani, 2018) States that literature is a work of art that is born from the creativity, will, and feelings of the author. Literature depicts human life because it is created from the author's inner struggles and the conditions around him. Thus, it reflects the situations and changes that occur in human life and all its activities. Literary works are intended to be enjoyed by readers. In line with the statement (Maulinda, 2018), literary works are created by writers so that they can be enjoyed, understood, and utilized by society.

According to Muntako et al. (2025), the sociology of literature is an approach that takes a holistic view of social reality, but can also be based on the perspective of the author or reader. Therefore, general laws or causality, which are usually used as scientific references, are not always the primary basis for this study. The primary focus of the sociology of literature lies in the relationship between literary works and the surrounding social reality. The term "fact" in this context encompasses everything external to the literary text that is related to or serves as a reference point for the work.

The sociology of literature is an approach that can focus on the world context or on the author

and reader. As stated by (Selamet, 2023), the sociology of literature is an approach that can begin with a focus on the universe as well as on the author and reader. According to Saragih & Rohman (2023), the sociology of literature is a field that examines literary works as reflections or depictions of social life. In this approach, literary works are viewed as reflections of reality, provided that the work accurately portrays reality. Reality here has a broad meaning, namely, everything outside the literary work that is explained or depicted by the work. With the sociology of literature, literary works are linked to reality, namely, to what extent the work reflects actual things. Reality here has a broad meaning, namely, everything outside the literary work to which the work refers. Therefore, the sociology of literature pays more attention to the documentary aspect of literature, with the premise that literature is a representation or depiction of social phenomena. Social phenomena are real, occur around us every day, and can be observed, photographed, and documented. The author raises this phenomenon into a new discussion through creative processes such as observation, analysis, interpretation, reflection, and imagination, which culminates in the form of a literary work.

In general, the poem "Selain Laut Masih Bergelombang" (As Long as the Sea is Still Wavy) depicts the reader's life journey related to culture, language, dress, and livelihoods across various regions. Researchers are interested in analyzing this poem from a sociological perspective because we all know that the sociology of literature reflects the life of a society and can serve as a historical document. Researchers want to delve deeper into the content of the poetry anthology "Selain Laut Masih Bergelombang" by Mariati Atkah.

Literature not only functions as a medium for expressing beauty but also serves as a vehicle for reflection on social and cultural realities within society. According to Lestari & Fatoni (2025), poetry is a highly effective form of literature in conveying social and emotional messages. Through the use of concise and sometimes am-



biguous language, poetry can express the author's feelings, criticisms, and perspectives on life and the surrounding environment. Poetry, as a literary form, has the ability to capture various aspects of life in depth. In poetry, social reality is often raised as material for reflection, both explicitly and through meaningful symbols. Through poetry, social dynamics, the search for identity, and changing values within a society can be captured and powerfully expressed.

One dynamic social space rarely discussed extensively in literary studies, particularly from a sociological perspective, is the life of coastal communities. These communities live side by side with the sea, which is not only a source of livelihood but also a vital part of their cultural identity. However, amidst the maelstrom of modernization, industrialization, and environmental degradation, coastal communities face various serious challenges. The impact of these changes extends not only to the economic aspect but also to social and cultural spheres, and even to one's perspective on life. "Within this framework, the poetry anthology "Selain Laut Masih Bergelombang" (As Long as the Sea Is Still Wavy) is fascinating to analyze because it contains various narratives about the lives of coastal communities, their struggles, the richness of local culture, and the transitions they experience. The title of this anthology was chosen not only for its beautiful language, but also because it symbolizes the indomitable spirit of life of coastal communities. The phrase "Selain Laut Masih Bergelombang" implies the continuity of life, the persistence of hope, and a strong will to fight amidst various challenges.

The title also reflects the ever-changing social dynamics, where society must face various waves of change, both internal and external. Thus, the sea in this poem is presented not only as a natural element but also as a symbol of the social and spiritual struggles of coastal communities in maintaining their cultural identity amidst the changing times. Using a sociological literary approach, this article seeks to examine how the poems in the anthology represent the lives of coastal communi-

ties from cultural, economic, and social aspects. This study also aims to trace how the transition from traditional to modern life is reflected through the use of language and symbols in the poems.

The purpose of this study is to explain the sociological aspects of the poem "Selain Laut Masih Bergelombang." Successful research is that which benefits many people. Therefore, this study is expected to benefit readers, including as a reference source for them and for future research. The literature being examined here is a poetry anthology, where each poem often presents a new experience for the reader.

In this poetic work, a writer must be able to convey emotion so that readers can feel the depth of meaning and the social reality reflected in each stanza. Collections of poetry, often called anthologies, are exciting to study, although many people are reluctant to read them due to the complex vocabulary. However, poetry today still thrives with new colors and nuances that continue to develop. One type of literary work that can be studied through a sociological approach is poetry. Like other forms of literature, poetry emerges from the inner struggles of a writer who is greatly influenced by his or her environment.

## METHOD

This research is a qualitative descriptive study (Elmustian, 2016). As stated by Maulinda (2018), a qualitative method is a research approach that focuses on collecting and analyzing data in the form of descriptive information, which is not in numerical form. In line with what was stated (Saragih & Rohman, 2023), a qualitative approach is a research method that utilizes triangulation techniques to collect data. The data source for this study is the poetry anthology "Selain Laut Masih Bergelombang," published by PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama, a member of IKAPI, Jakarta, 2020. This anthology comprises 79 pages and contains 50 poems. Through this method, 12 poems are examined. Here, the researcher attempts to understand and interpret the meaning contained in the poems systematically and objectively based on the

relevant social context. The data in this study are derived from all the words in each stanza and the style of language contained in the poem "Selain Laut Masih Bergelombang," which refers to the sociological aspects of literature. Data collection was conducted through reading techniques, searching for the meaning of the poems, and taking notes. Data analysis was conducted using a sociological approach to literature, identifying quotations related to social issues, grouping data based on thematic categories, and interpreting the meaning of the data in relation to social phenomena occurring in society (Lestari & Fatoni, 2025). The researcher played a direct role as the primary instrument in the analysis process to ensure a comprehensive and contextual interpretation (Setiawan et al., 2025).

## RESULT

Based on an analysis of Mariati Atkah's poetry anthology "Selain Laut Masih Bergelombang" (As Long as the Sea Is Still Wavy) using a sociological literary approach, the results show that this work represents the life of coastal communities as a whole, encompassing social and cultural dimensions, as well as changes in values due to modernization. This anthology presents the sea not merely as a backdrop, but as the center of life, shaping the character, outlook on life, and spirituality of coastal communities.

### 1. Coastal Life as a Social Reflection

The analysis shows that poems such as "Guraka," "Hikayat Pulau Kelapa," "So Smelly Ball," "Your Eyes," and "Selain Laut Masih Bergelombang" depict the lives of coastal communities that depend on the sea as both a source of livelihood and a social space. In the "Guraka" poems, the symbols of red ginger, sea breeze, and the pier signify the warmth, perseverance, and memories that are a part of the daily lives of coastal communities in Maluku. Simple activities, such as making "guraka" (a traditional drink), illustrate the hard work, patience, and zest for life that stem from human closeness to nature. Thus, coastal life in Mariati Atkah's poems becomes a social por-

trait that demonstrates the values of sincerity, togetherness, and resilience in the face of nature's harshness.

### 2. Coastal Culture: Symbols and Values

Research findings also suggest that local culture and wisdom play a crucial role in this anthology. Through the poems "Ballo Tala" and "Menyuluh," as well as several other poems, the poets present meaningful symbols of coastal culture from South Sulawesi and Flores. In "Ballo Tala," the activity of tapping palm sap and the tradition of drinking together symbolize hard work, social solidarity, and reconciliation among people. Meanwhile, "Menyuluh" showcases the spiritual values and ecological knowledge of coastal communities through the symbol of "reed damar" and the practice of walking along the beach at low tide. Both poems emphasize that coastal culture is not only a legacy of tradition, but also a value system that maintains a balance between humans, nature, and their social life.

3. Life Transitions: Modernization and the Crisis of Values—Further research shows that Mariati Atkah, through her poetry, highlights the social changes and crisis of values that arise from modernization. In the poem "Twilight Blues," the symbol "a bridge engulfed in city lights" depicts the shift from traditional values to a modern, glittering life, while also evoking a sense of loss for the simplicity of coastal life. Meanwhile, the poem *Selama Laut Masih Bergelombang* (As Long as the Sea Is Still Wavy) conveys a spirit of resilience and hope for survival, as depicted through the symbols "moke" and "upturned glasses," which symbolize resilience and acceptance of changing times. Thus, this work affirms the strength of coastal communities in maintaining their traditional identity and values amidst the ever-changing currents of modernity.

## DISCUSSION

The poetry anthology "Selain Laut Masih Bergelombang" by Mariati Atkah is a literary work that presents a profound and empathetic portrait



of the lives of coastal communities. Through a sociological approach to literature, this work is understood not only as an individual aesthetic expression, but also as a reflection of the social, cultural, and spiritual structures of a society dependent on the sea. The poems in this anthology capture the pulse of coastal life in all its complexities, encompassing hope and suffering, beauty and isolation, tradition and changing times.

### 1. Coastal Life as a Social Reflection

The poems in the anthology "Selain Laut Masih Bergelombang" depict the realities of life in coastal communities who depend entirely on the sea for their livelihood. Life in coastal areas reflects the resilience of humans who live in harmony with nature. For coastal communities, the sea is not just a source of livelihood, but also a social space where values of togetherness, work ethic, and hope flourish. Amidst the roar of the waves and the breeze of the sea, local wisdom is formed that informs their culture and character.

Through a sociological literary approach, four poems depict coastal life as a social reflection. Guraka, Hikayat Pulau Kelapa, Jadi Smelly Ball, Matamu, and Selama Laut Masih Bergelombang are among the poems that successfully depict coastal life as a social reflection. Guraka is central to, or representative of, all the poems that deeply depict the lives of Maluku's coastal communities through symbols of warmth, perseverance, and enduring memories.

In Guraka, the warmth of the coastal community is clearly depicted in the following stanza:

*di rembang petang ia datang  
memanggul jahe merah Halmahera  
pada bahunya yang menggigil disapa  
angin basah laut Pasifik.*

This image depicts the presence of a humble person, arriving with red ginger from Halmahera. Ginger, the main ingredient in the guraka drink, symbolizes the warmth of life for coastal communities amidst the humid and cool sea air. This

warmth comes not only from the drink, but also from the zest for life and social intimacy that characterizes them.

The perseverance of coastal communities is also clearly depicted in the following verse:

*tangannya menari, memar gula  
dalam liang panci, mendidihkan racikan  
dengan hati-hati, lalu tangannya makin lihai  
mencincang kenari*

The "dancing" hand movements and "carefully boiling the concoction" demonstrate hard work and precision, a symbol of diligence and patience in processing natural resources. The activity of making guraka reflects the daily lives of coastal communities, who work unhurriedly, with sincerity and serenity born of a harmonious relationship with nature. In addition to depicting warmth and perseverance, this poem also conveys the familiar memories and feelings of loss inherent in coastal communities:

*pada bola matanya, terlepas kapal-kapal  
semakin jauh dari muasal berlabuh  
pun lampu-lampu dermaga  
berkedip mengirim selamat jalan*

The line "in her eyes, the ships are gone" and the dock lights are flashing, sending farewells" symbolizes both farewell and hope. This scene demonstrates that coastal life is always marked by encounters and separations between sea and land, between those who depart and those who wait. It is there that memories are stored that shape the emotions and depths of the coastal communities' souls.

Thus, through the symbols of guraka, the sea, and dock life, the poet successfully presents a social portrait of the Maluku coastal community that is warm, diligent, and full of memories. The poem "Guraka" not only depicts daily activities but also presents a simple yet meaningful perspective on life for coastal communities: resilience, gratitude, and remaining warm amidst the rough waves of life.

## 2. Coastal Culture: Symbols and Values

In a sociological study of the anthology 'Selain Laut Masih Bergelombang' by Mariati Atkah found that this work consistently represents the life and culture of the coastal communities of South Sulawesi and Flores. The six poems, "Ballo Tala," "Balagana," "Silam," "Setangkai Tubuh Kota," "Menyuluh," and "Tarung," depict various aspects of coastal life, from the relationship between humans and nature, socio-economic dynamics, to spiritual values and local wisdom.

Of the six, "Ballo Tala" is the primary representation because it symbolically and thematically most strongly embodies the essence of Jeneponto's coastal culture. As stated in the first, second, and last stanzas:

### Stanza 1

*tanyalah seberapa jauh jalan ke butta  
turatea, di perempatan mana kita boleh  
melunaskan kembara  
di pelepah lontar angin singgah sebentar  
sebelum rontok pada ilalang yang kering terbakar  
kemarau serupa api yang sanggup menghanguskan hati*

This stanza demonstrates the close relationship between humans and nature. "Butta Turatea" symbolizes the coastal land of Jeneponto, while "Palm fronds" symbolize steadfastness and the source of life. "Drought is like fire" demonstrates the harsh ecological conditions of the dry coastal area, yet the community remains resilient.

### Stanza 2

*'Ada yang memotong tangkai mayang, meneteskan  
nira ke dalam bumbung bambu...*

The second stanza depicts a traditional economic activity of the coastal community: tapping sap from the palm tree. This process demonstrates the community's hard work, independence, and connection to the natural environment.

### Stanza 3

*Kutunggu engkau di ujung jalan panjang itu,  
lantas kita sesap ballo' tala bersama-sama.  
Memaniskan luka-luka*

The final stanza illustrates the social values and togetherness of coastal communities. The tradition of drinking ballo tala together is not merely a custom, but a symbol of solidarity and social reconciliation. This demonstrates that coastal communities uphold a sense of family, loyalty, and sincerity in living amidst the harshness of nature.

The poem "Ballo Tala" is not simply about love or nostalgia, but also depicts the socio-ecological reality of the Jeneponto community: living simply, relying on nature for survival, and upholding the value of togetherness as a collective strength.

Furthermore, the poem "Menyuluh" also depicts the values of local wisdom and spirituality. This is evident in the first and second stanzas.

*mereka berjalan perlahan  
berpayung gelap yang menjahitkan tubuh di  
lengkung pulau  
menyusuri pantai ketika laut surut sepenggal  
lutut*

The stanza depicts the activities of coastal communities as they seek a livelihood at sea. The phrase "along the beach when the sea receded" reflects traditional ecological knowledge, namely their ability to read the rhythms of nature and understand the low tide as the opportune moment to find fish and other marine life. Meanwhile, the phrase "under the dark umbrella" symbolizes the determination and courage of coastal communities in facing the night and the uncertainty that accompanies life at sea.



*dengan suar buluh damar  
mereka berlatih membaca  
hidup yang disamarkan pasir  
menafsir tiap gerak dari balik  
gerai rumpun alga'*

This stanza reflects the values of local wisdom and spirituality held by coastal communities. The symbol of the damar bamboo, a traditional torch, represents the source of knowledge and light, signifying the community's ability to interpret natural signals as guidance for maintaining their survival.

The poem "Menyuluh" textually demonstrates the human relationship with the sea, hard work, and traditional knowledge as forms of local wisdom, the distinctive values of the coastal communities of Flores and Sulawesi.

### 3. Life Transitions: Modernization and the Crisis of Values.

Based on a sociological approach to literature, the anthology "Selain Laut Masih Bergelombang" by Marianti Atkah reflects the social changes experienced by communities when confronted with the currents of modernization. Through his poetry, the author portrays the feelings of people living amidst changing times, where traditional values begin to shift and confusion arises between maintaining the old and embracing the new.

Modernization refers to the process of change towards a more modern life, where traditional ways of life are gradually abandoned. This is evident in the poem "Twilight Blues," particularly in the fourth stanza, which reads:

*gelap itu pula, meredakan lembayung dari langit  
sementara kita masih memaku mata  
pada jembatan yang tiba-tiba diserang cahaya  
lampu kota'.*

This stanza depicts a time when modern lifestyles began to replace the simple lives of coastal communities. The line "...a bridge suddenly invaded by city lights" symbolizes progress and development, bringing about major changes to the environment and social values. There is a sense of awe and loss implied, as if the poet is watching the old world slowly disappear under the light of modernity.

Meanwhile, a crisis of values emerges as a result of this modernization process. A crisis of values can be understood as a condition when once-upheld traditional values begin to fade, while new values are unable to convey the same meaning. This is evident in the poem "Selain Laut Masih Bergelombang," especially in the final stanza:

*dan moka masih terus dituang  
mendampingi kunyahan sirih pinang  
gelas-gelas akan tetap menengadah  
mengharap jatuhnya tetes-tetes baru.'  
melunasi luka-luka*

This stanza implies that humans will continue to strive to heal wounds and survive, as long as the sea still waves, symbolizing that life goes on. The continuously pouring moka represents a tradition that remains a source of strength and solace amidst suffering. The upturned glass symbolizes hope and acceptance, that every drop of life, though bitter, can be an antidote to inner wounds. Thus, these two poems complement each other in depicting humanity's journey through social change. Twilight Blues depicts the loss caused by modernization, while Selain Laut Masih Bergelombang (As Long as the Sea Is Still Waves) demonstrates the spirit of resilience and hope born of preserved traditional values.

Marianti Atkah's poetry anthology "Selain Laut Masih Bergelombang" (As Long as the Sea Is Still Waves) is one of the literary works that depicts the lives of coastal communities with profound depth and empathy. Through a sociological approach to literature, this work is understood not

only as a form of aesthetic expression by a poet but also as a reflection of the social, cultural, and spiritual realities of a society whose livelihoods depend on the sea. Each poem in this anthology captures the pulse of coastal community life, with all its complexities, between hope and sadness, beauty and isolation, and between the preservation of tradition and the swift currents of change. Reading from a sociological perspective of literature demonstrates that poetry can function as a vivid social portrait. In the poem "Guraka," for example, Mariati Atkah presents meaningful symbols of everyday life in coastal Maluku, such as red ginger, sea breezes, and the pier. Guraka, a warm drink typical of coastal communities, is presented as a symbol of warmth, perseverance, and memories that connect humans to the natural world around them. The verses describing "her hands dancing, bruised sugar in the hole of the pan" reflect diligence, patience, and sincerity in work. Through this depiction, coastal community life appears as a form of harmony between humans and nature, where the sea is not only a source of livelihood but also a source of values, feelings, and spirituality.

Research into this work aligns with Lucien Goldmann's theory (Priharyani & Sholah, 2022), which asserts that literary works reflect the social structure and outlook of a community. However, the results of the study of Mariati Atkah's poems expand on this idea by showing that literary works not only reflect social realities but also interpret, affirm, and revitalize humanitarian values through meaningful local cultural symbols.

Beyond its social representation, the anthology "Selain Masih Bergelombang" also demonstrates how coastal culture is present through the symbols and values of local wisdom. In the poem "Ballo Tala," the poet depicts the tradition of palm sap tapping in Jenepono as a reflection of the steadfastness and hard work of coastal communities. This tapping activity not only symbolizes perseverance and independence but also demonstrates the close relationship between humans and nature. In the verse "I wait for you at the end of that long

road, then we sip ballo tala together, sweetening the wounds," the values of togetherness and social solidarity that are the basis of life in coastal communities are evident.

Similarly, in the poem "Menyuluh," the poet showcases the spiritual side of coastal community life, depicted through the activity of walking along the beach at low tide. The symbol of the "reed damar" in this poem depicts traditional knowledge passed down through generations, where the light of the damar serves not only as illumination but also as a symbol of enlightenment and ecological knowledge. This reading broadens the scope of the sociology of literature, which generally focuses on social structures, to a broader and more ecological perspective, viewing literary works as a means of preserving local wisdom and cultural knowledge in coastal communities.

These findings demonstrate that Mariati Atkah's work not only reinforces classic theories of the sociology of literature, such as those proposed by Wellek and Warren (Nurfadilah, 2021) regarding the reciprocal relationship between literature and society, but also presents a new perspective that literary works can serve as a medium for storing and transmitting cultural knowledge and ecological values. Thus, this study does not reject existing theories of the sociology of literature, but rather enriches them by adding cultural and ecological dimensions often overlooked in contemporary literary studies.

Furthermore, this anthology also illustrates how modernization brings about changes in values in the lives of coastal communities. In the poem "Twilight Blues," the poet presents the image of "...a bridge bathed in city lights" as a symbol of the emergence of a glittering modern world, but also a sense of loss for the simplicity of traditional life. Modernization is not depicted as a mere form of progress, but as a process that shifts old values and creates an identity crisis. However, through the poem "Selain Laut Masih Bergelombang," the poet offers a more optimistic view. Humans, however buffeted by waves of change, remain resilient, maintaining traditions, and fostering hope.



The symbols of *moke* (a traditional drink) and "up-turned glasses" depict acceptance of life's trials, as well as the belief that behind suffering there is always peace.

Through these readings, the study of the anthology "Selain Laut Masih Bergelombang" reveals a new direction in the study of the sociology of literature. This work demonstrates that poetry functions not only as a reflection of society but also as a means of interpreting, preserving, and renewing the social values that have developed within local culture. The sociological approach of literature in this study not only examines the relationship between text and social structure but also reveals the ecological, spiritual, and cultural dimensions inherent in the lives of Indonesian coastal communities. Thus, Mariati Atkah, through her work, successfully asserts that literature has the power to bridge humans with nature and tradition, and to serve as a critical mirror for the social changes brought about by modernity.

This research enriches the theory of the sociology of literature by demonstrating that literature functions not solely as a social mirror but also as a form of cultural resistance. This work presents a new perspective that traditional societies, particularly coastal communities, have the ability to interpret modernity according to their own values without losing their identity. As long as the seas continue to wave, as long as life continues to move, the social, spiritual, and cultural values of coastal communities will continue to live in literary works and support national identity.

## CONCLUSION

The anthology "Selain Laut Masih Bergelombang" by Mariati Atkah is a literary work that depicts the lives of coastal communities in all their facets and challenges. Through a sociological approach to literature, this work demonstrates the close relationship between poetry and the social realities surrounding them. The poems depict coastal communities as simple, persistent, and pa-

tient in their lives, living side by side with the sea, which serves as both a source of livelihood and a symbol of their struggle.

In addition to depicting social and cultural values such as a spirit of togetherness, hard work, and spirituality, this work also highlights the impact of modernization on coastal communities. These changes have brought about shifts in traditional ways of life and values. Despite this, coastal communities strive to maintain their identity and traditions passed down from generation to generation.

Overall, this anthology not only presents beautiful language and aesthetic value but also provides a profound social reflection on human life and the environment. Mariati Atkah's work emphasizes the crucial role of literature in capturing social realities and preserving the nation's cultural identity. Through her collection of poems, the author successfully presents a strong depiction of coastal communities, rooted in tradition, and resilient amidst the changing times.

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