Jurnal Pembelajaran Bahasa dan Sastra
Volume 5, Nomor 6, November 2026
DOI: https://doi.org/10.55909/jpbs.v5i6.1918

https://pembahas.dialeks.id/index.php/jp
p-ISSN : 2809-5367
e-ISSN : 2809-6355

Simile and the Functions of Language in the Poetry Anthology *Mata Sauron Sajak-Sajak Makar-Konspirasi:* Stilistics Analysis

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ABSTRACT
This study aims to describe the use of simile and its language function in the poetry anthology *Mata Sauron Sajak-Sajak Makar-Konspirasi* by Muchid Albintani. This study employed a descriptive qualitative method. The data consisted of poetic quotations containing similes, while the data source was the poetry anthology *Mata Sauron Sajak-Sajak Makar-Konspirasi*. Data were collected through documentation by reading, identifying, and recording quotations containing similes. The data were analyzed using Tarigan's theory to identify similes and Leech's theory to examine language functions. The results revealed 14 instances of simile. These figures of speech were marked by comparative words such as *selayak, secepat, sebagai, bak, seolah, seolah-olah, laksana, ibarat, seperti,* and *bagai*. The use of similes in this poetry anthology serves an aesthetic function. The aesthetic function of the poetry collection *Mata Sauron: Sajak-Sajak Makar-Konspirasi* by Muchid Albintani is reflected in the selection of comparative words that create imaginative images, clarify the poet's intended meaning, and enhance the beauty of poetic expressions. Thus, similes are not only used to compare two different things but also serve as a means of creating beauty and depth of meaning in poetry.

Keywords: simile, functions of language, poetry anthology, analysis stylistics

Simile dan Fungsi Bahasa dalam Antologi Puisi *Mata Sauron Sajak-Sajak Makar-Konspirasi:* Analisis Stilistika

ABSTRAK
Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan penggunaan simile beserta fungsi bahasanya dalam antologi puisi *Mata Sauron Sajak-Sajak Makar-Konspirasi* karya Muchid Albintani. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif deskriptif. Data penelitian berupa kutipan-kutipan puisi yang mengandung simile, dengan sumber data berupa antologi puisi *Mata Sauron Sajak-Sajak Makar-Konspirasi*. Pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui teknik dokumentasi dengan cara membaca, mengidentifikasi, dan mencatat kutipan-kutipan yang memuat simile. Analisis data dilakukan menggunakan teori Tarigan untuk mengidentifikasi simile serta teori Leech untuk menelaah fungsi bahasanya. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan terdapat 14 penggunaan simile. Gaya bahasa ini ditandai dengan kata-kata pembanding seperti *selayak, secepat, sebagai, bak, seolah, seolah-olah, laksana, ibarat, seperti*, dan *bagai*. Penggunaan simile dalam antologi puisi ini memiliki fungsi estetis. Fungsi estetis puisi *Mata Sauron Sajak-Sajak Makar-Konspirasi* karya Muchid Albintani tercermin dalam pemilihan kata-kata pembanding yang mampu menciptakan citra imajinatif, memperjelas makna yang ingin disampaikan penyair, serta menambah keindahan ekspresi puitis. Dengan demikian, simile tidak hanya digunakan untuk membandingkan dua hal yang berbeda, tetapi juga berfungsi sebagai sarana untuk menciptakan keindahan dan kedalaman makna dalam puisi.

Kata kunci: simile, fungsi bahasa, novel, analisis stilistika

Submitted	Accepted	Published
01/11/2026	08/11/2026	20/11/2026

Citation	Sari, N. P., Elmustian, E., & Alfalah, A. (2026). Simile and the Functions of Language in the Poetry Anthology Mata Sauron Sajak-Sajak Makar-Konspirasi: Stilistics Analysis. *Jurnal Pembelajaran Bahasa dan Sastra, Volume 5, Nomor 6, November 2026, 5207-5216*. DOI: https://doi.org/10.55909/jpbs.v5i6.1918

Publisher
Raja Zulkarnain Education Foundation

https://pembahas.dialeks.id/index.php/jp
p-ISSN : 2809-5367
e-ISSN : 2809-6355
Jurnal Pembelajaran Bahasa dan Sastra
Volume 5, Nomor 6, November 2026
DOI: https://doi.org/10.55909/jpbs.v5i6.1918

INTRODUCTION

Poetry is a form of literary work that uses language as a means of conveying the poet's feelings, thoughts, and experiences. The language used in poetry is generally arranged in a concise and beautiful manner and carries meanings that are not always expressed directly. Hutagalung (2022) explains that poetry conveys messages and meanings through words with connotative or figurative meanings. The beauty of poetry is also created through diction and the use of figures of speech, allowing the expressions to leave particular impressions on readers (Jurdianto *et al*., 2021).

Stylistics is an approach used to examine the use of language and various linguistic styles in literary works. Wicaksono (2014) explains that stylistics is a branch of study that examines language use and variations in style within literary works. Nurgiyantoro (2018) also explains that stylistics concerns the selection of linguistic expressions to represent ideas or feelings while enhancing the aesthetic value of a literary work. Furthermore, Pradopo (2021) views stylistics as the study of language use that is arranged to create beauty. Through this approach, the use of figures of speech in poetry can be examined to understand how language choices contribute to meaning and aesthetic value.

A simile is a figure of speech that compares two different things based on certain similarities by using explicit comparative words. Tarigan (2009) classifies simile as a figure of speech that compares two essentially different things that are considered to share certain similarities. This comparison is commonly marked by words such as *seperti, ibarat, bak, bagai, umpama, laksana, penaka,* and *serupa*. Dewi *et al.* (2022) explain that simile involves an explicit comparison between different elements through comparative expressions. The use of similes allows poets to convey descriptions indirectly, stimulate readers' imagination, and create particular impressions through poetic language.

Comparative figures of speech are expressions that use figurative language to compare one thing with another. Masruchin (2017) states that comparative figures of speech use figurative words to compare one thing with another in order to create certain impressions and influence readers. This is supported by Jurdianto *et al.* (2021), who explain that comparative figures of speech involve two things being compared, either directly or indirectly. Therefore, simile can be understood as one form of comparative figure of speech that uses explicit comparative expressions to connect two different things based on their similarities.

The use of figures of speech in poetry is not only related to linguistic beauty but also serves a function in conveying ideas. Leech (1981) classifies language functions into five categories: informational, expressive, directive, aesthetic, and phatic functions. In literary works, the aesthetic function is associated with the use of language that emphasizes beauty through word choice and the arrangement of expressions. Latan *et al*. (2024) explain that the aesthetic function is related to the beauty of words in communication. Therefore, the use of similes in poetry can be examined in terms of the beauty of expressions created through comparison.

One literary work that employs various comparative expressions is the poetry anthology *Mata Sauron Sajak-Sajak Makar-Konspirasi* by Muchid Albintani. This anthology contains various figurative expressions used by the poet to describe nature, human life, and various issues conveyed through poetic language. The use of comparative words in several excerpts demonstrates how the poet creates particular images by comparing two things that share certain similarities.

Previous studies have examined comparative figures of speech. Lestari *et al.* (2019) investigated the use of figures of speech in the song lyrics of *Hingga Ujung Waktu* by Eross Candra. Subsequently, Hakim *et al.* (2020) examined comparative figures of speech in the poem *Rock Climbing* by Juniarso Ridwan and identified several types of figures of speech, including simile and personification. Jurdianto *et al.* (2021) discussed aesthetic values in the poetry collection

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e-ISSN : 2809-6355

Kepak Cahaya through the use of comparative figures of speech. Meanwhile, Sulistiya *et al.* (2022) examined comparative figures of speech in the novel *Ingkar* by Boy Candra and identified several types, with simile being one of the dominant types. Marlina *et al.* (2023) investigated the language functions of mantras in the Pacu Jalur tradition in Kuantan Singingi Regency through an anthropolinguistic approach. Khasanah (2025) also examined the use of comparative figures of speech in the novel *Luka Cita* by Valerie Patkar. These studies share similarities with the present research because they discuss the use of figures of speech or language functions in literary works and cultural traditions. However, they differ in terms of their research objects and focus. This study specifically examines similes and their language functions in the poetry anthology *Mata Sauron Sajak-Sajak Makar-Konspirasi*.

This study identified 14 instances of simile in the poetry anthology *Mata Sauron Sajak-Sajak Makar-Konspirasi* by Muchid Albintani. Based on the analysis, all 14 instances of simile serve an aesthetic function, namely, creating beauty through figurative language so that poetic expressions become more engaging and expressive while strengthening the images the poet intends to convey. Based on this explanation, this study aims to describe the use of similes and explain their language functions in the poetry anthology *Mata Sauron Sajak-Sajak Makar-Konspirasi* by Muchid Albintani. This study is expected to provide an understanding of the use of comparative words in poetry and their role in creating beautiful expressions and conveying the poet's ideas.

METHOD

This study employed a descriptive qualitative method. This method was selected because the research data consisted of poetry excerpts containing similes, which were analyzed based on their meanings and contexts of use. According to Sugiyono (2013), Fraenkel et al. (2012), Razak (2017), qualitative research is used to examine objects under natural conditions, with the researcher serving as the primary instrument. Similarly, Kusumastuti & Khoiron (2019) explain that qualitative research is used to understand phenomena experienced by research subjects through descriptions in the form of words and language.

The data source in this study was the poetry anthology *Mata Sauron Sajak-Sajak Makar-Konspirasi* by Muchid Albintani. The research data consisted of poetry excerpts containing similes. Data were collected using a documentation technique by reading the entire poetry anthology, identifying excerpts containing comparative words, and recording those excerpts along with their page numbers and contexts. Siyoto and Sodik (2015) explain that data collection is an important stage in research for obtaining information relevant to the research objectives.

Data analysis was carried out in several stages. First, the researcher read the poetry anthology repeatedly to identify excerpts containing similes. Second, the identified excerpts were recorded and grouped according to the comparative words used. Third, each excerpt was analyzed using Tarigan's (2009) theory to determine the characteristics of similes. Fourth, the language function of each excerpt was analyzed based on Leech's (1981) theory. Fifth, the analysis results were described, and conclusions were drawn based on the research findings.

The analysis process followed the stages of data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing, as proposed by Miles & Huberman (1994). Data reduction was carried out by selecting excerpts relevant to the research focus. The data were then presented in descriptive explanations and discussions, followed by conclusions based on the analysis results. Through these stages, this study not only identifies the use of similes but also explains the aesthetic function found in each excerpt.

RESULTS

Based on the research conducted on the poetry anthology *Mata Sauron Sajak-Sajak Makar-*

Konspirasi by Muchid Albintani, 14 instances of simile were identified. These findings indicate that simile is one of the figures of speech used by the poet to convey ideas and descriptions through comparisons between different things.The identified similes are marked by the use of comparative words such as *selayak, secepat, sebagai, bak, seolah, seolah-olah, laksana, ibarat, seperti,* and *bagai*. These words function as explicit markers of comparison, connecting two different things that are considered to share certain similarities.

The analysis also shows that all 14 identified instances of simile serve an aesthetic function. This function is reflected in the use of comparative words that create imaginative images, clarify the situations being conveyed, and enhance the beauty of poetic expressions.The findings demonstrate that the use of similes contributes to the aesthetic quality of the anthology. Through these comparisons, the poet presents expressions in a more vivid and expressive way, allowing readers to imagine and appreciate the meanings conveyed in the poems.

DISCUSSION

A simile is a figure of speech that compares two different things by using comparative words. Tarigan (2009) explains that a simile expresses similarities between two things that are essentially different. In the poetry anthology *Mata Sauron Sajak-Sajak Makar-Konspirasi*, 14 instances of simile were identified. Based on the analysis conducted in this study, all of these instances serve an aesthetic function. The following section discusses each instance.

1. "*sebuah lokasi selayak benua*" (Al-Bintani,, 2024:6)

The excerpt "*sebuah lokasi selayak benua*" is classified as a simile because it uses the word *selayak* as a marker of comparison. This word compares a location to a continent. The comparison describes a place as having an expanse comparable to that of a continent. According to Tarigan (2009), a simile compares two different things by using comparative words, one of which is *selayak*. Furthermore, the comparison between a location and a continent emphasizes the impression of an extensive and spacious place. By using the word selayak, the poet invites readers to imagine a location that appears remarkably vast, similar to the size of a continent. This comparison makes the description more vivid and gives the poetic expression a stronger imaginative quality.

Based on Leech's (1981) classification, this figure of speech serves an aesthetic function because the comparative word creates an imaginative image and adds beauty to the poetic expression.

2. "*berubah secepat kilatan mata*" (Al-Bintani,, 2024:8)

The excerpt "*berubah secepat kilatan mata*" is categorized as a simile because it uses the word *secepat* to describe a change that occurs very quickly. The expression means that the change takes place in an extremely short time, as if it happens in the blink of an eye. According to Tarigan (2009), a simile compares two different things by using comparative words. Furthermore, the comparison with the blink of an eye emphasizes how rapidly a change can occur. The expression allows readers to imagine a transformation that happens almost instantly without requiring a lengthy description.

Based on Leech (1981), this figure of speech serves an aesthetic function because the comparison expressed through *secepat kilatan mata* creates an imaginative image, allowing readers to picture the speed of the change intended by the poet. The use of this comparison makes the poet's expression more concise, vivid, and aesthetically appealing.

3. "*ada yang menyebutnya sebagai Atlantis yang hilang*" (Al-Bintani,, 2024:17)

The excerpt "*ada yang menyebutnya sebagai Atlantis yang hilang*" is categorized as a simile because it describes a place by comparing it to Atlantis, which is known as a legendary lost

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p-ISSN : 2809-5367
e-ISSN : 2809-6355

civilization. The word *sebagai* connects the place being discussed with the image of Atlantis. According to Tarigan (2009), a simile compares two different things by using comparative words, one of which is *sebagai*. Furthermore, the comparison with the lost Atlantis evokes an image of a place associated with mystery and disappearance. This reference gives the description a deeper imaginative impression because readers are invited to associate the place with the legendary story of Atlantis. Thus, the comparison enriches the poetic expression by presenting a more distinctive and memorable image.

Based on Leech (1981), this figure of speech serves an aesthetic function because the comparison with the lost Atlantis creates an imaginative image and enhances the beauty of the poetic expression.

4. "*bak buih di lautan terombang-ambing*" (Al-Bintani,, 2024:18)

The excerpt "*Bak buih di lautan terombang-ambing*" is categorized as a simile because it uses the word *bak* to compare a particular situation to sea foam tossed about by the waves. Sea foam represents something that moves easily with the waves and has no control over the direction of its movement. According to Tarigan (2009), a simile compares two different things by using comparative words, one of which is *bak*. Furthermore, the image of sea foam being tossed about by the waves illustrates a condition of uncertainty and instability. The comparison allows readers to imagine something that moves without a definite direction, following the movement of the ocean.

Based on Leech (1981), this figure of speech serves an aesthetic function because the comparison creates an imaginative image and clarifies the situation the poet intends to convey. Through this imagery, the poet conveys the situation in a more expressive way and creates an aesthetic impression through the description of nature.

5. "*seolah kelihatan cahaya memencar langit*" (Al-Bintani,, 2024:22)

The excerpt "*seolah kelihatan cahaya memencar langit*" is classified as a simile because it uses the word *seolah* to describe a situation that appears as though light is shining across the sky. This expression creates an image of light illuminating or radiating across the sky, enabling readers to imagine the situation described by the poet. According to Tarigan (2009), a simile is characterized by the use of comparative words, one of which is *seolah*.

Furthermore, the expression presents a visual image of light spreading across the sky. The use of the word seolah makes the description appear as an imagined situation that readers can visualize. This comparison strengthens the poetic atmosphere by presenting an image of light that gives the expression a more beautiful and imaginative quality. Based on Leech (1981), this figure of speech serves an aesthetic function because the choice of the word *seolah* creates an imaginative visual image and enhances the expression through word choice.

6. "*seolah-olah melihat dalam wujud*" (Al-Bintani,, 2024:27)

The excerpt "*seolah-olah melihat dalam wujud*" is classified as a simile because it uses the expression *seolah-olah*, which indicates a situation resembling the act of seeing something in a particular form or appearance. This expression suggests that something being observed creates a certain image, although it may not actually exist in that form. According to Tarigan (2009), a simile compares two different things by using comparative words, one of which is *seolah-olah*. Furthermore, the expression emphasizes the impression of seeing or perceiving something in a particular form. The use of seolah-olah creates an imaginative description by presenting an appearance that may not necessarily reflect its actual condition.

Based on Leech (1981), this figure of speech serves an aesthetic function because the expression *seolah-olah* creates an imaginative impression and

allows readers to picture what the poet is describing. This expression allows readers to interpret the image more freely while adding an aesthetic impression to the poet's language.

7. "*kapan datang kembali laksana sihir*" (Al-Bintani,, 2024:39)

The excerpt "*kapan datang kembali laksana sihir*" is classified as a simile because it uses the word *laksana* to compare something that is expected to return to magic. This comparison creates an image of something whose return is anticipated as extraordinary or as though it occurs through a magical process. According to Tarigan (2009), a simile is characterized by the use of comparative words, one of which is *laksana*. Furthermore, the comparison with magic creates an impression of something extraordinary and seemingly beyond ordinary expectations. The expression suggests the hope for a return that may bring a sense of wonder, similar to the experience of witnessing magic. This comparison makes the poet's expression more evocative and strengthens the imaginative atmosphere of the poem.

Based on Leech (1981), this figure of speech serves an aesthetic function because the comparison with magic creates an imaginative impression and makes the poetic expression more engaging.

8. "*valadomir ibarat sketsa*" (Al-Bintani,, 2024:40)

The excerpt "*valadomir ibarat sketsa*" is classified as a simile because it uses the word *ibarat* as a marker of comparison. This word compares Valadomir to a sketch. A sketch is an initial depiction that has not yet been fully detailed; therefore, this comparison creates a particular image of Valadomir. According to Tarigan (2009), a simile uses comparative words to connect two different things. Furthermore, comparing Valadomir to a sketch creates an image of something represented through an initial or incomplete depiction. A sketch provides a basic outline that can still be developed into a more detailed form.

Based on Leech (1981), this figure of speech serves an aesthetic function because the word *ibarat* produces an appealing figurative expression and provides readers with an imaginative image. Through this comparison, the poet presents Valadomir using a simple yet imaginative description, making the poetic expression more distinctive.

9. "*bak katak dalam tempurung*" (Al-Bintani,, 2024:45)

The excerpt "*bak katak dalam tempurung*" is classified as a simile because it uses the word *bak* to compare a particular situation to that of a frog inside a coconut shell. This expression describes someone with a limited perspective because they only know what happens within a narrow environment. According to Tarigan (2009), a simile compares two different things by using comparative words, one of which is *bak*. Furthermore, the image of a frog inside a coconut shell represents a limited perspective and narrow understanding of the surrounding world. The comparison illustrates how someone may have difficulty recognizing conditions beyond their immediate environment. By using a familiar image, the poet makes the intended meaning easier to imagine while creating a more expressive and memorable statement.

Based on Leech (1981), this figure of speech serves an aesthetic function because the comparison with a frog inside a coconut shell conveys an image figuratively, making the expression more engaging and easier to imagine.

10. "*ibarat sketsa dalam tutur jujur karakter mengkumulasi satu huruf*" (Al-Bintani,, 2024:66)

The excerpt "*ibarat sketsa dalam tutur jujur karakter mengkumulasi satu huruf*" uses the word *ibarat* as a marker of comparison. This word indicates a comparison between something and a sketch. A sketch can be understood as an initial depiction that gives form to something. Through

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p-ISSN : 2809-5367
e-ISSN : 2809-6355

this comparison, the poet creates an image of something conveyed through speech and character. According to Tarigan (2009), a simile uses comparative words to connect two different things. Furthermore, the comparison with a sketch emphasizes the idea of an initial representation that can be understood through the words and character being described. A sketch does not present every detail but provides an outline that allows readers to imagine the whole picture.

Based on Leech (1981), this figure of speech serves an aesthetic function because the word *ibarat* creates a figurative expression that conveys an imaginative impression and enhances the language of the poem. This comparison gives the expression an imaginative quality and demonstrates how the poet uses figurative language to present ideas in a distinctive way.

11. "*gelombang taubat secepat kilat*" (Al-Bintani,, 2024:78)

The excerpt "*gelombang taubat secepat kilat*" is classified as a simile because it uses the expression *secepat kilat* to describe the speed at which a wave of repentance arrives. Lightning is a natural phenomenon that occurs very quickly; therefore, this expression describes an event of repentance that takes place within a short time. According to Tarigan (2009), a simile compares two different things by using comparative words. Furthermore, the comparison with lightning emphasizes the rapid occurrence of repentance. The word kilat creates an image of something that happens in an instant, making the expression more powerful in describing the speed of the change. This comparison adds intensity to the poetic expression and allows readers to imagine repentance as an event that occurs suddenly.

Based on Leech (1981), this figure of speech serves an aesthetic function because the comparison expressed through *secepat kilat* creates an imaginative image and enhances the poetic expression.

12. "*pada hari itu manusia seperti laron berterbangan*" (Al-Bintani,, 2024:80)

The excerpt "*pada hari itu manusia seperti laron berterbangan*" is categorized as a simile because it uses the word *seperti* to compare humans to flying termites. Flying termites are insects that can fly in large numbers; therefore, this comparison describes humans moving in various directions like a swarm of flying termites. According to Tarigan (2009), a simile compares two different things by using comparative words, one of which is *seperti*. Furthermore, the comparison between humans and flying termites creates an image of a large number of people moving in different directions. The movement of flying termites provides a visual representation that helps readers imagine the situation being described.

Based on Leech (1981), this figure of speech serves an aesthetic function because the comparison provides a strong visual image of the human condition and enhances the beauty of the poetic expression. Through this comparison, the poet presents the condition of humans in a more vivid and expressive manner, strengthening the aesthetic impression of the poem.

13. "*dan gunung-gunung seperti bulu yang dihambur-hamburkan*" (Al-Bintani,, 2024:80)

The excerpt "*dan gunung-gunung seperti bulu yang dihambur-hamburkan*" is classified as a simile because it uses the word *seperti* to compare mountains to feathers being scattered. This comparison describes mountains as though they have become light and easily dispersed like feathers. The expression creates an image of an extraordinary transformation in the natural world. According to Tarigan (2009), a simile uses comparative words to express similarities between two different things. Furthermore, the comparison between mountains and scattered feathers creates an unusual image of mountains losing their impression of solidity and becoming as though they are easily dispersed. This imagery presents a striking contrast between the massive form of mountains and the lightness of feathers. The

comparison strengthens the imaginative quality of the poem and makes the description more vivid for readers.

Based on Leech (1981), this figure of speech serves an aesthetic function because the comparison between mountains and feathers produces an imaginative image and strengthens the beauty of the poetic expression.

14. "*setiap uban bagai mahkota*" (Al-Bintani,, 2024:84)

The excerpt "*setiap uban bagai mahkota*" is classified as a simile because it uses the word *bagai* to compare gray hair to a crown. A crown is an object often associated with honor or status. Through this comparison, gray hair is portrayed as something valuable and honorable, rather than merely a sign of aging. According to Tarigan (2009), a simile compares two different things by using comparative words, one of which is *bagai*. Furthermore, the comparison between gray hair and a crown presents a positive image of aging. A crown is commonly associated with honor, dignity, and achievement, allowing gray hair to be interpreted as a symbol of experience and wisdom. Based on Leech (1981), this figure of speech serves an aesthetic function because the comparison produces a beautiful expression and adds depth to the meaning of gray hair as a symbol of honor or wisdom. Through this comparison, the poet transforms the physical sign of aging into an expression of value and respect, creating a meaningful and aesthetically appealing image.

2. The Aesthetic Function of Similes

Based on the analysis of the 14 instances of simile, all the excerpts in the poetry anthology *Mata Sauron Sajak-Sajak Makar-Konspirasi* serve an aesthetic function. Leech (1981) explains that the aesthetic function is related to the use of language that emphasizes beauty in conveying messages. This function can be seen in the choice of comparative words that produce figurative expressions, create imaginative images, and convey particular impressions to readers.

The aesthetic function can be observed in the excerpt "*sebuah lokasi selayak benua*," which uses the word *selayak* to compare a location to a continent. This comparison provides a broader and more imaginative image of the place being described. In addition, the excerpt "*bak buih di lautan terombang-ambing*" presents an image of a particular situation through a comparison with sea foam moving along with the waves. These two excerpts demonstrate that the choice of comparative words can make poetic expressions more engaging and easier for readers to imagine. The aesthetic function can also be seen in the excerpts "*kapan datang kembali laksana sihir*" and "*setiap uban bagai mahkota*." The use of the words *laksana* and *bagai* creates comparisons that are not expressed directly but convey imaginative impressions and deepen the meaning of the expressions. This is consistent with Latan *et al.* (2024), who explain that the aesthetic function is related to the beauty of language use through diction and the arrangement of expressions.

Thus, the use of similes in this poetry anthology does not merely serve as a means of comparing two different things but also plays a role in creating linguistic beauty. The choice of comparative words makes the images conveyed by the poet more vivid, imaginative, and meaningful. These findings indicate that the aesthetic function is prominent in all instances of simile identified in this study.

CONCLUSION

Based on the research conducted on the poetry anthology *Mata Sauron Sajak-Sajak Makar-Konspirasi* by Muchid Albintani, 14 instances of simile were identified. These figures of speech are marked by the use of comparative words such as *selayak, secepat, sebagai, bak, seolah, seolah-olah, laksana, ibarat, seperti,* and *bagai*. The use of similes aims to compare two different things based on certain similarities, making the images conveyed by the poet clearer and more imaginative. Based on Leech's (1981) theory of language functions, all the identified instances of simile

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p-ISSN : 2809-5367
e-ISSN : 2809-6355

serve an aesthetic function. This function is reflected in the choice of comparative words that produce beautiful expressions, create imaginative images, and add depth to the meaning of the poems. Therefore, similes in this poetry anthology are not only used to convey comparisons but also serve as a means for the poet to create beauty and strengthen the meaning of poetic expressions.

The findings of this study indicate that similes play an important role in presenting the poet's ideas through figurative comparisons. The use of various comparative words allows readers to understand the descriptions more vividly and interpret the meanings conveyed in the poems. Thus, the use of similes in this anthology contributes not only to the beauty of poetic language but also to the way the poet communicates ideas and creates meaningful impressions for readers.

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