



The Meaning of Idioms and Proverbs in the Indonesian Language Material of the Bupena Class VI Textbook

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ABSTRACT

Two groups of publishers publish Indonesian language textbooks for the elementary school level: those under the Ministry of Education and Culture and national private publishers, such as Erlangga. The purpose of this study is to describe: 1) the meaning of idioms contained in the Bupena textbook for grade VI volume 6d published by Erlangga, 2022; 2) the meaning of proverbs in the Bupena textbook for grade VI volume 6d published by Erlangga, 2022. The method used in this study is a qualitative descriptive method. This research took place in the odd semester of the 2024/2025 academic year. The data in this study are words or sentences containing idioms and proverbs. Documentative techniques were used in the research. Data were collected using non-test instruments, specifically observation guidelines, to obtain data on all idioms and proverbs contained in the Bupena textbook for Grade VI, Volume 6D. A checklist was used to validate the idiom and proverb data and to verify the results of data analysis, specifically the meaning of idioms and proverbs, through time triangulation techniques. The results of the study: 1) four idioms were found in narrative texts, namely humble, high-hearted, fruit of the lips, and class star, and one idiom in poetry texts, namely small heart; 2) three proverbs were found, namely like a pinang split in two, rice knowledge, the higher, the more it bends, and heavy weight is carried together, light is carried together. The results of this study provide a high contribution to the learning of idioms and proverbs in grade VI of elementary school.

Keywords: meaning, idioms, proverbs, Indonesian language material

Makna Idiom dan Peribahasa pada Materi Bahasa Indonesia Buku Pelajaran Bupena Kelas VI

ABSTRAK

Buku pelajaran Bahasa Indonesia seperti untuk jenjang SD dipublikasi oleh dua kelompok penerbit yakni penerbitan di bawah Kementerian Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan dan penerbit swasta nasional seperti Erlangga. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mendeskripsikan: 1) makna idiom yang terdapat dalam buku pelajaran Bupena kelas VI volume 6d yang diterbitkan oleh Erlangga, 2022; 2) makna peribahasa dalam buku pelajaran Bupena kelas VI volume 6d yang diterbitkan oleh Erlangga, 2022. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah metode deskriptif kualitatif. Penelitian ini berlangsung pada semester ganjil tahun akademik 2024/2025. Data dalam penelitian ini adalah kata-kata atau kalimat yang mengandung idiom dan peribahasa. Teknik dokumentatif dipakai dalam penelitian. Data dikumpulkan menggunakan instrumen nontes yakni pedoman observasi untuk mendapatkan data seluruh idiom dan peribahasa yang ada di dalam buku pelajaran Bupena kelas VI volume 6d. Daftar cek-riccek digunakan untuk memvalidasi data idiom dan peribahasa dan memvalidasi hasil analisis data yakni makna idiom dan makna peribahasa melalui teknik triangulasi waktu. Hasil penelitian: 1) ditemukan empat idiom dalam teks naratif yakni rendah hati, tinggi hati, buah bibir, bintang kelas dan satu idiom dalam teks puisi yakni kecil hati; 2) ditemukan empat peribahasa yakni bagai pinang dibelah dua, ilmu padi, makin tinggi makin merunduk, dan berat sama dipikul ringan sama dijinjing. Hasil penelitian ini memberikan konstribusi yang tinggi terhadap pembelajaran idiom dan peribahasa di kelas VI SD.

Kata Kunci: makna, idiom dan peribahasa, materi bahasa Indonesia

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INTRODUCTION

Language has a fundamental function as a means of conveying messages, thoughts, and feelings to others, both orally and in writing. Through language, individuals can establish effective communication and build social relationships. Spoken language is a form of communication used by humans, using words and sounds accompanied by intonation that facilitates the differentiation of meaning. Spoken language is produced or uttered through one of the human senses, namely the mouth. In the context of everyday communication, language encompasses not only literal words but also various distinctive expressions, such as idioms and proverbs, that carry deeper and more complex meanings. "Idioms and proverbs are an integral part of the richness of language. They cannot be understood directly from their literal meaning, but must be interpreted in the context of their culture. (Anriana, 2020; Nana, 2024) State that idioms and proverbs cannot be understood directly from their meanings, as both contain cultural elements, history, and values of wisdom that have been passed down from generation to generation and require deeper interpretation than simply the direct meaning of the words. Therefore, understanding idioms and proverbs is crucial, especially in the Indonesian language learning process at the elementary school level.

In elementary school, idioms and proverbs play a significant role in enriching students' vocabulary and helping them develop their ability to understand implicit meanings in utterances. This is crucial, considering that elementary school students are at a stage of cognitive development that enables them to begin understanding symbols, metaphors, and implicit messages in communication. By understanding idioms and proverbs, students not only hone their linguistic skills but also absorb the cultural and moral values contained within each expression.

One learning medium used in Indonesian language learning in sixth grade is *Bupena* (Indonesian Language Book). This book presents idioms and proverbs through various texts and practice

exercises. However, there are few in-depth studies examining whether the presentation of this material is tailored to the cognitive developmental level of sixth-grade elementary school students. Furthermore, it is essential to first consider whether the idioms and proverbs contained in *Bupena* align with the social and cultural context of the community before presenting them as learning materials.

Based on this background, two research questions are presented in this study. First, what is the meaning of the idioms presented in the Indonesian Language Book for Grade VI Elementary School? Second, what is the meaning of the proverbs presented in the Indonesian Language Book for Grade VI Elementary School?

These are the two objectives of this research on idioms and proverbs found in Indonesian language textbooks for sixth-grade elementary school students. First, to describe the meaning of idioms presented in the Indonesian Language Textbook for sixth-grade elementary school. Second, to describe the meaning of proverbs presented in the Indonesian Language Textbook for sixth-grade elementary school.

This research is expected to yield significant benefits for various stakeholders. First, for teachers, the findings of this study can serve as guidelines for determining and delivering idiom and proverb material appropriate to students' cognitive development levels. Second, for textbook authors, the results of this study can serve as considerations in evaluating and designing more contextual learning materials that reflect cultural diversity and align with students' daily experiences. Third, for other researchers, this study can serve as a foundation for developing further research on the teaching of idioms and proverbs from linguistic, pedagogical, and cultural perspectives.

Recent research supports the importance of teaching idioms and proverbs at the elementary level. For example, a study by Sapriline (2023) showed that using proverbs in language learning activities can improve students' overall language skills and enrich their vocabulary. Meanwhile, research (Hatima, 2025) has revealed that learning



proverbs makes a positive contribution to character development because they often contain moral values and life lessons.

Chaer & Agustina (2010) and Maisya (2024) divide idioms into two types: full idioms and partial idioms. In the case of partial idioms, one of the word elements still retains its original meaning based on its dictionary or lexical meaning (Maisya, 2024). Furthermore, Maisya (2024) classifies idioms based on frequently occurring lexical elements, including body parts (e.g., "angkat kaki"), animal names (e.g., "kambing hitam"), colors, and other natural elements. This category emphasizes that idioms contain complex layers of meaning while being closely tied to culture and the collective perspectives of society. The meaning of an idiom is the lexical meaning formed from several words. Words composed with other words can also produce different meanings. Some idioms are standard (unchanging), meaning the combination of words in the idiom is in a fixed form. This form cannot be changed based on the syntactic rules applicable to a language (Hatima, 2025). Furthermore, idioms can also be categorized by their functions in communication, for example, as conveying positive and negative emotions, actions or traits, and moral values. Therefore, based on the opinions of these experts, idioms are analyzed based on their type, meaning, and function or category.

Proverbs have a special role, namely as a representation of local culture. Proverbs are a type of traditional expression that contains moral values, life outlooks, and wise advice passed down from one generation to the next within a community. (Kasrizal, et al., 2025; Nana, 2024) state that a proverb is a sentence or group of words with a fixed structure and a specific meaning. "Proverbs are fixed phrases or short sentences with a concise form that communities have used for a long time to convey a specific meaning. Proverbs reflect strong national and local cultural characteristics. According to Edyson (2023), proverbs can be divided into three types: proverbs, similes, and sayings. A proverb is a form of expression con-

taining advice or guidance, usually from elders, and conveying teachings about life values that apply in society. Meanwhile, a parable is a proverb that conveys a message or meaning through comparison, aiming to facilitate the understanding of a concept by relating it to more concrete or familiar things. An expression is a combination of words or phrases commonly used in everyday conversation. Expressions function to convey fairly complex ideas or meanings concisely and concisely.

In the context of education, especially at the elementary school level, understanding idioms and proverbs is crucial because it can help students develop language sensitivity while recognizing and appreciating the nation's cultural values. Therefore, by examining the idioms and proverbs contained in the Indonesian Language Bupena Book for sixth-grade elementary school students, a deeper understanding of the material's suitability for students' developmental levels and learning needs can be gained. This research also opens the door to further discussion on how idioms and proverbs should be developed to support language learning that is not only effective but also meaningful and culturally grounded.

METHOD

The research employed a qualitative descriptive method to describe the meaning of idioms and proverbs found in the Bupena (Language Textbook) for sixth-grade elementary school students. Bandur (2014) state that descriptive methods are commonly used in social research, including in education.

A qualitative approach was chosen because it is more appropriate for exploring meaning. During the preparation stage, scientific articles from online journals relevant to the articles in this study were collected.

The research was conducted in a documentary style, with the primary source being the Bupena Bahasa Indonesia book for sixth-grade elementary school students, published by Erlangga. This book was chosen because it is one of the most widely

used elementary school textbooks in Indonesia. Data collection was conducted by the researcher, who read, marked, and classified all idioms and proverbs found in the book for further analysis.

The research took place in the odd semester of the 2024/2025 academic year. The research stages were conducted systematically, beginning with the preparation stage. At this stage, data collection was conducted using the *Bupena Bahasa Indonesia* book for sixth-grade elementary school students. Additionally, an observation guide was prepared to examine idioms and proverbs and derive their meanings.

During the implementation phase, scanning was carried out, which involved in-depth reading of data sources to identify idioms and proverbs and discover their meaning. The final activity was reporting. This involved analyzing the data and writing a report in the form of a scientific article for publication in an online journal.

This research design is a descriptive qualitative approach, meaning it is presented in narrative form rather than numerical or statistical form. According to Sugiyono (2016) and Alaslan (2021), qualitative research is inductive, emphasizing meaning over-generalization. Data collection is conducted in natural settings using triangulation techniques, with the researcher acting as a key instrument in the research process. This study aims to provide an in-depth overview of the idioms and proverbs presented in the *Bupena* textbook for sixth graders. The analysis focused on how these idioms and proverbs are presented in texts that align with the cognitive development of sixth-grade students.

The first analysis was conducted by identifying the grammatical meaning of the idioms. Through this analysis, an overview of the meaning of the idioms in the *Bupena* textbook for sixth graders was obtained.

The second analysis was conducted by identifying the grammatical meaning of the proverbs. Through this analysis, an overview of the meaning of the proverbs in the *Bupena* textbook for sixth graders was obtained.

A checklist was used in the study of the meaning of idioms and proverbs in the sixth-grade textbooks. First, a checklist for the idiom and proverb data found in textbooks. Second, a checklist for the results of the data analysis of the meaning of idioms and proverbs. The goal is to obtain valid data and conduct valid data analysis. This checklist is valid because it was compiled using objective and systematic steps. "Scientific articles in the field of language education that use checklists are relatively common in online journals. These articles include those by Hariyati et al. (2024), Razak (2025).

RESULTS

1. The Meaning of Idioms in the *Bupena* Reading Book for Grade VI

In the story text entitled "Reina and Tiara" (Figure 1), four idioms were identified. The idioms referred to are: 1) *rendah hati*; 2) *tinggi hati*; 3) *buah bibir*; 4) *bintang kelas*; 5) *kecil hati*.

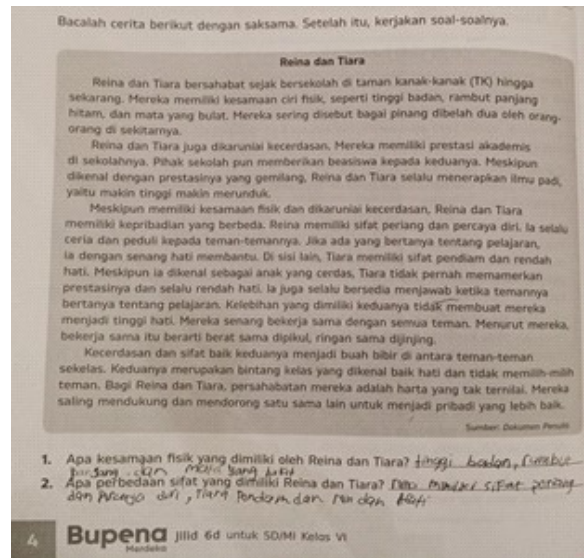


Figure 1
Narrative Text Containing Idioms

First, the idiom "humble" is found in the third paragraph, fourth, and fifth sentences, namely:

"Di sisi lain, Tiara memiliki sifat pendiam dan rendah hati. Meskipun ia dikenal sebagai anak

yang cerdas, Tiara tidak pernah memamerkan prestasinya dan selalu **rendah hati**.” The grammatical meaning of this idiom is not to be arrogant about one's achievements.

Second, the idiom "tinggi hati" is found in the third paragraph, sentence seven, namely:

“Kelebihan yang dimiliki keduanya tidak membuat mereka menjadi **tinggi hati**.” The meaning of this idiom is arrogant, but grammatically the idiom means two students who are not arrogant about their achievements in class.

Third, the idiom "buah bibir" is stated in the fourth paragraph, the first sentence is:

“Kecerdasan dan sifat baik keduanya menjadi **buah bibir** di antara teman-teman sekelas.” The grammatical meaning of this idiom is a public discussion about the intelligence and kindness of two students.

Fourth, the idiom "bintang kelas" is found in the fourth paragraph, in the second sentence:

“Keduanya merupakan **bintang kelas** yang dikenal baik hati dan tidak memilih-milih teman”. The grammatical meaning of this idiom is two students who excel in their class.

Fifth, in the poem "Anak-Anak Timur" (Children of the East) (Pudjiastuti, 2022:21), an idiom is found: discouraged (Figure 2). The idiom "kecil hati" is found in the second stanza, "But they are not discouraged." This idiom implies not being discouraged by one's efforts to achieve success, even in a rural area.

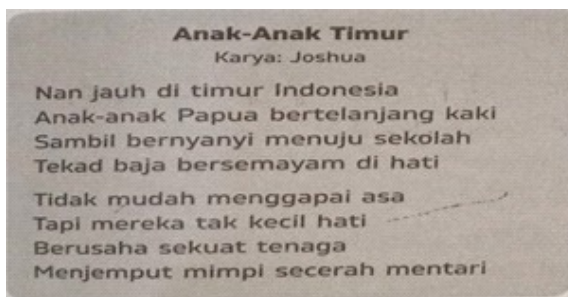


Figure 2
non-Narrative Text Containing Idioms

2. The Meaning of Proverbs in the Bupena Class VI Book Reading

In the story text entitled Reina and Tiara three proverbs are also found. The proverb in question:

- 1) *bagai pinang dibelash dua*
- 2) *ilmu padi, makin tinggi makin merunduk*
- 3) *berat sama dipikul, ringan sama dijinjing*

Second, "*bagai pinang dibelash dua*" is stated in the first paragraph, and the third sentence is:

“Mereka sering disebut **bagai pinang dibelash dua** oleh orang-orang di sekitarnya”. This proverb refers to the similarity or match in beauty and handsomeness of two teenagers. Etymologically, this proverb is often used to describe a married couple.

Second, the proverb "*ilmu padi, makin tinggi makin merunduk*" is found in the second paragraph, third sentence, namely:

“Meskipun dikenal dengan prestasinya yang gemilang, Reina dan Tiara selalu menerapkan *ilmu padi, makin tinggi makin merunduk*”. This proverb means that someone who increases in knowledge always becomes more submissive towards other people.

Third, the proverb "*berat sama dipikul, ringan sama dijinjing*" is stated in the third paragraph, ninth sentence, namely:

“Menurut mereka, bekerja sama itu berarti *berat sama dipikul, ringan sama dijinjing*”. This proverb means the seriousness of a group of people working together, whether on very heavy work or very light work.

DISCUSSION

The idiom "rendah hati" means not being arrogant or haughty. This aligns with Seprina et al.'s (2023) opinion that "humble" no longer describes the meaning of "low" (near the bottom or not high) and "hati" (a reddish organ in the right side of the abdominal cavity), but rather means not being arrogant.

The idiom "tinggi hati" means arrogant. The idiom "tinggi hati" is the antonym (opposite

meaning) of the idiom "tinggi hati" . This agrees with Seprina et al. (2023) who stated that "tinggi hati" no longer describes the meaning of the words "tinggi" (a vertical measurement of an object) and "hati" (a reddish organ in the right side of the abdominal cavity), but rather means "arrogant."

The idiom "buah bibir" refers to someone who becomes the topic or subject of a conversation. According to Khak (2011), the idiom "buah bibir" refers to someone who becomes the talk of the town. It could be something good or bad.

The idiom "bintang kelas" means someone who is intelligent and talented. This is in line with Seprina et al. (2023) who stated that the idiom "bintang kelas" means the smartest child in the school or class. The meaning of the phrase "bintang kelas" is still reflected in the meaning of the word "star" (a celestial body that can emit light and produce its own energy).

In the poem entitled "Children of the East," an idiom is found: "kecil hati." The idiom "kecil hati" connotes sadness. According to Isodarus (2018), the idiom "kecil hati" connotes a loss of courage or fear.

The proverb 'bagai pinang dibelah dua' has the meaning of a similar person. This supports the findings of Hussain, et al (2015) that if a betel nut is split into two parts, two parts will result that have the same appearance. Therefore, the symbol of areca nut halved has a figurative meaning of two people who have the same beauty and compatibility.

According to the Indonesian Dictionary (KBB) Online Version VI, the idiom "ilmu padi" (rice science) teaches us to always be humble, meaning the higher we are, the more we bow down. This means that the more knowledgeable someone is, the more humble they become. Similarly, when a rice plant bends down, it is ready to be harvested and processed into rice. This is consistent with the study by Febriani et al. (2024), which found that this idiom primarily conveys humility and simplicity.

The proverb "berat sama dipikul ringan sama dijinjing" (weight is the same as carrying out one's

burden, but light is the same as carrying out one's burden) means that a job will feel lighter if done together. According to the Indonesian Dictionary, the proverb "berat sama dipikul, ringan sama dijinjing" (weight is the same as carrying out one's burden, but light is the same as carrying out one's burden) means close friendship, both in joy and in hardship.

The proverb "berat sama dipikul ringan sama dijinjing" means that a job will feel lighter if done together. This is in accordance with Muhi (2018) who stated that the proverb "berat sama dipikul ringan sama dijinjing" means that no matter how heavy a job is, it will be easier to do if the work is done together without any calculation among members of the community.

The proverb "malu bertanya sesati di jalan" means that if someone doesn't dare to ask, they will experience difficulties with something they don't know. This is in line with the opinion of Herningsih et al. (2019) that the proverb "malu bertanya sesati di jalan" means that if we are reluctant to ask, we will lose out because the problem we face cannot find a solution.

One of the strengths of this research is evident in the data processing and analysis methods. A key advantage of this study is the use of a qualitative descriptive approach, which allows researchers to explore the meaning of idioms and proverbs contextually and in-depth. Classification based on type and meaning provides a strong theoretical framework for assessing and distinguishing idiomatic and proverbial structures in Indonesian. The results of this study inspire others to conduct similar research. For example, the research entitled "The Meaning of Idioms and Proverbs in Indonesian Language Textbooks for Grade VII Junior High School."

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