

The Semantic Role of Actor and Object Clauses in Sentences in Crime News Texts

Marselina Yosefina Nantu[✉], Rustono Rustono, Hari Bakti Mardikantoro

Universitas Negeri Semarang, Indonesia

Article Info

History Articles

Received:

15 September 2023

Accepted:

11 October 2023

Published:

30 December 2023

Keywords:

Semantic role, clauses, noun clauses, crime news texts

Abstract

Actor and object clauses are clauses whose elements have syntactic roles as actors and occupy syntactic functions as objects. The elements that form clauses with actors and objects in crime news texts have certain semantic roles. This study aims to determine the semantic role of clauses with actors and objects in sentences in crime news texts. This research is qualitative research. The data in this research is in the form of sentences that allegedly contain clauses with actors and objects. The data collection method used in this research is listening to method with tapping technique as the basic technique and note-taking technique as the advanced technique. The data analysis method used in this research is agih method. The analysis techniques used in this research are direct element dividing technique, sentence constituent analysis technique, lesap technique, expansion technique, change of intent technique, mark reading technique, and extrapolation technique. The method of presenting the results of data analysis used in this research is formal and informal methods. The result of this research is the semantic role of clauses with actors and objects in sentences in crime news texts are eleven, namely (1) actors, (2) actions, (3) targets, (4) benefactor, (5) tools, (6) time, (7) participant, (8) ways, (9) sources, (10) places, and (11) results.

[✉] Correspondence address:

Kampus Sekolah Pascasarjana Unnes

Bendan ngisor Semarang, Indonesia

E-mail: nonaanggen@students.unnes.ac.id

p-ISSN 2301-6744

e-ISSN 2502-4493

INTRODUCTION

Language is a conventional arbitrary sign system. As a system, language is systematic and systemic. Language is systematic because language follows regular provisions or rules. Language is also systemic because language is composed of subsystems, such as the phonology subsystem, morphology subsystem, syntax subsystem, semantic subsystem, and lexicon subsystem (Soeparno, 2002). Language is formed by a number of components that are patterned in a fixed and identifiable manner. The concrete form of language is lingual units or linguistic units. Ramlan (in Wulandari et al, 2017) argues that lingual units are units that contain meaning, both lexical and grammatical.

Syntax is one of the studies in the language subsystem. According to Kridalaksana (1985) syntax as a language subsystem includes words and units larger than words as well as the relationship between these units. The relationship between these units forms a hierarchy. The hierarchy starts from the largest, namely text, paragraph, sentence, clause, phrase, word, and finally morpheme.

This research focuses on the field of syntax, namely clauses. Clauses are syntactic constructions that contain editorial elements. Khairan and Ridwan (in Sholikhah & Mardikantoro, 2020) explain that a clause is a syntactic unit consisting of two or more words containing predicate elements or composed of predicators and arguments that have not been accompanied by final intonation in the spoken variety or punctuation in the written variety.

The clauses studied in this research are clauses with actors and objects. Clauses with actors and objects are clauses whose elements have syntactic roles as actors and occupy syntactic functions as objects. This research discusses noun and object clauses in sentences in crime news texts. Crime news texts are texts that contain news about criminal acts.

Clause-forming elements that occupy syntactic functions express certain semantic roles. Each element in a clause has a different semantic

role. The semantic role of each element has different characteristics.

The research that becomes the study material of this research is as follows. Research on semantic roles has been conducted by Tennis et al (2018) with the title "Peran Semantis Argumen Klausa Verbal Bahasa Dawan Dialek Amanuban", Maturbongs (2016) with the title "The semantic role of Abun language verbs", and Susandhika (2016) with the title "Fungsi, Kategori, dan Peran Sintaksis pada Talk Show "Indonesia Lawyers Club" di TV One". Research on clauses has been conducted by Mortensen (2014) with the title "Attributive Clauses in Danish - and The Relative Irrelevance of Relative Clauses". Research on crime news has been conducted by Hananta & Mardikantoro (2019) with the title "Kognisi Sosial dalam Rekonstruksi Wacana Berita Korupsi di Televisi Swasta SCTV dan INews TV", Rivaldi & Mardikantoro (2018) with the title "Representations of Social Cognition of Tv One and Kompas Tv Journalists in The Construction of News Discourse on Corruption: Critical Discourse Analysis", and Sholikhah & Mardikantoro (2017) with the title "Analisis Tekstual dalam Konstruksi Wacana Berita Korupsi Di Metro Tv dan Net dalam Perspektif Analisis Wacana Kritis Norman Fairclough". Research on news texts has been conducted by Supriyadi & Zulaeha (2017) with the title "Dimensi Ekonomi, Politik, dan Ideologi pada Artikel-Artikel di Media Massa Cetak Jawa Pos dalam Perspektif Analisis Wacana Kritis", dan Fadhlila & Hartono (2022) with the title "Analisis Struktur dan Ciri Kebahasaan Wacana Tajuk Rencana pada Harian Kompas dan Suara Merdeka Edisi Februari"

METHODOLOGY

In this study, two approaches were used, namely methodological approach and theoretical approach. The methodological approach used in this research is a qualitative approach. Subroto (1992) argues that qualitative method is a method of studying or researching a problem that is not designed using statistical procedures. The

theoretical approach used in this research is the syntactic approach. The syntactic approach can be defined as a study of linguistics that examines the ins and outs of words, phrases, clauses, and sentences. According to Ba'dulu and Herman (in Hasanudin, 2018) the syntactic approach is the study of sentence structure. The data in this study are sentences in criminal news texts that are suspected of having perpetrator and object clauses. The data sources used in this study are sentences in criminal news texts suspected of having noun clauses in the July and August editions of Kompas newspaper, Suara Merdeka newspaper, July and August editions of 2023, and Detikcom online news in July and August editions of 2023. The method of data provision used in this research is the listening method. The data provision technique used in this research is tapping technique as the basic technique and note-taking technique as the advanced technique. According to Nisa (in Astini et al., 2023), note technique is a technique of providing data by recording the data obtained. The data analysis method used in this research is the agih method. Unlike the commensurate method, the determining tool of the agih method is part of the language concerned itself (Sudaryanto, 1993). The agih method is applied through basic techniques and advanced techniques. The basic technique of this agih method is the direct element division technique. The advanced techniques of agih method used in this research are sentence constituent analysis technique, lesap technique, expand technique, change of intent technique, mark reading technique, and extrapolation technique. The method of presenting the analysis results used in this research is informal and formal presentation method.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Semantic Role of Actor and Object Clauses in Sentences in Crime News Texts

Based on the data that has been analyzed, there are roles in the elements that form clauses with actors and objects in crime news texts. These roles can occupy certain syntactic functions with

different categories. The categories in question are words and phrases. According to Chaer (in Damanik et al, 2020), words are the smallest units that hierarchically form larger units, namely phrases. These roles include actor, action, target, profit, tool, time, accompanying, manner, source, place, and result. The following are the semantic roles of actor and object clauses in sentences in crime news texts.

1. Actor

The semantic role of the actor is one of the semantic roles in the clauses with actors and objects in crime news texts. The role of the doer is the role of the argument that performs the action stated by the predicate verb that does not affect other arguments. Perpetrators are generally humans or animals. The role of the doer is the thematic role of the subject in the active sentence and the complement in the passive sentence. The semantic role of the actor in the actor and object clauses in crime news texts is found in the following sentences.

(1) Dari penyelidikan, aparat menyita 38 pucuk senjata api ilegal. (*Kompas, 19 Agustus 2023, hlm.5*)

In sentence (1) there is a clause *dari penyelidikan, aparat menyita 38 pucuk senjata api ilegal*. The clause consists of *dari penyelidikan* as an adverb, *aparat* as a subject, *menyita* as a predicate, and *38 pucuk senjata api ilegal* as an object. Subject in that clause, that is *aparat* act as an actor. Role of the actor in *aparat* characterized by the word *menyita* as a predicate. If the clause is converted into a passive clause, the clause becomes *dari penyelidikan, 38 pucuk senjata api ilegal disita oleh aparat*. The word *oleh* became semantic role marker of *actor* in the *aparat*.

2. Action

Based on the results of data analysis, the role of action becomes a semantic role in the clauses with actors and objects in crime news texts. The role of action is the role of verbs that express actions or actions. This role becomes the main role in verb predicates. The following are the noun and object clauses in sentences with the semantic role of action.

(2) Berdasarkan. keterangan keluarga, Ajum melancarkan aksinya berulang kali terhadap korban. (*Detikcom*, 31 juli 2023, <https://www.detik.com/sumbagsel/hukum-dankriminal/d-6850411/derita-pelajar-hamil-dikeluarkan-sekolah-akibat-ulah-bejat-kakekajum>)

The sentence (2) consists of clause *Ajum melancarkan aksinya berulang kali terhadap korban*. The clause consists of *Ajum* as a subject, *melancarkan* as a predicate, *aksinya* as an object, *berulang kali* as a adverb, and *terhadap korban* as a adverb. The predicate of the clause role as e action. The action role of the clause is the role of the verb. The role of the action of launching is characterized by the affixes meng- and -kan which express action.

3. Target

The target role is the role that is subjected to action by the role on the verb predicate. Based on the results of the data analysis, the target role becomes the semantic role in the actor and object clauses in crime news texts. The following are sentences with noun and object clauses with target semantic roles.

(3) Kami menghimbau seluruh warga agar jangan tergoda dengan bujuk rayu seseorang yang orangnya belum kita kenal. (*Detikcom*, 25 agustus 2023,

<https://www.detik.com/sumut/hukum-dankriminal/d-6895517/polisi-gagalkanpengiriman-4-pmi-ilegal-ke-arab-saudi-pelaku-diburu>)

The sentence (3) consists of three clauses, that is *kami menghimbau seluruh warga* clause, *seluruh warga jangan tergoda bujuk rayu seseorang* clause, and *orangnya belum kita kenal* clause. *Kami menghimbau seluruh warga* clause is an actor and object clause. That clause consists of *kami* as a subject, *menghimbau* as a predicate, and *seluruh warga* as an object. The object of the clause role as a target. The target role is the role of the participant who is subjected to the action by the verb predicate. The target role of *seluruh warga* is subjected to the action by the role of action *menghimbau*.

4. Benefactor

Based on the results of data analysis, the role of benefactor becomes the semantic role in the clauses with actors and objects in crime news texts. The role of profit is a semantic role that refers to an argument that benefits from a situation, event, or action stated by the predicate. The following are the clauses in the sentences that contain the semantic role of benefactor.

(4) Tak hanya karangan bunga. Para kontraktor juga mengirim gubernur zul kue ulang tahun yang bertuliskan 2 th(tahun) utang pemprov. (*Detikcom*, 17 Agustus 2023, <https://www.detik.com/bali/nusra/d-6882110/kontraktor-kirim-karangan-bunga-tuntutpemprov-ntb-bayar-utang-proyek>)

The sentence (3) consists of two clauses, that is (1) *para kontraktor juga mengirim gubernur zul kue ulang tahun* and (2) *kue ulang tahun bertuliskan 2 th(tahun) utang pemprov*. *Para kontraktor juga mengirim gubernur zul kue ulang tahun* clause is an actor and object clause. That clause consists of *para kontraktor* as a subject, *juga mengirim* as a predicate, *gubernur zul* as an object, and *kue ulang tahun* as a complement. The object in the clause, Gubernur Zul, plays the role of the benefactor. The role of the benefactor in *Gubernur Zul* can be strengthened by the question "to whom the cake was sent". In addition, if it changed to passive, the clause could become *Gubernur Zul juga dikirim kue ulang tahun oleh para kontraktor*. The predicate *dikirim* in the clause marks the benefactor role on *Gubernur Zul*.

5. Tools

Based on the results of data analysis, the role of tools becomes a semantic role in clauses with actors and objects in sentences in crime news texts. The role of tool or instrument is a role that refers to an argument that describes a tool or means used for a specific purpose. The role is usually marked by the preposition with or without. In addition to being a role on the adverb, this role is also a role on the subject and object. The following sentences are clauses with actors and objects with the semantic role of tools.

Hakim mendakwa polisi itu dengan dakwaan voluntary homicide atau pembunuhan

yang terjadi karena kemarahan atau nafsu tiba-tiba. (*Suara Merdeka*, 1 juli 2023, hal 2)

In sentence (5) there is *hakim mendakwa polisis itu dengan dakwaan voluntary homicide* clause. The clause consists of *hakim* which serves as the subject, *mendakwa* which serves as the predicate, *polisi itu* which serves as the object, and *dengan dakwaan voluntary homicide* which serves as the adverb. The adverb of that clause act as a tools berperan. The preposition *dengan* in *dengan dakwaan voluntary homicide* become a tools roles mark of the adverb.

The semantic role of tool is also a role in the object function, as shown in the following sentence.

Selain menggunakan rudal jarak jauh, Rusia juga menggunakan drone buatan iran, sahet, untuk menyerang Ukraina. (*Kompas*, 20 agustus 2023)

Sentence (6) consists of three clauses, that is *Rusia menggunakan rudal jarak jauh* whit *selain* as a conjunction, *Rusia juga menggunakan drone buatan Iran, Sahet*, and *untuk menyerang Ukraina* with *untuk* as a conjunction. *Rusia juga menggunakan drone buatan Iran, Sahet* clause consists of *Rusia* as a subject, *juga menggunakan* as a predicate, and *drone buatan Iran, Sahet* as an object. The object of the clause acts as a tool. The predicate *menggunakan* become a tooles roles mark of the object.

6. Waktu

Based on the results of the data analysis, the semantic role of time becomes the semantic role of clauses with actors and objects in crime news texts. The following are sentences with noun and object clauses with the semantic role of time.

(7) Pada saat itu, ratusan orang juga tampak merayakan kudeta militer ini. (*Suara Merdeka*, 31 agustus 2023, hlm. 2)

In sentence (7), there is a clause *pada saat itu, ratusan orang juga tampak merayakan kudeta militer ini*. The clause consists of *pada saat itu* as the adverb, *ratusan orang* as the subject, *juga tampak merayakan* as the predicate, and *kudeta militer ini* as the object. The adverb in the clause, namely *pada saat itu*, acts as time. The role of the

adverb is marked by prepositions *pada* and *saat* which can express the role of time.

7. Participant

Based on the results of data analysis, the the accompanying role becomes a semantic role in the clauses with actors and objects in crime news texts as in the following sentences.

(8) Dia bersama satu orang rekannya menyatroni sebuah rumah di kampung karang layung, kamus, dini hari. (*Detikcom*, 31 juli 2023, <https://www.detik.com/jabar/hukum-dankriminal/d-6893931/apes-pencuri-mobil-di-purwakarta-nyungsep-ke-sawah-babakbelur>)

Sentence (8) consists of a clause with a subject and an object, namely the clause *dia bersama satu orang rekannya menyatroni sebuah rumah di kampung karang layung, kamus, dini hari*. The clause consists of *dia* as the subject, *bersama satu orang rekannya* as the adverb, *menyatroni* as the predicate, *sebuah rumah* as the object, *di kampung karang layung, kamus* as the adverb, and *dini hari* as the adverb. *Bersama satu orang rekannya* as the adverb in the clause acts as a participant. The participant in the phrase is marked by the preposition *bersama*. The preposition expresses the role of participant.

8. Ways

Based on the results of the data analysis, the role of ways becomes a semantic role in the clauses with actors and objects in crime news texts. The following are sentences with actor and object clauses with the semantic role of ways.

(9) Korban yang percaya, kemudian mentransfer uang secara bertahap, hingga total Rp 188 juta.

Sentence (9) consists of two clauses, namely the clause *korban percaya* and *korban mentransfer uang secara bertahap hingga total Rp 188 juta*. The clause of *korban mentransfer uang secara bertahap hingga total Rp 188 juta* is a clause with an actor and an object. The phrase *secara bertahap* in the clause acts as a way. The preposition *secara* in the phrase marks the role of ways. The role is reinforced by the question "how was the money transferred?".

9. Source

Based on the results of data analysis, the role of the source is one of the semantic roles found in clauses with actors and objects in crime news texts. The semantic role of the source in actor and object clauses in crime news texts is found in the following sentence.

(10) Dari tangan tersangka, polisi menyita 3.169 butir obat terlarang. (*Suara Merdeka*, 31 Agustus 2023, hlm. 21)

Sentence (10) consists of the clause *dari tangan tersangka, polisi menyita 3.169 butir obat terlarang*. The clause consists of *dari tangan tersangka* as the adverb, *polisi* as the subject, *menyita* as the predicate, and *3.169 butir obat terlarang* as the object. The adverb in the clause, namely *dari tangan tersangka* acts as a source. The preposition *dari* marks the role of the source in the statement. This can be proven by the question "from where did the police confiscate 3,169 items of drugs?".

10. Place

Based on the results of data analysis, the role of place is one of the semantic roles found in clauses with actors and objects in crime news texts. The semantic role of place in actor and object clauses in crime news texts is found in the following sentences.

(11) China merespon kunjungan pejabat AS ke Taiwan dengan mengerahkan kekuatan militer di sekitar Taiwan. (*Kompas*, 21 Agustus 2023, hlm. 8)

Sentence (11) consists of two clauses, namely (1) *China merespon kunjungan pejabat AS ke Taiwan* and clause (2) *China mengerahkan kekuatan militer di sekitar Taiwan*. Both clauses are actor and object clauses. The first clause consists of *China* as the subject, *merespon* as the predicate, *kunjungan pejabat AS* as the object, and *ke Taiwan* as the adverb. The adverb in the clause acts as a place. The second clause consists of *China* as the subject, *mengerahkan* as the predicate, *kekuatan militer* as the object, and *di sekitar Taiwan* as the adverb. The adverb in the clause, namely *di sekitar Taiwan*, acts as a place. The preposition *di* marks the semantic role of place in the adverb.

11. Result

based on the research data, the role of result is found as a role in noun and object clauses in crime news texts. The following are the sentences that show the result role in actor and object clauses in crime news texts.

(12) Putin pun melakukan negosiasi dan membuat kesepakatan dengan Prigozhim lewat mediasi presiden Belarus, alexander Lukashenko. (*Suara Merdeka*, 22 Juli 2023, hlm. 2)

Sentence (12) consists of two clauses, namely the clause *Putin pun melakukan negosiasi dengan Prigozhim lewat mediasi presiden Belarus, alexander Lukashenko* and the clause *Putin membuat kesepakatan dengan Prigozhim lewat mediasi presiden Belarus, alexander Lukashenko* connected by the conjunctive *dan*. Both clauses are actor and object clauses. The clause *Putin membuat kesepakatan dengan Prigozhim lewat mediasi presiden Belarus, alexander Lukashenko* consists of *Putin* as subject, *membuat* as predicate, *kesepakatan* as object, *dengan Prigozhim* as adverb, and *lewat mediasi presiden Belarus, alexander Lukashenko* as adverb. The object in the clause, namely *kesepakatan*, acts as a result. This role is the result of the action expressed by the predicate verb, namely *membuat*. This can be proven by the question "what is the result he made".

CONCLUSION

There are eleven semantic roles of noun and object clauses in sentences in crime news texts, namely actor, action, target, profit, time, place, tool, source, way, participant, and result. Research on noun and object clauses in sentences in crime news texts can be used as learning materials in schools. Research on clauses with actors and objects in sentences in crime news texts is still in a limited aspect. There are still many phenomena that have not been revealed. Research on crime news texts can be studied from sociolinguistic aspects and discourse analysis. Therefore, research on clauses with actors and objects in sentences in crime news texts can be researched again to reveal unanswered phenomena.

REFERENCES

- Astini, P. D., Puspitasari, D., Marfah, R. A., Yuniawan, T., Neina, Q. A., & Utomo, A. P. Y.I. (2023). Kajian Sosiologi Sastra dalam Cerpen “Tunggu Di Tubuh Ibu”, “Kejadian di Tambang Pasir”, dan “Layang-Layang Manusia” pada Laman Kompas.Com Edisi Bulan Maret 2023. *Bastaka*. 6(1). 230-242. Diperoleh dari <https://jurnal.pbsi.unibabpn.ac.id/index.php/BASATAKA/article/view/224> (diunduh 4 Oktober 2023)
- Damanik, R, Fathur Rokhman & Hari Bakti Mardikantoro. (2020). The Lingual Unit of Batak Simalungun Traditional Wedding Ceremony in The Medan of Etnolinguistic Study. *Seloka: Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa dan Sastra Indonesia*. 9(1). 18–27. Diperoleh dari <https://journal.unnes.ac.id/sju/index.php/seloka/article/view/35925>(diunduh 16 oktober 2023)
- Fadhila, H. & Hartono, B. (2022). Analisis Struktur dan Ciri Kebahasaan Wacana Tajuk Rencana pada Harian Kompas dan Suara Merdeka Edisi Februari. *Jurnal Sastra Indonesia*. 11(1). 27-34. Diperoleh dari <https://journal.unnes.ac.id/sju/index.php/jsi>(diunduh 16 Oktober 2023)
- Hananta, R. D. & Mardikantoro, H. B. (2019). Social Cognition in The Reconstruction of Corruption News Discourse on Private Television SCTV and INews TV. *Seloka*. 8(1).10– 18. Diproleh dari <https://journal.unnes.ac.id/sju/index.php/seloka/article/view/29168> (diunduh 16 Oktober 2023)
- Hasanudin, Cahyo (2018). Kajian Sintaksis pada Novel Sang Pencuri Warna Karya Yersita. *JPE (Jurnal Pendidikan Edutama)*. 5 (2).19-30. Diperoleh dari <https://garuda.kemdikbud.go.id/documents/detail/976583> (diunduh 27 Mei 2023)
- Maturbongs, Antonisus. (2016). Peran semantis verba bahasa Abun. *Kandai*. 12(1).17-37. Diperoleh dari <https://ojs.badanbahasa.kemdikbud.go.id/jurnal/index.php/kandai/article/view/69> (diunduh 6 Mei 2023)
- Mortensen, Sune Sønderberg. (2014). Attributive Clauses in Danish – and The Relative Irrelevance of Relative Clauses. *Nordic Journal of Linguistics*. 37(3). 393–430. Diperoleh dari https://www.researchgate.net/publication/279036282_Attributive_clauses_in_Danish__And_the_relative_irrelevance_of_relative_clauses(diunduh 5 Mei 2023)
- Rivaldi, S.A. & Mardikantoro, H. (2018). Representations of Social Cognition of Tv One and Kompas Tv Journalists in The Construction of News Discourse on Corruption: Critical Discourse Analysis. *Seloka: Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa Dan Sastra Indonesia*. 7(1). 38-49. Diperoleh dari <https://journal.unnes.ac.id/sju/index.php/seloka/article/view/18542>
- Sholikhati, N.I., & Mardikantoro, H. B. (2017). Analisis tekstual dalam konstruksi wacana berita korupsi di metro tv dan net dalam perspektif analisis wacana kritis norman fairclough. *Seloka: Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa Dan Sastra Indonesia*. 6(2). 123129. Diperoleh dari <https://journal.unnes.ac.id/sju/index.php/seloka/article/view/17276>
- Soeparno. (2002). *Dasar-Dasar Linguistik Umum*.Yogyakarta: PT. Tiara Wacana Yogya
- Subroto, Edi D. (1992). *Pengantar Metode Penelitian Linguistik*. Surakarta: Sebelas Maret University Press
- Sudaryanto. (2015). *Metode dan Aneka Teknik Analisis Bahasa*. Yogyakarta: Duta Wacana University Press
- Supriyadi & Zulaeha, I. (2017). Dimensi ekonomi, politik, dan ideologi pada artikel-artikel di media massa cetak jawa pos dalam perspektif analisis wacana kritis. *Seloka: Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa*

Dan Sastra Indonesia. 6(1). 1-14.
Diperoleh dari
<https://journal.unnes.ac.id/sju/index.php/seloka/article/view/14747>

- Susandhika, I Gusti Ngurah Mayun. (2016). Fungsi, Kategori, dan Peran Sintaksis dalam Talk Show One “Indonesia Lawyers Club” di TV One. *Linguistika*. 26(44). 20-36. Diperoleh dari <https://garuda.kemdikbud.go.id/documents/detail/1376669> (diunduh 27 Mei 2023)
- Tenis, H. I., Kroon, Y. B., & Haan, J. W. (2018). Peran Semantis Argumen Klausa Verbal Bahasa Dawan Dialek Amanuban. *SASDAYA*. 2(2). 369-392. Diperoleh dari <https://jurnal.ugm.ac.id/sasdayajournal/article/view/36449> (diunduh 27 Mei 2023)
- Wulandari, T. W., Hartono, B., & Haryadi. (2017). Satuan Lingual Penanda Kekerasan Simbolik pada Tuturan Siswa dan Guru di SMP Makmur 1 Cilacap. *Jurnal Sastra Indonesia*. 6 (1). Diperoleh dari <http://journal.unnes.ac.id/sju/index.php/jsi> (diunduh 4 Oktober 2023)