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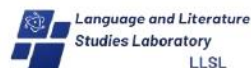
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View of Philosophy Science Towards Humanity Huma Property Multifunctional Study of Language Style

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Abstract

The Arabic word "philosophy" and the English word "philosophy" are derived from the Greek word "philosophy". Philosophia is made up of two words: philen, which means love, and sophia, which means wisdom, so they are combined into the wisdom of love. Wisdom seekers are people who love the world of philosophy or philosophy. "PYTHAGORUS" (582 BC-496 BC) was the first scholar to use the term "philosophy". Later, Socrates (470 BC-399 BC) explained the meaning and significance of philosophy. Most scholars always put philosophy above the science of Linguistics. The Role of Philosophy in Developing Linguistics: The age of language research has been long. Starting from ancient Greece to the present day. Philosophy plays an important role in every phase of the development of language studies. Philosophy plays an important role in every phase of the development of language studies. The method used in this study is a qualitative descriptive method, the definition of the descriptive method is research that focuses on describing, identifying, analyzing and classifying data.

Keyword: Philosophy; Humanity; Multifunctional Study of Language Styles

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Page 27-38

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INTRODUCTION

Arabic "philosophy" and English "philosophy" come from the Greek word "philosophia". Philosophia is made up of two words: philen, meaning love, and sophia, meaning wisdom, thus combining to become the wisdom of love. A seeker of wisdom is a person who loves philosophizing or a philosopher. "PYTHAGORUS" (582 BC-496 BC) was the first scholar to use the term "philosophy". Later, Socrates (470 BC-399 BC) explained the meaning and significance of philosophy. Most scholars always place philosophy above linguistics. This is not surprising, as philosophy is at the core of all sciences, including linguistics. For the first time the study of language was done by philosophers, not linguists. Philosophers have used linguistic analysis to solve various philosophical problems (Akbar, 2023; Senen, 2024; Qamari; Andryrestu, 2024; Maisari, 2024). For example, the analysis of language data can be used to explain philosophical problems related to important questions of reality, existence, the sensation of substance, matter, the form of causality, the meaning of statements and their validity, etc. The philosophers of the past called linguistic analysis "the study of language". Philosophers of the past referred to this tradition as analytical philosophy, and it flourished in Europe, especially in Britain in the 1900s.

Definition of Language

Language, according to Keraf (in Arsanti, M., & Setiana, L. N, 2020), consists of sound symbols made by the human speech apparatus and is used to communicate between community members. As Indonesia is very rich in local languages, so people use Indonesian to interact with each other. Language basically performs certain tasks that a person needs. These include communicating, expressing oneself, helping to adapt and integrate with others in a particular context, and exercising social control (according to Keraf in Arsanti, M., & Setiana, L. N).

Language has more functions than just a means of communication. Language also plays a role in conveying one's ideas, opinions, and arguments to others. Therefore, language plays a very important role in the communication process in society as a whole (Adolf Hualai, in Mailani, O., Nuraeni, I., Syakila, S. A., & Lazuardi, J, 2022). In order for communication to go well, both the messenger and the recipient of the message must have qualified language skills. In communicating, they depend on language to explore and distinguish every social problem that exists. It is the user who determines the language used. Language plays a very crucial role in this.

The Essence and Nature of Language in Philosophical Review

Since ancient times, including the time of the Ancient Greeks, humans have had a desire to know the truth that others believe. They boldly discussed the meaning, origin, history and structure of language. Their contributions were invaluable to the development of traditional knowledge of language. One such figure was Herodotus, a historian from the 5th century BC. He recounted that the Egyptian King Psammetichus conducted an experiment by separating two newborn babies in a garden to determine the oldest nation and language in the world. When they began to speak, the babies uttered the word "bekos" which comes from the Phrygian language meaning "bread". King Psammetichus' experiment provided new insights into language that have also sparked debate (Cristina, 2024; Munidar, 2024; Paull, 2024; Rahmadani, 2024; Johan, 2024; Ibrahi, 2024).

King Psammetichus' research results show that the oldest language and nation is Phrygian. Other ancient scholars may disagree. Similar research shows that Hebrew is

the oldest language in the world, said King James IV of Scotland in 1500 AD. Although unlikely, King James IV and King Psammetichus were not closely related. These kings lived in different eras and lived in different places. James IV lived in England long after Christ, while Psammetichus lived in Greece before Christ. One thing that makes them similar is that both characters are known to have a strong interest in the mysteries of language. They were particularly interested in philosophy, which became the cornerstone of their lives. The thoughts and research of these ancient philosophers shaped several definitions of language. Many philosophers agree that language is a system of signs.

It should be noted that the signs of human life cover all aspects of human life such as construction, medicine, and health. The Role of Philosophy in the Development of Linguistics has been around for a long time. From the ancient Greeks to the present day. Philosophy plays an important role in every stage of the development of language learning. In the beginning, philosophers studied language and proposed definitions, categories, types, forms and properties. The role of philosophy has not changed, even though linguistics has developed into an independent discipline. Despite the fact that linguists are now responsible for studying language, philosophy still has a strong side. This is because linguists continue to consider philosophy of language as the core of linguistics when creating new theories of language.

Philosophical Paradigms in Language Studies

In the fifth century BC and the late 18th century AD, the philosophical paradigm in language studies developed. At that time, philosophy still studied language. Important philosophical debates about language include whether language is natural, these philosophical debates are usually about “whether language is *nomos* or conventional”, and “whether language is anomalous or analogical”. This is due to the important role of word classes in the study of language because they are an important part of grammar construction and can simplify the description of language structure (Ramlan in Isodarus, P. B, 2021). Dutch linguists influenced Traditional Grammar to Indonesia. In the early 20th century, Malay grammar books and traditional Indonesian grammar were affected.

For Schaefer in Andika, language is a collection of words and symbols that cover all aspects of culture. Language is also one of the distinctive characteristics that distinguishes humans from other living things. Meanwhile, literature is interpreted by Werren as a unique, imaginative work, capable of creating beautiful works of art, and trying to fulfill the needs of citizens. One type of literary work is poetry, which combines the expression and feelings of the poet in language bound by rhythm, matra, rhyme, lyrical arrangement, and meaningful stanzas. Poetry expresses the poet's thoughts and feelings imaginatively by using the power of language structure and inner structure. Poetry focuses on sound, form, and the meaning it informs. A good poem has a deep meaning because it combines all the elements of language nicely (Lafamane, F, 2020). The background of the title is raised in a rhyme by Daniel Sinaga, the content is as follows: “Among the shining stars, I pour out feelings beyond measure, If you are the right person, Why can't we be together”.

The rhyme means that logic describes the truth, because stars can shine. From there it is formed that the truth can be described by the logic of human thinking, the star can shine means that humans can shine or humanize humans through the study of a philosophical view. Pantun is an oral literature and includes old poetry literary

works. By observing and appreciating old poetry, we can find out about the lives of people in ancient times who were very interested in culture and customs. Learning about old poetry such as pantun, we can see a critical view of the imagination of the ancient people. According to Utami (in Jayakandi, J, Arifin, E. Z, & Sumadyo, B, 2021) Pantun is an old poem that is well known in the Nusantara language with *paparikan* and the term *parikan* in Javanese.

Santoso (in Absor, 2020) reports that pantun is one of the most famous types of old poetry in the archipelago language, which strengthens the definition of pantun. The structure of pantun generally consists of 4 lines that rhyme crosswise (a- b- a- b). Meanwhile, Priyanto also said that pantun is listed as one of the old types of poetry in the archipelago language. In pantun, the first 2 lines are pronounced *sampiran*, while the last 2 lines are the content or intention of the pantun. Poetry is one type of literary work that is very popular today. Sinaga defines poetry as an expression of the poet's emotions arranged in a unique method and has a broad meaning. Poetry is a short, dense, but meaningful essay. Poetry is a record and understanding of various meaningful human experiences that are poured into a very imprinted form. Meanwhile, Lintang said that as a literary work, poetry has 2 distinctive characteristics:

1. Prioritize the beauty of language;
2. The language used is concise and connotative.
3. presented as a monologue dialog.

Poetry, for Waluyo, is a literary work with language that is compressed, shortened, and rhymed with a cohesive sound and selection of figurative or imaginative words (in Angesti, T., Sudrajat, R. T., & Sahmini, M, 2021). Poetry is an interesting method to express feelings and evoke our imagination and feelings. Not only that, poetry has the ability to interpret and change our life experiences into something memorable. Poetry made with beautiful and interesting words will create distinctive characteristics and aesthetic value. Here, poetry can be defined as a literary work that uses imaginative and rhythmic language with its own language style. Poetry, for Winarni (in Syamsiyah, N., & Rosita, F. Y, 2020) is a group of words that pay attention to rhyme and rhythm and use the senses in planned layers to arouse feelings and trigger imagination.

Humanity in Literature

As expressed by Notonagoro in Pamono and Kartini (in Pertiwi, T. P, 2023), human nature is a single compound or monopluralist, where humanity is a meaningful character in producing a harmonious life between fellow humans. For Mursyid (in Saragih, D. K., & Rohman, A, 2023) said literature also has the expertise to record all natural empirical experiences or non-empirical-supernatural experiences, or in other words, literature can be a witness and commentator on human life. This means that in social life, everyone has their own social life, especially in various fields, social aspects must always exist. This research uses stylistic studies, which include personification, metaphor, simile, in this research also examines the study of moral messages contained in poetry, as well as intrinsic and extrinsic structures.

METHOD

This The method in this study uses a qualitative descriptive method, the definition of a descriptive method is research that focuses on describing, identifying, then analyzing and finally classifying data. This research is a type of qualitative research that emphasizes understanding

the problem through written explanations and data descriptions. Descriptive methods are used in this research. Sujarweni said that "descriptive research is research conducted to determine the value of each variable, either one or more independent variables without making relationships or comparisons with other variables. Descriptive research is also research conducted with the main objective of providing an objective picture or description of a situation." (in Adiwisastra, 2020). The human sciences are literature, history, linguistics, and also fine arts (Kasnadi and Sutejo, in Rohmah, Y. N., Wardiani, R., & Astuti, C. W, 2021). The data in this study uses how the style of language use, the meaning of poetry, intrinsic and extrinsic elements sourced from the poem "wounded humanity" by Jiwana Nurisani.

"WOUNDS OF HUMANITY" Jiwana Nurisani

*Wounds of humanity, a
sad story of unspeakable
suffering*

Of irreplaceable loss

*Of unimaginable
destruction Behind
the silent ruins*

*Humanity is wounded in
deep sorrow Hearts shattered,
souls displaced.*

*Depicting unspeakable
suffering Behind the
dim sun*

*Humanity cries in
emptiness Hearts
wounded, hopes
buried Implying
unspoken loss*

*In the stillness of the
silent night Humanity
cries in solitude*

*Tears flow, hearts
hurt Implying
unspoken loneliness
Behind the prison
walls*

Humanity is caged in fear

*Hearts wounded, souls
imprisoned Depicting
freedom snatched away*

*But despite all the pain and
suffering Humanity is still
able to rise and fight Building*

togetherness and solidarity
Creating peace and justice

The steps of the research: *First*, the researcher will look for discussions about philosophy, multifunctional studies of linguistic styles and also the theoretical understanding of poetry, then the author will read the contents of the poem "humanitarian wounds" then the researcher will identify the language style, meaning and elements in the poem, the researcher also looks for reference sources that can support the results of the research.

Second, at this stage the researcher then prepares a physical form or print of the poem to be identified so that there is no difficulty in finding data, then the researcher will collect the data that has been obtained, the researcher will underline the important points. The researcher will analyze the data through what language styles are used in the poem, then what meaning can be obtained in the poem and also what intrinsic elements are contained in the poem "humanity wounds".

Third, the author will conduct a final collection of all the data that has been obtained, disqualify data that is not suitable or relevant and simplify the data that has been collected again. This research uses a study with language styles, which include personification, metaphor, simile, in this study also examines the study of moral messages contained in poetry, as well as intrinsic and extrinsic structures.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

The results of the study of linguistic style in the poem "wounded humanity"

The method of an author delivering his ideas through the medium of language beautifully and harmoniously, producing meaning and atmosphere that holds the reader's intellectual and emotional is known as Style in literary works (Aminuddin, in Thahir, M. I., Pratama, M. S., Situmorang, E. S., Mauliza, N., Iswara, N. L. M. P., & Nurhayati, E, 2024). For Lafamane (in Setiawati, A. M., Ayu, D. M., Wulandari, S., & Gadis, V. A, 2021), language style includes imagery and majas and sentence structure, word choice or diction, and meaning found in literary works. Nowadays, authors have more freedom in language terminology to use various styles and languages to convey their ideas. Authors use archaic words to share the impression of great aesthetic value and beauty of language. For example, some authors use everyday language to convey their ideas in their poems so that readers can understand them more easily. According to Setyawan, B. W., & Saddhono, K (2020), their literary works use beautiful language, metaphors, and unique language to create deep meaning. Fans of Indonesian literary works in 2000 increased (Kumalasari, S. R., Amalia, A. D., Dzakiyah, J. Y., Zabrina, A. A., Mardiana, P. A., & Nurhayati, E, 2023).

Each author's language style has a unique story style, so the language style has characteristics that show the author's personality. Nurgiyantoro (in Putriani, A., Sumitro, D. S., & Aprilia, T. M, 2023) defines language style as the approach used by the author in writing, the very main approach to delivering language in writing. For Keraf (2010: 130-145), there are partial types of language styles, which include linguistic, rhetorical, non-linguistic, and metaphorical. Examples of rhetorical styles are listed hyperbole, anticlimax, litotes, prolepsis, erotesis/retoric, anastrophe, and so on.

The language styles found in this poem include:

1. According to Nurgiyantoro, the personification language style can be

described as a figure of speech that gives human characteristics to abstract objects or things. Meanwhile, Keraf defines personification as a figurative style that describes inanimate or lifeless objects as if they have human-like characters. Keraf divides language styles into several types, which include linguistic, rhetorical, non-linguistic, and metaphorical styles. Examples of rhetorical styles include hyperbole, anticlimax, litotes, prolepsis, erotesis/retoric, anastrophe, paradox, antithesis, and oxymoron.

In personification, some goods and non-human beings are actually “given” human characteristics. Therefore, personification has similarities between inanimate objects or other creatures and human traits, that is, human traits are transferred or “borrowed” to non-human goods or creatures (Nurgiyantoro, B, 2014: 235). In the poem “the wound of humanity” the language style is personification: Humanity is interpreted as an entity that can feel and move.

2. A type of metaphorical language style that often makes sentences stronger is metaphorical language style. By using contrasting comparisons, it can help the speaker or writer better describe a concept. Suharso (in Aritonang, F., Vardila, H., Ketrin, I., & Hutagalung, T, 2020). said that metaphor is a type of analogy in which 2 subjects are compared directly in short words. Suharso (in Siska Erlina Simamora, Paul Diman, Yuliati Eka Asi, Albertus Purwaka., & Nirena Ade Christy, 2023) reported that the metaphorical language style is a type of analogy that works by equating 2 subjects directly in short form.

Example of metaphorical language style in the poem “the wound of humanity”: The use of words such as “lonely ruins”, “dim sun”, “prison room” to describe the state of humanity.

3. The simile language style is a parable language style, a language style that intentionally presumes 2 things are the same. As stated by Gorys Keraf (2004: 139), simile is defined as a comparison that directly displays that 2 things are the same. Such as, like, like, the same, and so on are words that are often used. A metaphor is a metaphorical formula that has a connotative meaning (Kasmi, H, 2020: 228). The type of metaphor comes from the theory of Michael C. Halay (in Aprilia, Y. I., et al, 2022: 110), divided into 9, namely Being (Condition), Cosmos (Cosmos), Energy (Energy), Substance (Substance), Terrestrial (Terrestrial), Object (Goods), Living (Life), Animate (Animate creature), and Human (Human).

An example of simile in the poem “humanity's wounds”: The use of the word “like” in the sentence “Hearts are broken, souls are abandoned” to make a strong comparison.

The results of the study of moral messages in the poem “wounded humanity”

According to Pradopo, poetry is a record and interpretation of various important experiences experienced by humans, which are poured in the most imprinted form. Poetry serves to express feelings, stimulate the imagination, and the senses through a rhythmic arrangement of words (Hasibuan, S., & Ilyas, S.B.N, 2021). The study of the poem “Wounds of Humanity” is about suffering, loss, destruction, sadness,

emptiness, loneliness, fear that every human being faces, but also tells how humans can rise again to fight, build togetherness, solidarity, peace and justice.

Results of the study of intrinsic and extrinsic elements in the poem "humanity wound"

Theme, character, characterization, plot, setting, point of view, mandate, and language style are intrinsic elements of short stories. In general, extrinsic elements are elements that are not present in the story or written work but affect the style or content of the work. The intrinsic elements of the poem "wounds of humanity" are the deep and universal or broad theme of humanity, as well as the depiction of complex human emotions. The extrinsic elements can be related to social and political conditions that affect humanity, such as injustice, loss of freedom, and the need for peace.

CONCLUSION

The multifunctional study of language styles emphasizes the linguistic aspects of poetry and its moral message. Werren said that literature must be able to produce beautiful works of art and try to channel the needs of society and include literary works which are imaginative works (Rahmawati, I. S, 2020: 2). Arabic "philosophy" and English "philosophy" come from the Greek word "philosophy". Philosophia consists of two words: philen, which means love, and sophia, which means wisdom, so they are combined into the wisdom of love. A seeker of wisdom is a person who loves philosophizing or a philosopher. PYTHAGORUS (582 BC-496 BC) was the first scholar to use the term "philosophy". Later, Socrates (470 BC-399 BC) explained the meaning and significance of philosophy. Nowadays, authors have more freedom in language terminology to use various styles and languages to convey their ideas. Authors use archaic words to give the impression of high aesthetic value and beauty of language. For example, some authors use colloquial language to convey their ideas in their poems so that readers can understand them more easily.

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