

## Stylistic Analysis of Medical Lexicon and Figure of Speech in the Poetry Anthology *Dibalik Jas Putih* by Medical Students

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### Abstract

*The poetry anthology Dibalik Jas Putih by medical students has a medical lexicon and interconnected language styles. This study aims to inventory the medical lexicon in the poetry anthology, analyze the patterns and functions of the dominant language style, and reveal the correlation between the authors' educational backgrounds and the stylistic characteristics of the works. This study uses a descriptive qualitative method with an integrated stylistic approach. The data is sourced from the poetry anthology Dibalik Jas Putih by medical students. Data collection used the read-and-record technique. The data was then analyzed in three stages: 1) identification of medical lexicon (linguistic corpus), 2) classification of language style (Leech & Short), and 3) interpretation of meaning based on the context of creation (critical discourse analysis). The first research results found 10 medical lexicons in 6 poems from the poetry anthology Dibalik Jas Putih along with the frequency of occurrence and lexical meaning from Dorland's Medical Dictionary. There were symbolic figures of speech, metaphors, and similes found from the ten medical lexicons through Leech & Short's stylistic theory. The final research results obtained the contextual meaning of each medical lexicon along with its stylistic function.*

**Keywords:** Stylistic Analysis, Medical Lexicon, Figure of Speech, Poetry, Medical Students

### INTRODUCTION

A lexicon is briefly defined as vocabulary or a collection of words. More comprehensively, a lexicon is a collection of vocabulary in a language, group, or individual, accompanied by its meanings (Nurhuda et al., 2021). In linguistics, a lexicon is similar to a dictionary that stores various words and their meanings. The lexicon is located in the mind of the language speaker, filled with information related to word forms, meanings, and how they are used in certain contexts. In addition to basic words, the lexicon also consists of phrases, idioms, and specific terms that have developed within certain communities or groups. The lexicon is useful in ensuring effective communication, because each word has a commonly agreed meaning. However, the meaning and usage of each word can change or be added to in accordance with culture, social context, and developments over time.

The same applies in the medical field. As time goes by, new viruses or diseases will continue to emerge. The naming of diseases, viruses, anatomical features, or other medical processes can all be referred to as medical lexicon (Syahrani et al., 2021). These terms were created to explain the concepts, symptoms, diagnoses, and procedures of diseases so that they can be understood by medical personnel and the general public (Rahmawati et al., 2024). The easiest examples are hypertension (high blood pressure) and anemia (low blood count). The same goes for the Covid-19 virus, a virus that has attacked almost every corner of the world (Samsuri et al., 2022). Medical

lexicons are not only created to identify diseases, but are also important for ensuring the accuracy of information, avoiding misunderstandings, and supporting scientific language standards in medical practice.

In general, medical lexicon is only found and used in the field of health or medicine. The meanings in medical lexicon are also fixed because they have been jointly established. However, this is not the case with medical terms used in literary works in the form of poetry. In the poetry anthology *Dibalik Jas Putih (Behind the White Coat)* by medical students, every poem in the book uses medical lexicon. However, not all medical terms used refer to medical meanings, but rather literary meanings. In essence, literature is any form that contains meaning and aesthetics. In other words, medical terms can also be interpreted from a literary perspective. The interpretation can be based on the nature, form, function, and use of medical lexicon. One way to find literary meaning in the medical lexicon used in poetry is through stylistic analysis.

Stylistics is the study of language style, such as diction, figures of speech, sentence structure, rhyme, and rhythm (Pradopo, 2021). Stylistics emphasizes the writer's style of writing in a literary work to strengthen the meaning and appeal of the text. Stylistics focuses not only on communication, but also on aesthetic, emotional, and persuasive expression (Intang & Jufri, 2025). In the context of medical literature, particularly in the poetry anthology *Dibalik Jas Putih*, the use of language style is important to help medical terms fit and be relevant to the theme of the poem, as well as to help readers imagine the choice of medical terms. However, it is possible that some general readers who have little understanding of medical terms will find it difficult to understand the medical lexicon in a poem. Therefore, this topic is a very interesting one to explore.

The topic of medical lexicons is rarely researched, making it difficult for researchers to find references that match their chosen topic. Researchers did not find any previous studies on the topic of “stylistic analysis of medical lexicons,” but they did find two previous studies that were similar to the topic and had similarities. The first previous study was written by Odien Rusidin (& Hilaliyah, 2022) entitled “An Anthropological Linguistic Study of the Ethnomedicine Lexicon in the Traditional Medicine Traditions of the Sundanese People in Lebak and Pandeglang Regencies.” The results of Odien's research were the classification of medical lexicon (medicines, plants, animals, medicine manufacturing processes, and diseases) along with their meanings connected to cultural concepts. Meanwhile, the second previous study was titled “Ethnomedicine Lexicon of Traditional Medicine in the Malay Community of Punggur Kapuas Village, Kubu Raya Regency,” written by Rita Lavianasari (et al., 2023). The results of this study found medical lexicons (diseases and medicinal ingredients) along with their frequency and meanings as related to cultural concepts. Beyond the studies used, researchers can use the results of both studies as references.

The connection between two topics with different scopes (linguistics and medicine) presents several novelties, namely in: 1) A unique object of study, which is a rare phenomenon in Indonesian literature because it combines two worlds that are often considered to be opposites; 2) The integration of linguistic corpus and stylistic methodologies, combining a corpus linguistics approach for quantitative mapping of medical lexicon (Arifa et al., 2023) and qualitative stylistic analysis using the Leech & Short model; 3) The identification of language styles, with potential findings leading to the conceptualization of a medical poetic style (Kwok et al., 2022); 4) Interdisciplinary perspective, an effort to reveal how medical curricula influence literary imagination using Norman Fairclough's critical discourse analysis approach (Wajdi & Asrumi,

2024); 5) Therapeutic and pedagogical implications, developing a narrative medicine framework (Chen et al., 2022) with concrete textual evidence; and 6) Creativity in word formation in the medical world, producing new words through combination, affixation, acronyms, or the formation of new terms (Rahmawati, 2021).

It can be said that this research is supported by a unique phenomenon in which literary texts born from a medical environment can combine technical medical language with poetic expression, creating a distinctive form of literary communication. Therefore, researchers are interested in examining the poetry anthology *Dibalik Jas Putih* by medical students through a stylistic approach to explore the use of medical lexicon and specific language styles. The urgency of this research lies in the importance of understanding how technical and objective medical language can be transformed into a medium of emotional and artistic expression, while also revealing the psychological perspectives of future doctors, which are often overlooked in the rational world of medicine.

## **METHOD**

The object of this study is the poetry anthology *Dibalik Jas Putih* by medical students. The data collected consists of poetry texts containing medical lexicon and specific language styles. The research tools used are Dorland's Medical Dictionary (2007) to verify the medical lexicon, and Leech & Short's stylistic guide (in Mohsin et al., 2025) as the framework for analysis.

The research procedure consists of three main stages that are carried out in a targeted manner. In the preparation stage, researchers identify and collect six poems in an anthology and create a text corpus to facilitate analysis. They then develop research instruments with a medical lexicon and language style scope. In the implementation stage, researchers identify medical lexicon and its categories (anatomy, disease, medical procedures, etc.) and record the frequency of occurrence. The language style is classified by grouping figures of speech (symbolic, metaphor, simile) based on stylistic theory. Then, the meaning is interpreted by analyzing the function of medical lexicon and language style in constructing the theme of the poem. In the validation stage, the researcher discusses with linguistics and literature experts to verify the triangulation of data findings.

Research data processing and analysis using a qualitative approach with an integrated stylistic analysis method divided into three focuses, namely: 1) Lexicon analysis, conducted quantitatively (frequency of terms) and qualitatively (context of use with linguistic corpus techniques to map medical terms); 2) Stylistic analysis, using Leech & Short's stylistic theory approach with a focus on the lexical level (word choice), grammatical level (sentence structure), and discourse level (text organization) to identify foregrounding and language suppression; 3) Thematic analysis, using critical discourse analysis to understand the relationship between text and context of creation, and linking language patterns with a humanistic perspective on medicine.

Method section consists the type of research, data, technique of collecting data, instrument, procedure, and analysis method of data.

## **FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS**

The section consists of argumentation of the article regarding to answer the research problems. Bagian. Subheadings consists of detail analysis to object of research with consideration of approach, theory used in analyzing.

### 3.1 Medical Lexicon Identification

In this study, the researcher only selected six poems from the poetry anthology *Dibalik Jas Putih* (Behind the White Coat) written by medical students. Five of these poems contain medical lexicon that will represent the results of this study. In determining the results, the researcher applied three stages of research. First, medical lexicon was collected and identified using a linguistic corpus. Second, analyzing the style of language to determine the meaning of each medical lexicon. Finally, connecting the writing background with the meaning of medical lexicon.

**Table 1**  
**Identification and Frequency of Medical Lexicon**

No	Leksikon Medis	Kategori	Frekuensi
1	Orbita	Anatomy	11
2	Zygomatik	Anatomy	1
3	Hepar	Anatomy	27
4	Vulnus	Disease	4
5	Hemoragi	Disease	1
6	Cardio	Anatomy	20
7	Neuron	Anatomy	2
8	Bipolar Disorder	Disease	1
9	Hipokampus	Anatomy	1
10	Hormon Oksitosin	Other (substance)	2

The frequency of medical lexicon is calculated based on the occurrence of each word, not each poem. From the frequency of the ten medical lexicons in Table 1, the lexicon that ranks first is *hepar* with a frequency of 27 occurrences. Then, the second rank goes to the lexicon *cardio* with a frequency of 20 occurrences. The third-ranked lexicon is “*orbita*” with an appearance frequency of 11 times. The remaining seven medical lexica are not widely used, ranging from one to four times. From this ranking distribution, it can be concluded that the lexicon ‘*hepar*’ is the most favored medical lexicon used by poets in the poetry anthology *Dibalik Jas Putih*.

### 3.2 Symbolic

Symbolic figures of speech are figures of speech that emphasize a sentence through the substitution of words with something similar. Of the six poems analyzed, five medical lexicon words were found to use symbolic language, namely *orbita*, *zygomatic*, *hepar*, *vulnus*, and *hemorrhage*. These five medical lexicon words were used with symbolic language because they have lexical meanings that are similar or the same as what the author intended.

Data (1)

“*saat kita saling bertatap orbita*”

(when we gaze into each other's orbita)

Data (3)

“*Kala kita bertemu dari orbita*”

(When we meet from orbita)

The first medical lexicon is *orbita*, which appears twice (Data 1 and 3) in two poems. Data (1) is found in the poem “*Sebuah Perasaan*” (A Feeling) by Nining Nurnaengsih, and Data (3) is found in the poem “*Luka*” (Wound) by Yaumil Khair.

The medical lexicon *orbita* in Data (1) and (3) is a stylistic symbol. According to Dorland's Medical Dictionary, *orbita* means eye socket. Medically, the eye socket is a cavity in the skull that houses the eyeball and other parts of the eye. When viewed through symbolic language, *orbita* becomes an emphatic term that refers to “the eye.” The eye in question does not function as a human organ, but as a sense of sight. It can be understood in Data (1) and (3) that the two characters meet face to face (see each other).

From a stylistic point of view, the use of medical lexicon can create a foregrounding effect, where the style of language is emphasized to stimulate the imagination of readers. The stylistic function in both data is to emphasize the uniqueness described by medical terms. Simple sentences that were originally just about looking at each other or staring at each other become literary sentences with the help of medical terms. The resulting aesthetic effect is poetic yet scientific, as it implies romanticism with medical terms that should be contrary to the theme of romance.

Data (2)

“*Zygomatiku memerah kala kau masih menatapku dalam*”

(My zygomatic reddening when you still gaze deeply into my eyes)

The second medical lexicon is *zygomatic*, which appears only once (Data 2) in one poem, namely the poem entitled “Sebuah Perasaan” (A Feeling) by Nining Nurnaengsih.

The lexicon has the same characteristics as in Data (1) and (3), namely symbolizing a word stylistically. According to Dorland's Medical Dictionary, which the researcher has summarized, *zygomatic* means cheekbone. In the medical field, the cheekbone is a small skull bone that forms the cheekbones on the right and left sides of the face. When interpreted through symbolic language, *zygomatic* becomes an emphatic term that refers to “cheeks”. The cheeks referred to are the cheeks as part of the anatomy of the body. When connected to the context, “my zygomatic reddening” can be said to mean “my cheeks flush”, which means feeling embarrassed.

Stylistically, the *zygomatic* medical lexicon serves to highlight a feeling caused by a biological reaction with medical terms. The feeling of embarrassment described through red cheeks is a natural response on the face, creating unique poetic rhetoric. The resulting aesthetic effect is biological yet poetic. The author uses the symptom (red cheeks) rather than the word “embarrassed,” creating a poetic sentence.

Data (4)

“*Lalu bersua kembali lewat hepar*”

(Then meet again through the hepar)

Data (5)

“*Adanya rasa dalam hepar yang telah mengurat nadi*”

(The presence of a feeling in the hepar that has penetrated the veins)

The third medical lexicon is *hepar*, which appears twice (Data 4 and 5) in one poem, namely the poem entitled “Luka” by Yaumil Khair.

The lexicon of *hepar* in Data (4) and (5) is a stylistic symbol that describes romantic feelings. According to Dorland's Medical Dictionary, *hepar* means liver. However, when viewed through symbolic language, the liver refers to heart which means to human feelings, especially love.



Therefore, in the context of the poem, the liver does not refer to the human organ, but rather a feeling of love.

From a stylistic perspective, the medical lexicon *hepar* serves to reinforce the context of romance by using biological terms related to romantic feelings. Although *hepar* means the organ of the liver, it can be indirectly described as feelings of love when used in literary works. The aesthetic effect in Data (4) and (5) is poetic yet biological. The use of uncommon diction combined with biological terms related to the heart creates a unique romantic atmosphere.

Data (6)

“Berusaha mengobati **Vulnus**-mu”  
(Trying to heal your Vulnus)

Data (7)

“**Vulnus** yang belum sembuh”  
(Unhealed vulnus)

Data (9)

“Sedang kau pasien yang membuat **Vulnus**”  
(You are the patient who caused the vulnus)

The fourth medical lexicon is *vulnus*, which appears three times (Data 6, 7, and 9) in one poem, namely the poem entitled “Tangan-Tangan Malaikat” (Hands of Angels) by Andi Kencana Batara.

The lexicon *vulnus* in Data (6), (7), and (9) symbolizes the role of medicine stylistically. According to Dorland's Medical Dictionary, the term *vulnus* means wound. When examined through symbolic language, the lexicon still means wound. From the context, the poem “Tangan-Tangan Malaikat” tells the story of a doctor who tries to treat a patient's wounds, so there is no hidden meaning to the word “wound.”

From a stylistic point of view, stylistic function is used to emphasize the problems faced by a patient and the doctor treating them. The author successfully describes the medical environment with an aesthetic effect that is both medical and poetic. The poem clearly depicts a doctor who is trying hard to treat his patient's wounds. When the term “wound” is represented through the medical lexicon *vulnus*, a unique poetic concept is created. The poem also has religious value because the last two lines explain that health and sickness still depend on God.

Data (8)

“Sudah diobati namun tetap **hemoragi**”  
(It has been treated but is still hemorrhage)

The fifth medical lexicon is hemorrhage, which appears only once (Data 8) in one poem, namely the poem “Tangan-Tangan Malaikat” (Hands of Angels) by Andi Kencana Batara.

The lexicon is a stylistic symbol that indirectly describes a medical process or treatment that is not easy. According to Dorland's Medical Dictionary, hemorrhage is bleeding or blood loss. In medical terms, bleeding is a condition in which a wound continuously discharges blood. When

viewed symbolically, it means a wound that never heals or a wound that keeps reappearing. It can be understood from Data (8), a doctor who has treated his patient but still gets hurt again.

From a stylistic perspective, the lexicon of hemorrhage in the poem has a stylistic function as an emphasis that the wound suffered by the patient is a severe wound that is difficult to heal. The aesthetic effect it creates is objective yet poetic, because it uses rhetoric that explains the meaning of the sentence directly. Meanwhile, the poetic nature arises from the symbolic meaning of the medical lexicon of hemorrhage, which makes the sentence seem contradictory, even though the meaning described is similar or the same

### 3.3 Metaphor

Metaphor are figures of speech that compare one word to something different but with similar characteristics. Unlike symbolic figures of speech, metaphors emphasize a word through comparison. Of the six poems that have undergone the identification stage, four medical lexicon (cardio, bipolar disorder, neuron, hippocampus) with metaphorical figures of speech were found. These four medical lexicon words were combined with metaphorical language, because the characteristics described in each lexicon word have a similar meaning to the author's intention, even though they differ in form. It is this difference that creates the beauty and uniqueness of each poem.

Data (10)

*“Cardio ini, menjadi saksi”*

(This cardio, becoming a witness)

The sixth medical lexicon is cardio, which appears only once (Data 10) in one poem, namely the poem “Luka” by Yaumul Khair.

The medical lexicon cardio in Data (10) is a metaphor with strong stylistic emphasis. Summarized from Dorland's Medical Dictionary, the term cardio means heart and blood vessels. When viewed through metaphor, the heart and blood vessels can refer to life or living. The heart and blood vessels are the most important organs in humans, acting as blood pumps so that humans can live. Based on the context of the poem, the meaning of “life” describes the character's life as proof that he has felt love.

From a stylistic point of view, the term cardio in the poem serves to emphasize the dramatic atmosphere in the context of the poem's romance by using the most important term for the human body. The aesthetic value created is dramatic and poetic. The heart and blood vessels are two organs that support the human body, so this meaning creates a dramatic effect. Meanwhile, the poetic effect is caused by the use of the metaphor “cardio” and the word “witness,” which alludes to evidence of love that has been felt.

Data (11)

*“Jangan carut marut dengan Bipolar Disorder”*

(Don't mess around with Bipolar Disorder)

The seventh medical lexicon is bipolar disorder, which appears only once (Data 11) in one poem, namely the poem “Time is Healthy” by Aura Mulya Ramadhani.

That medical lexicon is a metaphor that emphasizes stylistic warnings. The brief definition of bipolar disorder in Dorland's Medical Dictionary is a mental disorder affecting mood. When viewed through metaphor, this mental disorder refers to feelings of resignation, or in other words, giving up. The poem has the context of a warning to live a healthy life. Then the sentence in Data (11) uses the phrase “carut marut” which means messy. Meanwhile, the fourth and fifth lines emphasize the period of life. From all these factors, it can be understood that the lexicon of bipolar disorder means resignation to a healthy lifestyle.

Stylistically, the medical lexicon of bipolar disorder serves as the main character in emphasizing warnings to readers. The message that the author wants to convey is centered on this lexicon because it is the main message of the poem. The aesthetic effect it creates is decisive. The use of the word “jangan” (don't) at the beginning of the sentence signals the need to fully understand the meaning behind the lexicon of bipolar disorder in order to grasp the author's message.

Data (12)

*“Menemukan **neuron** dalam tubuhmu”*

(Finding neurons in your body)

The eighth medical lexicon is a neuron that appears only once (Data 12) in one poem, namely the poem “Tangan-Tangan Malaikat” (Hands of Angels) by Andi Kencana Batara.

The medical lexicon is a metaphor that highlights medical terms by comparing them with other medical terms but with different meanings. According to Dorland's Medical Dictionary, a neuron is a nerve cell. In the medical field, nerve cells are an organ system that functions to send and receive signals to obtain information about the body directly. When viewed through metaphor, neurons can mean “symptoms.” The poem has a context about a doctor trying to treat his patient's wound. Meanwhile, neurons can be said to be intermediaries that connect wounds (vulnus) and pain. Then, with the help of the words “finding” and “your body,” it leads to the conclusion that the metaphorical meaning of neurons in the poem is “symptoms”.

From a stylistic perspective, the term neuron has a stylistic function as a clarifier of the context of the poem, which is a healing process. In this lexicon, there is an aesthetic effect that is complex yet poetic. It is called complex because the lexicon of neuron, vulnus, and hemorrhage in the poem “Tangan-Tangan Malaikat” can have metaphorical meanings that are far different from those already found. However, with the biological rhetoric used by the author, it can be understood that the poem is about doctors treating patients.

Data (13)

*“Semua tertata rapi di dalam **hippocampus**”*

(Everything is neatly organized in the hippocampus)

The ninth medical lexicon is hippocampus, which appears only once (Data 13) in one poem, namely the poem “Alur Destinasi” by Sarah Busyra Azzubaidi.

The medical lexicon is a metaphor that describes religious values or beliefs through the medical function of the hippocampus. If we summarize the definition from Dorland's Medical Dictionary, the hippocampus is the part of the brain shaped like a seahorse. In the medical field,



the hippocampus is part of the limbic system of the brain, whose main function is to store memory. When viewed through metaphor, the hippocampus refers to “destiny.” From the rhetoric used by the author, the poem is themed around the predetermined journey of human life. Indirectly, the poem has religious value. Therefore, the meaning of “memory storage” in the hippocampus does not refer to humans, but to God's memory, hence the term “destiny”.

From a stylistic point of view, the medical lexicon hippocampus has a stylistic function as the main foundation for building the structure of the poem so that it has a clear context. The aesthetic value it evokes is religious yet poetic. The poem does not mention the words “God” or “worship,” but the first stanza clearly states the predetermined purpose of human beings. It is this hippocampus lexicon that plays a role in determining this meaning.

### 3.4 Simile

Simile are a type of figurative language that is similar to metaphors. Both compare two different things that have similar characteristics. The main difference between similes and metaphors is the use of connecting words such as “like,” “as,” “as if,” and so on. Of the six poems that have undergone the identification stage, only one medical lexicon with a simile style was found, namely the hormone oxytocin. This medical lexicon is combined with a simile style because it has a simple form, but its comparative meaning can be directed clearly and directly.

Data (14)

*“Di balik kecantikanmu, kamu menjadi candu  
Bagai **hormon oksitosin**”*

(Behind your beauty, you become addictive  
Like the hormone oxytocin)

The last medical lexicon is the hormone oxytocin, which appears only once (Data 14) in one poem, namely the poem “Hai Senja” by Lutfillah Asshididq.

The medical lexicon in Data (14) is a simile that reinforces statements and feelings by making stylistic comparisons to medical terms. Summarized from Dorland's Medical Dictionary, the hormone oxytocin is a reproductive hormone in women, but it can also mean the love hormone. Medically, oxytocin has two roles: First, as a trigger for uterine contractions during childbirth and milk release; Second, as a natural hormone produced in the brain that is responsible for feelings of social bonding, trust, and affection. From a simile perspective, oxytocin refers to the word “love.” This meaning can be clearly understood when looking at the true nature of oxytocin as the love hormone and the context of the poem, which tells the story of someone who is falling in love.

From a stylistic point of view, the medical lexicon of the hormone oxytocin serves to clarify the romantic mood and context of the poem, as well as being the focal point of the message conveyed by the author. The stylistic effect created is both poetic and romantic. It is poetic because it expresses feelings using comparable metaphors. These feelings of love are formed by the words “your beauty” and “addiction,” which refer to a woman.

The three figures of speech (symbolic, metaphor, simile) with a total of 10 medical lexicon have been analyzed through three stages. The stage of identifying medical lexicon used linguistic corpus techniques, the stage of language classification used the stylistic approach of Leech & Short, and the stage of meaning interpretation used contextual interpretation. From these three

stages, the research results found hidden meanings in the ten medical lexicons through the three figures of speech that accompanied them, as well as 14 data in the form of sentences or lines of poetry. Then the results are clarified in the discussion section. The analysis in the discussion is based on Leech & Short's stylistic model so that the meaning behind each medical lexicon can be clearly revealed through the style of language.

The researchers compared the results of this study with previous studies. However, the studies used for comparison did not use a stylistic approach, and the medical lexicon used was slightly different. This was due to the lack of research on the stylistic analysis of medical lexicon. The study used for comparison was conducted by Rita Lavianasari (et al., 2023), entitled "Ethnomedicine Lexicon of Traditional Medicine in the Malay Community of Punggur Kapuas Village, Kubu Raya Regency." This study used an ethnomedicine lexicon, which is a cultural or traditional medical lexicon. The results of Rita's research found an ethnomedical lexicon of traditional medicine among the Malay community in Punggur Kapuas Village, Kubu Raya Regency, in the form of disease names, medicinal ingredients, and treatment names, based on the Sambas Malay dialect and the Pontianak Malay language. Both studies have almost the same data form, but the difference lies in the analysis and methods used.

## CONCLUSION

The poetry anthology *Dibalik Jas Putih (Behind the White Coat)* by medical students was used as the source of data for this study. From this book, only six poems containing medical lexicon were selected. From these six poems, ten medical lexicon terms were found, divided into three categories (anatomy, disease, and others). The stylistic analysis of medical lexicon was examined through three stages, namely: Identification of medical lexicon, verification of medical lexicon through Dorland's Medical Dictionary and manual counting of the frequency of occurrence in the poetry anthology; Classification of language style, 14 data points were found in the form of sentences or lines containing medical lexicon along with figures of speech accompanying each lexicon. There were also 5 medical lexicons with symbolic figures of speech, 4 medical lexicons with metaphorical figures of speech, and 1 medical lexicon with simile figures of speech; Interpretation of meaning, the contextual meaning of the ten medical lexicons was found and linked to the accompanying figures of speech. From these three stages, the results found contextual meanings and stylistic functions in each medical lexicon, thereby constructing a focused poetic context. These results prove that literary works have a broad scope and are not limited in nature. Even when combined with medical lexicon, which should be in the realm of medicine, they can be interconnected and create aesthetic meaning.

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This study can serve as an initial reference for interdisciplinary studies between the medical and literary worlds. This study not only contributes to the development of stylistics as a discipline, but also opens up new insights into the potential of technical language in literary creation and the humanistic aspects of medical education.

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