



## Comparative Analysis of Satire and Sarcasm in the Criminal Comedy Show *Lapor Pak* Episode 'Pasukin Naik Gaji'

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**Abstract.** *This study investigates the comparative use of satire and sarcasm in the criminal comedy show *Lapor Pak!* episode “Pasukin Naik Gaji.” Satire and sarcasm are both rhetorical devices used to criticize social realities through humor, but differ in subtlety and sharpness. The aim of this research is to identify and analyze the forms and meanings of satirical and sarcastic expressions in the show’s dialogues. This study uses a qualitative descriptive method and applies stylistic theory and humor theory as the analytical framework. The data source is a 26-minute episode aired on the 7Comedy YouTube channel on January 8, 2025. From the linguistic data collected, 20 utterances were found: 15 contain sarcasm, 11 irony, and 9 satire (some overlapping). The findings show that sarcasm is used more dominantly than satire, often reflecting economic frustration, while satire criticizes social issues in a more humorous and indirect way. Both styles serve not only to entertain but also to reflect social resistance and expose systemic injustice, especially regarding economic inequality. The analysis concludes that humor becomes a linguistic tool of social commentary and coping mechanism for workers.*

**Keywords:** *Crime Comedy; Language Style; LAPOR PAK; Sarcasm; Satire.*

### 1. INTRODUCTION

Generally, language is formed based on certain rules and patterns that must be followed to avoid misunderstandings in the communication process. Effective and interactive communication involves two parties: the speaker and the listener. In conveying messages, speakers often use various language styles. Language styles enable individuals to express their ideas, thoughts, and feelings, both for entertainment purposes and to convey criticism toward something considered contrary to the prevailing norms or rules in society.

However, the use of language styles in communication is not a simple matter. Speakers need to pay attention to various aspects so that communication takes place in a good and conducive atmosphere. This is important to prevent misunderstandings, differences in perception and to enhance the clarity of the message being conveyed.

Language styles can be utilized by anyone in expressing ideas or thoughts. In the context of rhetoric, language style refers to the selection and use of words, both orally and in writing, that aim to influence listeners or readers. Language style is also closely related to context and atmosphere, as it can shape or reflect certain feelings. Among the various types of language styles often used, two particularly prominent forms are satire and sarcasm.

Although satire and sarcasm have been extensively studied in various linguistic and literary research, there is still a gap in understanding the differences in characteristics, functions, and impacts of these two language styles in the context of contemporary communication. Previous studies tend to discuss satire and sarcasm separately or focus only on certain aspects, they have not provided a comprehensive overview of the comparison between the two. Moreover, with the development of social media and digital communication, the use of satire and sarcasm has undergone a transformation that needs to be studied more deeply to understand the dynamics of modern communication.

The urgency of this research emerges from the increasing use of satire and sarcasm in various communication platforms, from mass media to social media, which often causes controversy and misunderstandings. A deep understanding of these two language styles becomes important to improve society's communication literacy and prevent miscommunication that can impact social relationships.

Based on this background, this research aims to analyze the comparison of characteristics between satire and sarcasm as language styles, identify the functions and usage of both in the context of modern communication and describe the impact of using satire and sarcasm on communication effectiveness between individuals and groups.

## **2. LITERATURE RIVIEW**

According to Gorys Keraf (cited in Ratnawati 2017:17), satire is a form of expression that employs rejection or mockery toward something considered inappropriate or unsuitable. The uniqueness of satire lies in its packaging which uses humor as a coating so that the criticism conveyed does not offend the targeted party. In its function, satire serves as a means to criticize various weaknesses or shortcomings in humans, with the hope that such criticism can encourage improvement or change toward a better direction.

Both satire and sarcasm are fundamentally two forms of figurative language that function as tools for conveying ridicule or mockery. The fundamental difference between them lies in their delivery method and intensity of criticism. Satire tends to use a more subtle and indirect approach to ridicule, where the critical message is conveyed in a veiled manner with a constructive purpose to encourage improvement in the individual or situation being targeted. Conversely, sarcasm employs a sharper and more assertive form of ridicule, delivered explicitly and directly, which consequently often causes offense or hurt feelings to the recipient of the message.

The use of satire and sarcasm can be observed in the television program “Lapor Pak!” broadcast on Trans7. This crime comedy program is one of Indonesia's most popular

entertainment shows, adopting a variety of comedy formats with a unique setting in a police station. The show features various intriguing elements, including interrogation scenes with guest stars, gimmicks performed behind the interrogation room's glass window, satire containing social criticism of various government issues, and romantic subplots between characters portrayed by the actors.

The uniqueness of the "Lapor Pak!" program lies in its ability to integrate humor with social criticism through the use of varied language styles. The show's format, which combines criminal investigation elements with comedy, provides space for the actors to explore various communication techniques, including satire and sarcasm, in conveying messages to the audience. This makes the program not only serve as entertainment but also as a medium for conveying constructive criticism of social phenomena occurring in society.

Based on these characteristics, this study focuses on the use of satire and sarcasm in the language style of the "Lapor Pak!" program on Trans7 as the main research object. This study aims to provide viewers with a deeper understanding, enabling them not only to enjoy the entertainment aspect of the program but also to appreciate and comprehend the linguistic dimensions embedded within it, particularly regarding the form, function, and meaning of the satirical and sarcastic language styles employed in the context of Indonesian television comedy.

### **3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

This research aims to describe and analyze the characteristics of satirical and sarcastic forms found in the television program "Lapor Pak!". To achieve this objective, the study employs a qualitative descriptive research design, considering that the data examined consists of verbal data comprising words and sentences that make a qualitative approach the most appropriate method. The research applies a comprehensive set of research techniques, including data collection techniques, data analysis techniques, analysis result presentation techniques, and data validity verification techniques. In the data collection process, this study utilizes systematic observation and recording techniques.

## **4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

### **4.1 Research Results**

This study aims to examine the forms and meanings of satirical and sarcastic language styles in the "Lapor Pak!" episode titled "Pasukin Naik Gaji" (Salary Increase Report). The research data consists of the "Lapor Pak!" video uploaded on the 7Comedy YouTube channel on January 8, 2025, which has been segmented according to the data requirements. Following

the analysis of the "Lapor Pak!" episode "Pasukin Naik Gaji," the following findings were obtained:

**Tabel 1.**

Comparative Analysis of Satire and Sarcasm in the Lapor Pak! Episode "Pasukin Naik Gaji"

No	Quotation	Forms of Satire and Sarcasm in Language Style	Meaning
1.	"Katanya dua kali gaji... dari 2,4 juta jadi 2,8 juta.	<b>Irony + Satire</b>	This sentence satirizes the bombastic promise of "dua kali gaji" that turned out to be only a slight increase. The irony lies in the great expectations being broken by reality.
2.	Semoga kenaikan gaji ini menjadi berkah... nanti kalau gua jadi beli rumah di PIK, gua undang semua temen- temen buat makan siang di warung padang pinggir tol.	<b>Irony + Sarcasm</b>	House in an elite neighborhood and eat in a modest place? This sarcasm illustrates the absurdity of claiming to be able to buy a house on a small salary, wrapped in a joking tone.
3.	Mending dikasih Indomie satu kardus. Rasa baru: Gaji Naik Rasa Syukur.	<b>Satire + Sarcasm</b>	A satire on the pseudo- symbolism of corporations. "Rasa Syukur" is a play on words that sarcastically satirizes the expectation to remain grateful even when there is not enough.
4.	Itu bukan naik, geser.	<b>Sarcasm</b>	A short but sharp phrase. Shaming the term "naik" that doesn't match reality.
5.	Gue takut ngeliat slip gaji. Kayak ngeliat hasil lab rumah sakit.	<b>Irony + Satire</b>	Instead of feeling happy, he was afraid of the pay slip. Satirizing the poor financial condition of workers.
6.	Gaji segini kerja kayak budak. Bukan budak korporat lagi, ini mah budak setan.	<b>Sarcasm + Satire</b>	This sarcastic hyperbole highlights extreme exploitation, likening the company to 'Setan' as a form of sharp satire.
7.	Setiap tanggal 25 gue doa kenceng banget. Kayak lagi nunggu hasil UTBK.	<b>Irony</b>	Waiting for a paycheck is likened to waiting for an important exam, even though a paycheck is a right that should be certain.
8.	Gaji naik, alhamdulillah. Tapi pas liat angka... astaghfirullah.	<b>Irony + Sarcasm</b>	Using religious expressions ironically, it shows hope that is immediately slapped by reality.
9.	Gue sih bersyukur... tapi bersyukur sambil ngeluh.	<b>Irony</b>	Showing inner conflict. Being grateful just because you have to, not because you truly have enough.
10.	Atasan bilang ini demi kemajuan bersama. Tapi yang maju cuma mobil dia.	<b>Satire + Sarcasm</b>	Satirizing the gap between rhetoric and reality; bosses get real benefits, workers only Words.
11.	Gaji segini cuma cukup buat beli semangat palsu tiap hari Senin.	<b>Sarcasm</b>	Sharp sarcasm towards the motivation to work that is actually empty because the economy is not favorable.
12.	Naik gaji tapi tetap ngutang ke warung. Progresnya signifikan.	<b>Irony + Sarcasm</b>	The harsh irony is that life is still hard even though salaries have gone up. "Progresnya signifikan" is used sarcastically

			to shame the situation.
13.	Terima kasih perusahaan tercinta, sudah bikin saya jadi ahli menahan lapar.	<b>Sarcasm + Satire</b>	Satirizing companies that pay little is like teaching fortitude, not paying well.
14.	Naiknya gaji saya kayak sinyal HP. Naik turun, lebih sering hilang.	<b>Irony + Sarcasm</b>	The HP signal analogy is used to show the vagueness and lack of effect of the salary increase.
15.	Kata HRD, kerja tuh jangan cuma mikirin gaji. Coba mikirin logika dulu.	<b>Sarcasm</b>	This statement sarcastically reverses logic, mocking management's disregard for workers' basic needs.
16.	Gaji naik, tapi harga makan siang juga naik. Netralisasi yang adil.	<b>Irony</b>	Highlighting the reality that salary increases have no impact as inflation immediately follows.
17.	Naik gaji kayak ngecas HP 2%. Cuma bikin seneng sebentar.	<b>Irony + Satire</b>	Illustrates how small and short-lived the impact of a salary increase is.
18.	Punya gaji segini, jadi makin religius. Soalnya tiap hari doa kuat- kuat.	<b>Irony + Satire</b>	Faith does not arise from spiritual awareness, but economic pressure. A critique of the oppressive work system.
19.	Terima gaji tuh kayak nonton horror. Deg- degan, terus pengen teriak.	<b>Irony</b>	Paychecks are likened to horror movies-not happy but scary.
20.	Kalo gaji naik segini mah, gue pensiun aja. Buka warung kopi, jualan kecewa.	<b>Sarcasm + Satire</b>	"Jualan kecewa" is a bitter insinuation that it is better to give up than to endure a miserable system.

## 4.2 Discussion

Documentation and linguistic content analysis Research Focus: Identification of the form and meaning of satire, sarcasm, and irony in expressions of socio-economic criticism Data Source: 20 phrases related to salary increases that contain social criticism.

### Data 1

**Quote:** "Katanya dua kali gaji... dari 2,4 juta jadi 2,8 juta."

**Form of Language Style:** Irony + Satire

**Meaning and Analysis:** The use of the words "dua kali gaji" contrasted with concrete numbers shows sharp irony. The satire lies in the revelation of the lie of the company's promise. This expression criticizes the manipulation of language in the world of work, where the framing of "dua kali" is used to hide the reality of a minimal increase. The sentence structure starting with "katanya" shows skepticism and distrust of authority.

### Data 2

**Quote:** "Semoga kenaikan gaji ini menjadi berkah... nanti kalau gua jadi beli rumah di PIK, gua undang semua temen-temen buat makan siang di warung padang pinggir tol."

**Form of Language Analysis:** Irony + Sarcasm

**Meaning and Analysis:** The extreme contrast between the elite area of PIK and the highwayside warung creates a complex sarcasm. The irony lies in the imbalance between ambition (luxury homes) and financial means (eating at cheap places). The religious use of the word "berkah" followed by the absurd scenario shows a critique of the gap between workers' expectations and economic reality. The futuristic narrative structure "nanti kalau" reinforces the utopian nature of these hopes.

### **Data 3**

**Quote:** "Mending dikasih Indomie satu kardus. Rasa baru: Gaji Naik Rasa Syukur."

**Form of Language Analysis:** Satire + Sarcasm

**Meaning and Analysis:** The satirical branding of "gaji naik rasa syukur" criticizes the corporate culture that packages exploitation as a blessing. Sarcasm lies in the preference of cheap consumer goods over salaries, suggesting an irrational exchange rate. The use of commercial product terminology (rasa baru) to criticize the payroll system shows the commodification of workers' suffering. The word "mending" indicates frustration and passive acceptance of injustice.

### **Data 4**

**Quote:** "Itu bukan naik, geser."

**Form of Language Analysis:** Sarcasm

**Meaning and Analysis:** Maximum economy of words with the impact of sharp criticism. The choice of the word "geser" versus "naik" shows linguistic precision in attacking corporate euphemisms. The sarcasm lies in the brutal redefinition of the terminology used by management. The brevity of the phrase amplifies the rhetorical power, creating a memorable phrase that is easily remembered and disseminated as viral criticism.

### **Data 5**

**Quote:** "Gue takut ngeliat slip gaji. Kayak ngeliat hasil lab rumah sakit."

**Form of Language Analysis:** Irony + Satire

**Meaning and Analysis:** The medical analogy creates an atmosphere of anxiety and dread that is not normally associated with paychecks. The irony lies in the emotional inversion—a paycheck should bring joy, not dread. Satirical comparison with lab results implies that the financial condition of workers is already at an alarming stage of "diagnosis". The use of the informal registers "gue" and "ngeliat" reinforces the emotional authenticity.

**Data 6**

**Quote:** "Gaji segini kerja kayak budak. Bukan budak korporat lagi, ini mah budak setan."

**Form of Language Analysis:** Sarcasm + Satire

**Meaning and Analysis:** The metaphorical escalation from "budak korporat" to "budak setan" shows the intensification of criticism. The hyperbolic sarcasm uses religious imagery to reinforce the moral critique of exploitation. Satirical progression shows that working conditions have gone beyond the boundaries of normal humanity. The use of "ini mah" (Betawi register) adds authenticity and emotional closeness to the audience.

**Data 7**

**Quote:** "Setiap tanggal 25 gue doa kenceng banget. Kayak lagi nunggu hasil UTBK."

**Form of Language Analysis:** Irony

**Meaning and Analysis:** The temporal specificity of "tanggal 25" creates a structured ritual of anxiety. The irony lies in the transformation of payday into a spiritual moment filled with uncertainty. The analogy with UTBK (university entrance exam) shows that the salary has become a form of existential evaluation. The intensity of religious expression ("doa kenceng banget") indicates desperation and structural powerlessness.

**Data 8**

**Quote:** "Gaji naik, alhamdulillah. Tapi pas liat angka... astaghfirullah."

**Form of Language Analysis:** Irony + Sarcasm

**Meaning and Analysis:** The juxtaposition of two contradictory religious expressions creates a bitter comedy of contrasts. The structural irony lies in the very short emotional timeline—from gratitude to shock. Religious sarcasm uses formulaic Islamic expressions to criticize the gap between expectation and reality. The ellipsis "..." creates a dramatic pause that amplifies the impact of the disappointing revelation.

**Data 9**

**Quote:** "Gue sih bersyukur... tapi bersyukurya sambil ngeluh."

**Form of Language Analysis:** Irony

**Meaning and Analysis:** The oxymoronic behavior of "tapi bersyukurya sambil ngeluh" shows cognitive dissonance in the face of injustice. The irony lies in the simultaneous performance of two contradictory emotional states. This expression criticizes the social expectation to always be grateful even in unfair conditions. Hesitation marker "sih" and ellipsis show internal conflict and emotional uncertainty.

#### **Data 10**

**Quote:** "Atasan bilang ini demi kemajuan bersama. Tapi yang maju cuma mobil dia."

**Form of Language Analysis:** Satire + Sarcasm

**Meaning and Analysis:** The wordplay of "kemajuan bersama" versus "yang maju Cuma mobil" creates a satirical deflation of corporate rhetoric. The sarcasm lies in the literalization of the metaphor of progress into a concrete material object. The contrast between collective aspiration and individual benefit criticizes the distributive injustice in corporate hierarchy. Syntactic parallelism reinforces the ironic semantic contrast.

#### **Data 11**

**Quote:** "Gaji segini cuma cukup buat beli semangat palsu tiap hari Senin."

**Form of Language Analysis:** Sarcasm

**Meaning and Analysis:** The commodification of "semangat palsu" criticizes performative enthusiasm in work culture. The sarcasm lies in the economization of emotions and the explicit recognition of the artificiality of work motivation. The temporal specification "tiap hari senin" shows the cyclical nature of empty workplace rituals. The phrase "cuma cukup" indicates chronic insufficiency and limited existential options.

#### **Data 12**

**Quote:** "Naik gaji tapi tetap ngutang ke warung. Progresnya signifikan."

**Form of Language Analysis:** Irony + Sarcasm

**Meaning and Analysis:** The juxtaposition between "naik gaji" and the reality of "ngutang ke warung" creates a bitter irony. The corporate-speak sarcasm of "progresnya signifikan" uses business jargon to mock financial stagnation. The contrast between formal language and informal reality (warung) reinforces the critique of the disconnect between management rhetoric and workers' lives. The irony lies in the distorted definition of progress.

#### **Data 13**

**Quote:** "Terimakasih perusahaan tercinta, sudah bikin saya jadi ahli menahan lapar."

**Form of Language Analysis:** Sarcasm + Satire

**Meaning and Analysis:** Mock gratitude "terimakasih Perusahaan tercinta" uses formal tone for satirical effect. The sarcasm lies in reframing deprivation as skill acquisition. Satirical expertise "ahli menahan lapar" criticizes the normalization of suffering in work culture. Register switching from informal to formal creates tonal irony that reinforces the critique of corporate paternalism.

**Data 14**

**Quote:** "Naiknya gaji saya kayak sinyal HP. Naik turun, lebih sering hilang."

**Form of Language Analysis:** Irony + Sarcasm

**Meaning and Analysis:** Technological metaphor creates a relatable analogy for financial instability. The irony lies in the comparison between an essential service (salary) and unreliable technology. Sarcasm progression "naik turun, lebih sering hilang" shows deteriorating condition with bitter humor. Everyday analogy makes criticism more accessible and memorable for a wide audience.

**Data 15**

**Quote:** "Kata HRD, kerja tuh jangan cuma mikirin gaji. Coba mikirin logika dulu."

**Form of Language Analysis:** Sarcasm

**Meaning and Analysis:** Satirical inversion of HR rhetoric with an ironically logical appeal to logic. The sarcasm lies in the suggestion that the current system is illogical. The phrase "coba mikirin logika dulu" uses a condescending tone that is typically employed by management, but directed back at them. This critical reversal shows the absurdity of expecting workers not to focus on compensation.

**Data 16**

**Quote:** "Gaji naik, tapi harga makan siang juga naik. Netralisasi yang adil."

**Form of Language Analysis:** Irony

**Meaning and Analysis:** The economic term "netralisasi yang adil" is used ironically to describe the systematic nullification of wage increases. The irony lies in the use of the word "fair" for a fundamentally unfair situation. The parallel structure of "rising... also rising" creates a rhythmic inevitability that reinforces the sense of futility. Mock appreciation for "fairness" criticizes the systemic design that favors capital over labor.

**Data 17**

**Quote:** "Naik gaji kayak ngecas HP 2%. Cuma bikin seneng sebentar."

**Form of Language Analysis:** Irony + Satire

**Meaning and Analysis:** Technological analogy with specific percentage creates precise satirical measurement. The irony lies in the temporary nature of satisfaction which should be sustainable. Satirical comparison between wage increase and insufficient charging criticizes systematic inadequacy. The phrase "Cuma bikin seneng sebentar" shows the ephemeral nature of false hope in the cycle of exploitation.

#### **Data 18**

**Quote:** "Punya gaji segini, jadi makin religius. Soalnya tiap hari doa kuat-kuat."

**Form of Language Analysis:** Irony + Satire

**Meaning and Analysis:** Causal relationship between low wages and increased religiosity criticizes the instrumentalization of faith. Irony lies in spiritual growth motivated by desperation rather than enlightenment. Satirical suggestion that poverty leads to piety criticizes systemic conditions that force people into dependency on divine intervention. The daily ritual of "doa kuat-kuat" shows a chronic state of need and powerlessness.

#### **Data 19**

**Quote:** "Terima gaji tuh kayak nonton horror. Deg-degan, terus pengen teriak."

**Form of Language Analysis:** Irony

**Meaning and Analysis:** Genre metaphor creates an atmospheric description of wage anxiety. The irony lies in the transformation from positive anticipation to fearful experience. The sensory description "deg-degan, terus pengen teriak" shows the physical manifestation of financial stress. Horror movie analogy suggests that payroll process has become a form of psychological torture rather than reward system.

#### **Data 20**

**Quote:** "Kalo gaji naik segini mah, gue pensiun aja. Buka warung kopi, jualan kecewa." **Form of Language Analysis:** Sarcasm + Satire

**Meaning and Analysis:** The entrepreneurial pivot "buka warung kopi, jualan kecewa" creates an absurdist business model. Sarcasm lies in the commodification of emotional state as a marketable product. Satirical suggestion that disappointment can be a viable business criticizes the normalization of suffering in the economic system. The phrase "kalo gaji naik segini mah" shows conditional futility and acceptance of systemic inadequacy.

### **4. CONCLUSION**

Based on the analytical results conducted in this study, it can be concluded that satirical and sarcastic language styles are present in the "Lapor Pak!" episode "Pasukin Naik Gaji." The research findings indicate that the program contains 35 instances of satirical and sarcastic language forms and meanings, comprising 11 instances of irony, 15 instances of sarcasm, and 9 instances of satire in the "Lapor Pak!" episode "Pasukin Naik Gaji."

The analysis demonstrates that satirical and sarcastic language styles within the context of salary increase criticism function as mechanisms of linguistic resistance against economic injustice. The utilization of combined irony, sarcasm, and satire creates a multi-layered critique

that is simultaneously entertaining and politically charged, revealing how humor serves as both a coping mechanism and a powerful tool of social commentary in critiquing systemic inequality in the contemporary workplace.

The research on comparative analysis of satirical and sarcastic language styles in the comedy program "Lapor Pak!" episode "Pasukin Naik Gaji" remains relatively simple and has not yet reached perfection. Therefore, further research is needed regarding comparative analysis of satirical and sarcastic language styles with different objects of study or other comedy programs to provide a more comprehensive understanding of humor as social criticism in Indonesian media. (Widodo, 2020)

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