Abstrak

In terms of form of expression, traditional Balinese literature could be classified into two types: oral literature (*kesusastraan gentian*) and written literature (*kesusastraan sesuratan*). Oral literature is characterized by verbal arts and could be presented in the form of poem such as *pantun*, proverbs, riddles, etc. From formal perspective, it generally consists of two lines or four in a stanza.

Historically, the development of Balinese *pantun* (*wewangsalan*) has been unfavorable due to the fact that the medium of its expression is Balinese language, which has a marginal historical development as the result of national language policy. In order to preserve the existence of Balinese *pantun*, contextualization efforts in different activities should be made such as *Barong Landung* performing art.