

Simile Language Style Comparison Realization in Novel Tetralogy Laskar Pelangi and Novel Trilogy Negeri 5 Menara: Stylistics Analysis

Ravifa¹, Darwis², Kaharuddin³

^{1, 2, 3}Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Hasanuddin University, St. Perintis Kemerdekaan, Makassar, Indonesia

Abstract: Every novelist style typical language. This study aims to reveal similarities and differences in language style simile realization in the novel Laskar Pelangi by Andrea Hirata and novel trilogy Negeri 5 Menara by Ahmad Fuadi. This research is a qualitative research. This research data in the form of units containing lingual style of figurative language and rhetorical style of language contained in the novel. The method used is the method refer to the technical note. The method of data analysis is descriptive. The results showed that the realization of stylistic simile on both the serial novel traits reveal the collective or social characteristics of the author. However, Andrea Hirata in the novel Laskar Pelangi's simile language stylish looks tighter than Ahmad Fuadi. It is based on the intensity of use of diction noun fauna.

Keywords: similarities & differences, simile, diction

1. Introduction

Language is the most important element in literature. As one of the most important elements, the language serves as a means of disclosure and delivery of messages in a literary work. Basic use of language in literature is not just understood, but more important is the empowerment of diction that can disturb and leave an impression on the reader sensitivity.

Each author has his own style of language in creating the literary works influenced by educational background, social conditions, living environment, and so on. Style language is a thumbprint author. Middleton Mury (in Rismayanti, 2015: 8) says that "the style is idiosyncrasy (specificity) a writer". Correspondingly, Buffon (in Junus, 1989: 20) argues that "the style is the man (writer) itself". By telling style as a series of personal characteristics, the authors will demonstrate the use of a distinct language with its own characteristics or different characteristics from other authors. Authors will lower his signature on any literary work written. In addition to style as personal traits, the concept of force by Envikst (in Junus, 1989: 31) is as a set of collective characteristic. An understanding of style as a set of collective characteristic is the presence of force jointly owned by two or more authors. If the disclosure of personal traits that highlighted the differences between the authors of the other authors, then the issue of style as a feature of collective or social force to look for is a bunch of text which is emphasized in the nature of the equation (Junus, 1989: 34).

Associated with a typical use of language by the authors, this study will be analyzed realization of stylistic simile in Laskar Pelangi by Andrea Hirata and Negeri 5 Menara trilogy by Ahmad Fuadi. The reasons for selecting these two novel series stems from an assumption that both the novel series is a novel that was born in the same era and has the

same main themes, namely education. The similarity of the two is on the ideas outlined in the story that a lot mentioned about the efforts and hard work of the characters in the story in order to achieve the ideals and dreams of childhood. Both of these works many motivate young people through the description of the story that inspires and uplifting. On the basis of this similarity, the manner or the second strategy author expresses the idea or ideas in the novel becomes very interesting to study. Analysis of the language style simile realization on two novel series is very important to determine similarities or differences between the two authors in wrap his mind.

Andrea Hirata and Ahmad Fuadi leverage its language skills by using the kinds of style that wraps mind that comes with unusual language. The concept of style as piping according Envikst (in Junus, 1898: 9) began with the notion of Kenneth Burke and Paul Goodman who saw a 'literary style' in addition to writing most are not stylish. The second difference lies in the paper wrapper. The stylish writing is writing that contains ketidaklangsungan meaning. Style language based ketidaklangsungan meaning by Keraf (1990: 129) is also called figure of speech which consists of rhetorical style of language and style of figurative language. Simile language style is one part of the style of figurative language.

Analysis of the language style simile realization on the second series of the novel is very important to know how to and characteristic of the author in the wrap his mind. This study focuses on the similarities and differences disclosure realization simile style in the novel Laskar Pelangi by Andrea Hirata and novel trilogy by Ahmad Negeri 5 Menara ceremony. Through this study, the similarities and differences in language style simile realization by Andrea Hirata and Ahmad Fuadi will be revealed. The second equation the author will reveal the collective characteristics

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or social characteristics of the author while the difference will reveal personal traits authors.

The research relevant to this study include: the thesis Rahmawati (2012) and Marini (2010), which indicates that Andrea Hirata feature a unique selection and use of vocabulary scientists in literature it produces. In addition, relevant research to be conducted this research ever written by Uniawati (2014), Amelia, et al (2016), and Fatmalinda, et al (2016), with a research focus is different. As for the relationship to be conducted this research with the research that has been done before, one of which examines the novel by Andrea Hirata. Meanwhile, the research examined two novel series. Laskar Pelangi's novel consists of novel Laskar Pelangi (2005), Sang Pemimpi (2006), Edensor (2007), and Maryamah Karpov (2008) while Negeri 5 Menara novel trilogy consists of Negeri 5 Menara (2009), Ranah 3 Warna (2011), and Rantau 1 Muara (2013). The research Overview stylistics that have relevance to the research to be carried out is the research done by Ali et al (2012), Marpaung (2013), and Unsayaini et al (2016), which outlines indicate that each author has a characteristic style that stands out good style of figurative language and rhetorical style.

2. Review of Literature

a) Stylistics

Shipley (in Ratna, 2016; 8) explains that stylistics is the science of style (style). As according to Junus (1989; 17) that the essence stylisticsthe study of language use in literature. In line with the opinion of Junus, Ratna (2016: 9) states that stylistics science that investigates the ways a typical use of language in literature, giving rise to certain effects. Based on expert opinion, we can conclude that stylisticsa field of science that examines the use of language style in literature. Stylistics analysis is used to find a common aesthetic purpose which appears in a literary work of a whole element. stylistics analysis aims at finding artistic principles that underlie the choice of language an author, because every writer has the quality of each individual (Leech & Short, 1993; 74).

According Darwis (2009; 2) s stylistics can be divided into two subfields, namely stylistics linguistics and stylistics literature. Similarities between stylistics linguistic and stylistic literary object of study lies in the language in literature since stylisticsthe study of literary language. The differences are both located at the end of the study or research purpose. The final orientation studies with stilistics different linguistic literature.

Stylistics linguistics emphasizes the importance language thrusting facts not to judge the aesthetics they contain but rather to find personal characteristics or social nature poet, at least showed the contrast between poetic language and everyday language. Stylistics the literature emphasizes the importance of disclosure of the aesthetic value of literary works based on the facts that deliberately

different language from the language generally accepted in society. Darwis (2009; 2)

b) Language Style

There is some sense of style according to experts. First, the notion of language styles by Keraf (2009; 113) which states that "style can be defined as a way to express thoughts through language typically showing the spirit and personality of the author (speakers)". The Aminuddin (1995; 4) explain that the style of language or style is the technique and style shape one's language in describing the idea in accordance with the ideas and norms that are used and the personal characteristic of the wearer. According to Based on expert opinion, we can conclude that the style is the use of language that is typical in the literature that is different from the use of language in general to specific effects for the reader. Style language with regard to the way the author chooses, organize, and put words in the sentence structure that has no effect or a specific effect for the reader. Includes language style of diction or lexical choice, sentence structure, patterns of rhyme, used a literary dimension or contained in a literary work (Sudjiman, 1993; 13).

c) Simile Language Style

Simile language style is a style of language that uses words or explicit direct comparison to compare something that is compared with the comparison. Between something being compared and the comparison is not the same, both in quality, character, nature, or something else so that between the comparator and the compa look the same. There are some words specific task explicit benchmarking serves as a marker, which is like, the same as, like, like, well, and so on. According Keraf, (2009), a simile is a style of language that states that the comparison explicit, namely the use of formal tools for the relationship, such as: *bagai, laksana, ibarat*, etc. Simile implies the same thing with another thing.

d) Words, Phrases, and Clauses

In the morphological level, said a unit of the largest and the smallest unit is a morpheme. Furthermore, a combination of two or more words that are nonpredikatif called phrases. Phrases in Indonesian term often equated with the term group of words. The clause is a unit of grammatical form of word groups comprising at least on the subject (S) and predicate (P), and potentially a sentence. The core element is the subject and predicate clause. The clause is an element of the sentence. Clause only has a segmental element that is the subject and predicate and has no prosodic elements in the form of intonation.

e) Class Words in Indonesian

According Kridalaksana (2008; 116), class of words (word class, part of speech) is a group of words that memunyai formal similarities in behavior, classification of nouns, adjectives, etc. Class divisions word according Kridalaksana (1994; 51) there are thirteen types, namely (1) of the verb (the verb), (2) the adjective (adjective), (3) nouns (nouns), (4) pronouns (pronouns), (5) numeralia (word number), (6)

adverbial (adverb), (7) interrogative (question word), (8) demonstrative (word shows), (9) article (the word clothing/designation), (10) prepositions (preposition), (11) conjunctions (conjunctions), (12) phatic category, (13) interjection (exclamation).

3. Method

This study is a qualitative study using descriptive methods. Sudaryanto (1988), descriptive done solely based on the facts. Sources of data in this study is the literary form of the novel by Andrea Hirata, the novel series *Laskar Pelangi* tetralogy and *Negeri 5 Menara* trilogy.

The data collection was conducted using techniques refer to the note. Refer to the method used to observe and understand sentences in novels *Laskar Pelangi* and novels of the trilogy *Negeri 5 Menara* indicating the use of language style. Further, the technique record as a continuation of the method used to record data refer have been obtained. The data is recorded on a data card that has been prepared to be analyzed more deeply. The steps do the data collection as follows:

- a) Read the text carefully *Laskar Pelangi* novel series and the trilogy *Negeri 5 Menara* to find a sentence that contains the style of language.
- b) Marking sentences containing language style using a pencil.
- c) Take note of the sentences that have been marked into the data card.

Data obtained through the technique of log analyzed using descriptive and comparative methods, which depicts and describes what the data obtained from the study then compared the use of the style of language and translated into reality style. Analysis of the data in this study begins with the assessment of each text novel way. It is intended to look at the similarities and differences in language style simile by choice of words that exist in the novel series *Laskar Pelangi* and *Negeri 5 Menara*.

Data that have been identified or which have been recorded on a data card will be classified by the type of style that is used. The analysis is based on the realization of stylistic choice of words used to illustrate the similarities and differences in language style simile used in the novel *Laskar Pelangi* by Andrea Hirata and novel trilogy by Ahmad Negeri 5 Menara ceremony. The comparison of the similarities and differences in the form of realization simile style in the novel *Laskar Pelangi* by Andrea Hirata and novel trilogy by Ahmad Negeri 5 Menara ceremony.

4. Finding

The results showed that the language style simile in *Laskar Pelangi* novel is realized through: (1) The verb word diction class consisting of free basic verbs, intransitive verbs, verbs and verb reduplication change the sound of the combined proceeds, (2) diction classy word noun consists of nouns limb, noun sounds, noun persona, and nouns fauna, (3)

diction classy word adjective only form of adjectives base, and (4) diction classy said pronouns consist of personal pronouns The first single, the first person plural pronoun, third person singular pronoun, and the third person plural pronoun. As for the novel trilogy *Negeri 5 Menara* style simile realized through (1) diction classy word verbs consisting of intransitive verbs and verb proceed in combination, (2) diction classy word noun consists of nouns limb, noun sound, and nouns persona, and (3) a classy diction pronouns said that only consist of the first person plural pronouns. Diction fill the position of the source and the target can be seen in the table below.

Novel Series	Class of words	Comparison		
		Source	Target	
Tetralogy <i>Laskar Pelangi</i>	Verb	Free basic verbs	Noun fauna	
		Intransitive (ber- and meng-)	Noun fauna	
		Verb reduplication	Noun fauna	
		Combined proceeds verbs (prefiksasi ber- and meng- + reduplication)	Noun fauna	
	Noun	Noun limb		Noun fauna
				Noun flora
		Noun sound	Noun fauna	
		Noun persona	Noun fauna	
	Pronomina	Noun Fauna		Noun proper name
				Noun Fauna
			First person singular pronoun	Noun fauna
			First person plural pronoun	Noun fauna
	Adjektives	Adjektives	Third-person singular pronoun	Noun fauna
			Third-person plural pronoun	Noun fauna
				Noun region
				Noun Fauna
Trilogy <i>Negeri 5 Menara</i>	Verb	Verb intransitive <i>ber-</i>	Noun Fauna	
		Combined proceeds verbs (prefiksasi meng- + reduplication)	Noun Fauna	
	Noun	Noun limb		Noun Fauna
				Noun Flora
		Noun sound	Noun sound	
		Noun persona	Noun Fauna	
	Pronoun	First person plural pronouns	Noun Fauna	

5. Discussion

Realization stylistic diction classy simile based nouns member body said in the novel *Laskar Pelangi* can be seen in the following data:

Nyonya Pho bertubuh tinggi besar. Rambutnya tebal, disemir hitam pekat dan kaku seperti sikat. Alisnya seperti kucing tandang. (Sang Pemimpi: 17)

One of the linguistic markers that indicate the presence of a simile language style is the word *seperti*. The above data shows that the compa occupy a special noun word class of noun limb while comparator occupy a special noun word class of nouns fauna. The data indicate explicit comparison between words *alis* dan *kucing*. The word *alis* meaning 'feather on the forehead above the eyes; the brow' while, *kucing tandang* means wild cats, short-eared short-tailed, flat forehead, the color dark brown to gray fur with white fur tip. Eyebrow figure foretold by the data is considered the same as the cat away. Mrs Pho likened brow cat bunches, ie, measuring short and dark brown. Meanwhile, the realization of style simile based diction class nouns said limb on the novel trilogy *Negeri 5 Menara* can be seen in the following data:

Telunjuknya seperti menasuk-nusuk tabloid bola, saking bersemangatnya. (Ranah 3Warna: 13)

The above data indicate the use of simile language style that is characterized by word *seperti* dan *bagai*. The data shows a comparison between the word *telunjuk* dan *menasuk-nusuk*. Words *telunjuk* on this data means 'fingers between the middle finger and the thumb used to designate' while *menasuk-nusuk* meaningfully pierce with a pointed object'.

Based on the data shown, it appears that Andrea Hirata uses language style simile with the word comparator occupying fauna noun word class. It's only taken one example of several classifications. In some other classification, Andrea Hirata also embodies the style language through diction nouns simile fauna. By doing so, it can be said that the intensity of the use of force simile language in the novel tetralogy *Laskar Pelangi* is greater than the style in the novel trilogy simile *Negeri 5 Menara*.

6. Conclusion

Realization simile language style of the novel *Laskar Pelangi* by Andrea Hirata and *Negeri 5 Menara* novel trilogy by Ahmad Fuadi uncover the collective characteristics or social characteristics of the author. However, Andrea Hirata in the novel *Laskar Pelangi*'s simile language stylish looks tighter than Ahmad Fuadi. It is based on the intensity of use of the noun word class diction fauna.

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Author Profile



Raviqa was born in Maros, South Sulawesi, Indonesia on April 7th, 1992. She got her bachelor degree (S.S) in 2014 at Faculty of Cultural Sciences Hasanuddin University, Indonesia. In 2015 up to present, she continued her study to get her master degree on Indonesian Study Program at Faculty of Cultural Sciences at Hasanuddin University, Makassar, Indonesia and awarded by LPDP Scholarship. This paper is a part of her thesis which is supervised by Prof. Muhammad Darwis, M.S and Dr. Kaharrudin, M.Hum.

