

ANALYSIS OF LANGUAGE STYLE IN TRILOGY NOVEL *HUJAN BULAN JUNI* BY SAPARDI DJOKO DAMONO

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Abstract

This research is a qualitative research using Gorys Keraf's language style theory which aimed to; 1) Analyze the types of figurative language in the trilogy of the novel *Hujan Bulan Juni* by Damono. 2) Analyzing the meaning of figurative language in the trilogy of *Hujan Bulan Juni* by Damono. The data of this study are words, phrases, and clauses contained in three novel trilogy of *Hujan Bulan Juni* which consists of three novel series, namely *Hujan Bulan Juni*, *Pingkan Melipat Jarak*, and *Yang Fana adalah Waktu* which contain figurative language. The data sources in this study were three books of the novel *Hujan Bulan Juni* trilogy. The data collection technique used is that used is the library, read, note-take. The results of this study indicated that in the novel trilogy *Hujan Bulan Juni*, Sapardi Djoko Damono used the language styles of Alliteration, Assonation, Anastrof, Apofasis or Preterisio, Apostrophe, Asindeton, Polisendeton, Chiasmus, Elipsis, Euphemismus, Litotes, Histeron Proteron, Pleonasm and Tautology, Periphrasis, Prolepsis or anticipation, Erotesis or Rhetorical Question, Sylepsis and Zeugma, Correction or Epanortosis, Heperbola, Paradox, Oxymoron. This were because Sapardi Djoko Damono created the best use of language to obtain the aesthetic effect of language.

Keywords: Meaning, Language Style, *Hujan Bulan Juni*, Sapardi Djoko Damono

INTRODUCTION

Literature is the part of art that uses language as a medium, just as the art of music processes sound, the art of dance processes motion and the fine arts processes shapes and colors, so literature is the art of processing language.

The novel is one type of prose. Novel is a long essay that tells a story in it. People who compose or write novels are called novelists (novel writers). Some of the world's famous novelists namely Charles Dickens, Georg Orwell, JK Rowling, Virginia Woolf, Ernest Hemingway and others. Meanwhile, Indonesian novelists

such as Eka Kurniawan, Pramoedya Ananta Toer, Ayu Utami, Dee Lestari, Sapardi Djoko Damono and many more.

Damono is better known as a poet, although he also wrote several novels. One of the novels by Sapardi Djoko Damono is *Hujan Bulan Juni*. It consists of three novel series, the first series is *Hujan Bulan Juni*, *Pingkan Melipat Jarak*, and *Yang Fana adalah Waktu*. *Hujan Bulan Juni* novel has been transformed into several forms such as songs, films, comics and others. *Hujan Bulan Juni* is better known as poetry. This is because Damono is better known in the world of poets with his lyrical poems. Sapardi's lyrical poetry given new style

Indonesian poetry from the New Order to the present. Sapardi's poetry has been used as a role model by subsequent poets (Rahman et al, 2015: 66).

Sapardi is famous for his use of lyrical language in poetry, it can be said that Sapardi introduced lyrical poetry to Indonesian literary readers after several times Indonesian literature was colored by various schools. In early 1900, Balai Pustaka Class in 1920, Pujangga Baru in 1930, Class 45 in 1940, then in 1960 it given new type by Lekra AND Cultural Manifesto, Realist in 1970. Lyrical emerged as the antithesis of the previous style, namely angry or oratory literature, because At that time the poets criticized the New Order for using literature, and after a long period of oratory literature, Sapardi Djoko Damono introduced lyrical literature in refined language (Rosidi, 2013: 7).

Indonesian literature in the 1960s there were two general tendencies. First it was filled with socialist literature which was politically charged and labeled socialist realism, and then a new lyrical trend emerged. This second trend was initiated by Damono who is said to be Hamzah's *Nyanyi Sunyi Kedua /Nyanyi Sunyi Kedua I* (Sapardi et al, 2009: 9). When viewed from a thematic and stylistic perspective, Damono's trilogy of *Hujan Bulan Juni* is lyrical poetry. Sapardi used lyrical words in telling stories to express thoughts and feelings. Sapardi's novel is not much different from the poetry that he wrote. The *Hujan Bulan Juni* is arranged by sentences, paragraphs, pages with a poetic tone. The use of words in this novel is not like that used by other novelists. Most novelists use language that can still be understood, but in this novel Sapardi used the language of poetry. The language used by Sapardi in telling stories or speaking is the language

commonly used in poetry (HB Jassin, 1987: 21).

This research is important to do at this time because Indonesian literature is in crisis. Literary works emerged by new authors without scrutiny by critics. That is, Indonesia does not lack writers but lacks critics. In the past, Indonesian literature was strictly guarded by HB Jassin who was even said to be the 'guardian of the graveyard of Indonesian literature'. Currently, there is no one who looks after literature, except academics and students of Indonesian literature who are indeed involved in the world of language and literature. Various literary books appear without control and care, as if they just appeared in society. People surrounded by many literary works are confused about choosing and distinguishing between literature that must be read and not read, literature that is important and must be read and literature that should be ignored. Damono's poetry, short stories and novels are mandatory and important reading barometers of Indonesian literature because they have a distinctive language style and character. Damono has his own characteristics in speaking, especially in the trilogy of the novel *Rain in June*. It is not possible to read it only once because Sapardi inserts meaning in it, and to explore this meaning, it is necessary to conduct a study. (Jamal Rahman et al, 2014: 66).

The style of language used in the trilogy of *Hujan Bulan Juni* Damono needs to be carried out so that emerging writers can study the characteristics and themes of each writer. Aspiring new writers can seek and find their own style in creative and innovative speech, therefore Indonesian literature enters a 'new and renewal' phase, not just 'repeat' literature which only follows the styles and characteristics of existing authors, but wants to find new characters.

from the writings of each author. The emerging writers also learn about meaning, and create meaningful works. It's not a work that just happens, or just works.

The characters of the novel trilogy *Hujan Bulan Juni* by Damono when we viewed from the style of language are very interesting and important to analyze, read and study in the midst of our current literary situation. This is the reason for selecting the title and underlying the author's research behind the urgency of the current literary crisis.

Literary researchers use various approaches in an effort to understand a literary work, such as novels, short stories and poetry. All of this is done solely as an effort and effort to search for and discover the meaning contained in a literary work. Humans always want to know and find out the meaning that is around them, the meaning that is written and read. (Panuti Sujiman, 1993: 1).

Language style as an approach in literature is different from other approaches, many argue that the stylistic approach is limited to research in terms of language or grammar. Language style does not reach the meaning of a literary work. The Literary critics worry that a literary work is only viewed from linguistics or grammar. It is stated that if literary works are only viewed from a linguistic point of view, then it will only damage the aesthetic effect or beauty of literature as an art. (Panuti Sudjiman, 1993: 2).

The authors of literary works use language as a medium in writing. Language as a medium of literary work cannot be ignored, because basically literary work is an event of language. Observation of language helps interpret the meaning of a literary work in order to understand and enjoy the literary work. This is what is known as the study of language style. In

literature, there are many unique and distinctive uses of language, depending on the author, genre, generation and others.

The focus of language style is on the language itself, such as the use of language, style, characteristics or characteristics of the language used by an author that distinguishes it from other authors. Literary study through language style can be an instrument to better understand a literary work. In addition to help interpret and understand literary works, literary study through language style actually makes readers or researchers aware of the possibilities, tips, and ideology of the author in making the best possible use of language as a means of expressing meaning as well as hiding meaning. The study of literature through a language style approach is actually not limited to language research, but language style explains complex interactions and relationships between language and meaning that often escape the attention of literary researchers.

Literary studies through a language style approach facilitate literary criticism on the one hand and linguistics on the other, then the literature studied can be seen from two perspective namely: from a literary and linguistic perspective. Literary studies using a language style approach seek to examine the ways in which writers manipulate and use language for identified the effects of language. The study of language style is an attempt by researchers to find the characteristics of language use, the authorship characteristics of an author, the characteristics that distinguish one author from another. The study of language style is examining the poetic function of a language (Panuti Sujiman, 1993: 3).

The study of figurative language does not intend to eliminate the beauty found in literature or kill intuition because it focuses on studying how language is used, and not

on the true search contained in the work. The study of language style in a literary work tries to find and pay attention to the use of language tools. Analysis of style of language will find to replace subjectivity and impressionism used by literary critics as a guide or guide in studying literary works with more objective and scientific studies. Analysis of figurative language seeks to show how the elements of a text in a literary work combine to form a message, as one of the functions of literature is as a communicative function. The main analysis of literary language style is to find characteristics that have a certain effect on readers (or listeners). The effect in question can be like aesthetic effects and other effects arising from the use of language used by one author with another author.

The stylistic analysis of the novel *Hujan Bulan Juni* trilogy is an effort to study in order to find the linguistic features used by Damono in the novel trilogy *Hujan Bulan Juni*. A stylistic study of the *Hujan Bulan Juni* trilogy is suitable because there are many uniqueness of the language deviations used in this novel trilogy. This research can be expected to provide readers with new knowledge and insights about style of language, especially the style of language used by Damono in writing novels, short stories and poetry. A good reader will know and be able to distinguish the character of one author from another, for slight or no renewal of Indonesian literature so as to create a better Indonesian literary environment. The language style assessment used in this study is the Gorys Keraf language style approach. The language style of Gorys Keraf includes 1) style based on word choice, 2) style based on tone, 3) style based on sentence structure and 4) style based on direct or indirect meaning.

LITERARY REVIEW

The essence of language style

The word *style* is derived from the Latin word *stylus*, which is a kind of tool for writing on wax plates. When style is emphasized on the skill to write beautifully, style then turns into the skill and ability to write or use beautiful words (Gorys Keraf, 2010: 112). Style of language can form the characteristics of a person. According to Tarigan in Yuliani et al, (2009: 4) language style is a way of thinking of people expressing language in a unique way that looks at the characteristics and personality of the language user. Through language style, it can make it easier for others to understand the meaning of the choice of words used. Gorys Keraf divides style into four parts 1). Language Style Based on Word Choices. 2). Language Style Based on Tone. 3). Language Style Based on Sentence Structure and 4). Types of Language Style Based on the Directness of Meaning

Language style based on whether or not the meaning is directly divided into two, namely, rhetorical language style and figurative language style. Rhetorical language style is a direct language style that does not hide anything in it. The rhetorical language styles contained in it consist of assonance, alliteration, anastrophe, apostrophe, apophasis or preterisio, polysyndeton, chiasmus, asyndeton, ellipsis, euphemism, litotes, hysteron proteron, pleonasm and tautology, periphrasis, erotesis, prolepsis or anticipation, zeugma and sylepsis, correction, hyperbole, oxymoron and paradox. Figurative language style is language that has beautiful words or similes. The first figurative language style is formed based on similarities or comparisons. There is a comparison trying to find differences, characteristics and similarities between these things (Gorys Keraf, 2006:

133). Comparison has two meanings, namely a comparison of figurative language styles and also a plain or indirect comparison. The following is a style of rhetorical language: (Gorys Keraf, 2010: 130-136).

Rhetorical language style is a direct language style that does not hide anything in it. The rhetorical language styles contained in it consist of assonance, alliteration, anastrophe, apostrophe, apophrisis or preterisio, polysyndeton, chiasmus, asyndeton, ellipsis, euphemism, litotes, hysteron proteron, pleonasm and tautology, periphrasis, erotesis, prolepsis or anticipation, zeugma and sylepsis, correction, hyperbole, oxymoron and paradox.

RESEARCH METHOD

Research Type and Design

This type of research is a qualitative research with a descriptive design. Qualitative research is a research design that describes the research target phenomenon scientifically. Qualitative descriptive research is research on data collected and expressed in the form of words, which are arranged in sentences, for example sentences resulting from interviews between researchers and informants. The data obtained is presented in the form of a description and does not use statistical analysis procedures or other quantification methods. (Moleong, 2014: 4).

The Time and Place of Research

This research began on 7 October 2022 until 6 November 2022. The place for conducting research was in the library in Makassar, where researchers could obtain various references to support research such as the Postgraduate Library at Makassar State University, the Regional Library of South Sulawesi Province and the Library of Gowa Regency. Gowa Regency and

Makassar City were chosen by the researchers as research locations because the authors live in Pallangga District, Gowa Regency, which is close to Makassar city.

Research Focus

The focus of this research is the contextual meaning of language style in the trilogy of the novel *Hujan Bulan Juni* which consists of three novel series named: *Hujan Bulan Juni*, *Pingkan Melipat Jarak* and *Yang Fana adalah Waktu* by Sapardi Djoko Damono.

The Sources of Data

The data in this research are word, phrases, sentences that contain the style of language Gorys keraf, and the contextual meaning by Gorys Keraf's language style in the trilogy of the novel *hujan Bulan Juni* by Sapardi Djoko Damono. The source of the data in this research is the trilogy of the novel *Hujan Bulan Juni* which consists of three novel series by Sapardi Djoko Damono namely novel *Hujan Bulan Juni*, *Pingkan Melipat Jarak* and *Yang Fana adalah Waktu*.

Research Instrument

The instrument in this study was the researchers who played the role of collecting data, classifying data, processing data and interpreting data because this research was text-oriented. Searching for information to solve research problems is carried out actively by researchers with a focus on the types of language styles that exist in the trilogy text of the novel. The data in the novel *Hujan Bulan Juni* is then embodied in data sheets which are differentiated based on the type of language style

Techniques of Collecting Data

Collecting data in research is recording events or characteristics of some or all elements of the study population. The data collection techniques used in this study were:

1. Library technique

Library technique is a data collection technique by conducting a review study of books, literature, records and reports that have to do with the problem being solved (Nazir, 1998:11) so it can be understood that literature study is a data collection technique through books or other references that can be used as data sources.

The researcher read the trilogy of the novel *Hujan Bulan Juni* consisted of three novels, then recorded the words, phrases, clauses, sentences and so on which stated or were related to the style of language contained in the novel data.

2. Reading technique

The reading technique used to obtain data by reading stages accompanied by observations on the trilogy of the novel *Hujan Bulan Juni* by Sapardi Djoko Damono. The researchers read the trilogy of the novel to search of figurative data and then marks the figurative data.

3. Recording Techniques

The note-taking technique was after capturing the data by reading, the next step was recorded the results of listening to the data on the data card. After the writer read the novel trilogy of rain in June and marked the data, the writer then recorded it into the available data cards.

Data Validity

The triangulation used in this study is investigator triangulation, which involves a number of people who were considered to have adequate competence and capacity in analyzing and interpreting data. Such as researchers or observers who have adequate ability and competence or capacity in analyzing and interpreting data. The triangulation activity used in this study was carried out by means of the researcher coordinating with the Indonesian Language and Literature lecturer. In this case, the data in this study were validated by Dr. Syamsudduha, M.Hum as the validator

appointed by the Head of the Language Education Study Program. Appointed Dr. Syamsudduha, M.Hum because he is considered to have the capacity to examine data in the form of literature and style.

Data Analysis Techniques

The data in this study analyzed using a qualitative descriptive technique. In order to present the data so that it is easy to understand, the methods or steps taken for data analysis used in this study are Interactive analysis which was the model from Miles and Huberman. It divided the steps in this data analysis activities into several sections namely Data Collection, Data Reduction, Data Display and conclusion or verification.

DATA ANALYSIS

Result of The Research

In the novel *Hujan Bulan Juni* by Damono used several types of language styles such as: rhetorical and figurative language styles. The details are apophysis or preterisio, asindeton, polysindeton, chiasmus, euphemism, pleonasm and tautology, periphrasis, hyperbole, paradox. As for the detailed style, the types of figurative language are simile, metaphor, allegory, personification, allusion, hipalae, and irony.

The second novel, namely *Pingkan Melipat Jarak* used a rhetorical language style with details of anastrophe, apofasis, asindeton, polysindeton. Chiasmus, euphemism, ellipsis, hysteron proteron, pleonasm and tautology, periphrasis, prolepsis, erotesis, sylepsis, hyperbole, paradox. While the types of figurative language style with details; simile, metaphor, allegory, personification, and irony.

The third novel, namely the novel *Yanga Fana Adalah Waktu* used total

rhetorical language style with details; apophasis, polysyndeton, chiasmus, hysteron proteron, pleonasm, periphrasis, erotesis. Meanwhile, there are several figurative language styles with details; metaphor, allegory, personification and allusion.

DISCUSSION

The types of language style in the trilogy of the novel *Hujan Bulan Juni* which consists of three novels namely the novel *Pingkan Melipat Jarak*, and *Yang Fana Adalah Waktu*. Sapardi has used the language as best he can. Almost all types of figurative language used in these three novels in order to obtain language aesthetics. Sapardi's ability to play with language in the trilogy of *Hujan Bulan Juni* makes the reader feel how language is so rich and capable of achieving aesthetic and beautiful effects.

Total rhetorical style according to Gorys Keraf are 21 types of figurative language while figurative language is 16 types of figurative language. In the novel *Hujan Bulan Juni*, Sapardi used 9 types of rhetorical and 7 figurative language styles. The details are apophasis or preterisio 1, asindeton 1, polysindeton 2, chiasmus 1, euphemism 1, pleonasm and tautology 7, periphrasis 3, hyperbole 1, paradox 1. As for the detailed style of figurative language style, simile 1, metaphor 3, allegory 5, personification 6, allusions 3, hipalae 1, and irony 1.

The second novel, namely *Pingkan Melipat Jarak* used rhetorical language style 15, with details of anastrophe 7, apophasis 3, asindeton 5, polysyndeton 9. Chiasmus 1, euphemism 11, ellipsis 1, hysteron proteron 10, pleonasm and tautology 6, periphrasis 4, prolepsis 3, erotesis 3, sylepsis 2, hyperbole 3, paradox 2. While there are 7 types of figurative language style with

details; simile 3, metaphor 2, allegory 2, personification 13, and irony 3.

The third novel, namely the novel *Yang Fana Adalah Waktu* with a total of 7 types of figurative language styles with details; apophasis 2, polysyndeton 5, chiasmus 6, hysteron proteron 6, pleonasm 9, periphrasis 6, erotesis 4. Meanwhile, there are 9 figurative language styles in total with details; metaphor 6, allegory 1, personification 18 and allusion 1.

Looking at the amount of data above, it can be seen that Sapardi used more personification than other styles of language. This is very strong with Sapardi who has been known as the poet with a lyrical language style. The lyrical language style makes extensive use of nature and atmosphere, as evidenced by the use of personification, namely the use of natural objects as objects that have a soul. This is one of Sapardi's strengths compared to others in being able to transfer images of nature into the novel. Able to convey the natural atmosphere as simple as possible but still charming and stunning.

Sapardi's writing is able to enchant readers as if his writing contains something magical, Sapardi conjures words so that they have an aesthetic effect or beauty. The language is not monotonous and not only a means of communication. The language used by Sapardi is soft and simple. The strength of Sapardi's writing lies in its lyrical simplicity in presenting universal human problems. Ordinary everyday words, in Sapardi made produce new metaphors, as well as soft and beautiful images. This is what makes Sapardi unique, with the style of language he used, Sapardi is able to present dramatic scenes because of objects that the reader normally sees.

Sapardi made readers able to appreciate nature through the choice of personal language style that fills his

writings, as evidenced by this research. The personification style used in his writing is very interesting. This personification style is strange and unusual, all inanimate objects can live and speak with Sapardi. However, it is precisely here that lies the allure and strength of this poem. This is what places Sapardi seen as a top-notch poet. Sapardi has a strange style of language like this which made him a world of his own, which gives his readers a unique inner experience. Personification language style that created a livelier effect and gives an emotive effect. When writing the novel *Hujan Bulan Juni*, Sapardi was inspired by his own collection of poems with the same title, which deals with rain a lot. For Sapardi, rain is an extraordinary natural phenomenon. Rain and all available objects around Sapardi often used as metaphors. When creating metaphors, the poet is influenced by his environment because the poet's perception of natural phenomena and social phenomena cannot be separated from his environment as well.

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