

Diction in Trilogy Novel Negeri 5 Menara by Ahmad Fuadi Stylistic Studies

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Abstract

Dictionary is the choice of words used by authors in literary works. In connection with the diction, the trilogy novel *Negeri 5 Menara* by Ahmad Fuadi tried to attract readers one of them through diction. The study of stylists in it is diction, because diction is part of the language style. The purpose of this study is to describe the choice of words contained in the novel. The method used in this research is semiotic-structuralism method with hermeneutic technique, using stilistika approach. The results of the study show that there are six diction uses of which the choice of foreign words (Arabic, English and French) with the number of 200 words, the word from the local language (Minang Language, Javanese, Sundanese and Betawi Language) amounted to 141 words, a typical greeting from the local language (Minang typical greeting, Javanese greeting) with 13 words. Then the use of the word exclamation amounted to 12 words, 51 words of connotative words, and words with objects of natural reality amounted to 11 words. The result of research shows that foreign language word is the most dominant word choice used by author, while word with object of natural reality is word choice which is not dominant.

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INTRODUCTION

Literature work is a creative work of a composer stated into written mode. Seeing various phenomena currently exists such as a composer being capable to implement his ideas, notions, and imaginations. Literature work is also value crystallization from society including imaginative or fictive story depending on the literature work genre. Therefore, literature work will not be free from social and society life described inside. Literature work is written or created by litterateurs not for their own reading, but, their intended ideas, notions, experiences, and suggested to other readers (Setyatmoko & Supriyanto, 2017).

Literature work emergences are not only phenomenon of language. Furthermore, it is a living phenomenon in society. Matters consisting in society are packaged so by litterateurs and attached by created solution adjusted to ideology condition and socio-culture background (Muwahan & Supriyanto, 2016). One of literature work is novel.

Novel is a work having lengthy story and describes life, social condition, and current era development. The aspects such as characters, themes, plots, suggestions, point of views are novel structures. Meanwhile in term of linguistic aspect, diction, language deviation, and figurative language, are existed.

In novel has communication bind between the writers and readers through language. Communication is someone's process of expressing statement to other individuals (Safrihady & Mardikantoro, 2017). Literature and language have strong relationship and cannot be separated. Therefore, to understand literature works, reading and understanding the language are needed.

Language can be sued in various purposes, especially in literature work. Litterateur or composer frequently uses specific language differing from common used language in daily life. Literature language has its own beauty and meaning. In literature work, a litterateur tends to emphasize on aesthetic from the language used. Therefore, it needs knowledge of the composer

about the language in his work. In relation to the role of the language, language is very important in life. Through symbols, signs, and utterances, language gives specific meaning in every word or in a sentence (Keraf, 1997).

Regarding the meaning of the word, there are two meanings of the word denotation and connotation. In general the meaning of the word first distinguished over the meaning of a denotative and the meaning of the word connotative (Keraf, 2008).

The denotative meaning is also called cognitive meaning because the meaning is related to consciousness or knowledge, stimulus (from the speaker) and the response (of the listener) concerning the things that can be absorbed by the senses (consciousness) and human ratio. This meaning is also called propositional meaning because it is related to factual information or statements. Thus, denotative meanings include things pointed to by symbols or words (so-called referential meanings) that we usually find in dictionaries. The meaning of denotation is direct, that is, the special meaning contained in a sign, and in essence can be called the image of a marker. As in the example sentence "The house is 250 square meters in width".

Denotative meanings can be distinguished on two kinds of relations, first, the relation between a word with the individual goods it represents, and the two relations between a word and certain characteristics or attributes of the goods it represents.

The connotative meaning is a kind of meaning in which the stimulus and response contain emotional values. The connotative meaning is partly because the speaker wants to evoke feelings of disagreement, dislike, and so on the listener's side, on the other hand, the chosen word shows that the conversation also harbored the same feelings (Keraf, 2008). Therefore, connotation is the level of signification that explains the relationship between the signifier and the marker in which it operates a non-empirical, indirect, and uncertain meaning which means open to possibilities. As in the example "A lot of people attended the meeting".

The choice of word or diction is more related to the connotative word choice. If a word contains a false connotation, for example a bony-dry one to replace the word lean in a complementary context, then such errors are easily known and corrected. Extremely difficult is the difference in meaning between synonymous words, but may have significant meanings in certain contexts.

The ability of composer choosing language used to express ideas or notions are always connected to language styles. Language for litterateur is a meant used to re-express his observation toward phenomena of life into a story. Through language use in literature work, the bound of stories can be identified. Thus, literature research through description of language in text can be known from its common characteristic of language called stylistic. Stylistic are commonly used by litterateur to deliver his notion (Supriyanto, 2014).

Everyone has specific appearance, model, and form. They are called as styles in which affective someone society lives. Someone's personality will be seen when someone else sees the person's style. Style is a mode used by writer to explain his notion by using various effects to successfully achieve. The tool used to explain the notion with various effects intended refers to linguistic features (Lamusu, 2010).

Then, one of ways to find out writing stylistic of writer is by investigating the specialty and uniqueness of the language used by the composer in his works. Review about them is intended to find out and identify general characteristics of someone's work. Then, the study to investigate it is called Stylistic.

Each composer has his own ways to make his work differing from others. The uncommon diction used and also aesthetic language make the work more alive and interesting for the readers (hidayat & Supriyanto, 2017). Language styles and vocabulary are strongly connected each other. The more vocabulary, the more various language style is used. The improvement to use language style clearly enrich the user's vocabulary (Heriana, 2009). Review about Stylistic is linguistic oriented or using linguistic

parameter to review literature works. The review has diction as a part of language styles.

Stylistic review about diction is usually used in poem. It is easier to find the unique diction in every stanza of a poem because it is simple, short, dense, meaningful, and accurate. To create well rhymed poems, diction elements can be used as important consideration for the writer. However, in novel, interesting diction also exists. In smaller setting, poem uses more diction elements compared to novel in which usually uses metaphorical extension. Therefore, stylistic review about diction is an interesting matter seen from previous study having not fully investigated Stylistic inside of novel.

In relation in diction, trilogy novel written by Ahmad Fuadi tries to attract the readers, one of them through diction. The author shows the specialty from diction used. It is started from the names of the characters and language used in every character. The author creates the story ideas as styles or specialty. The use of greetings are such as *anak, abah, waang*. The vocabulary of local language are such as *cadiak, rapekmancik, and cintobadarai*. The foreign vocabulary are such *dhuha, akhi, camp*, and name of places such as *pondok, madrasah tsanawiyah, and balerong*. Each word in the novel describes some aspects related to Islamic dormitory situation, current events, social conflict, intellectual, and emotion in the story. The words are stated into sentences, paragraphs, and dialogues among characters.

The problem discussed fitting on the research title covers Stylistic setting. The review of Stylistic gained in novel covers diction, words as the part of language research especially stylistic review. The problems of diction cover from the use of foreign language, local language, greeting, connotation, synonym, and so on. It is a way of the writer to describe an event in the story. Therefore, this research reviews about diction.

The research problems is how diction in trilogy novel *Negeri 5 Menara* by Ahmad Fuadi is. Then, the research purpose is to describe the diction.

Stylistic review has been done by Fatmalinda (2016) in her study titled "Stylistic in Novel *Ayah* by Andrea Hirata". The study has

purpose to describe Stylistic in terms of diction uniqueness, clause structures, and metaphorical extension in the novel. The study uses qualitative approach by having *Content Analysis*. Based on analysis results, it is found diction uniqueness, clause structures, and metaphorical extension. The study is almost similar to this current research but some differences emerging in term of research focus.

Irfariati (2017) in her study titled “Diction in Agus Harimurti Yudhoyono Rhetoric as Candidate of DKI Jakarta Major”, analyzes the dictions. The purpose is to describe the diction emerging in the speech when Agus Harimurti Yudhoyono explains his vision and mission as well as his ultimate programs as the candidate. The research uses descriptive qualitative method through interview analysis. Meanwhile, the differences are seen on the objects using rhetoric or someone’s speech.

Stylistic study with poem as the objects by Batool (2015) titled “*Stylistic Analysis of Alfreed Tennyson’s Poem Tears Idle Tears*”. The research investigates the stylistic of the poem. The instrument to analyze is done through phonology aspect, semantic, and lexical pattern. The purpose of the study is to find out the technique of the poet used to improve readers’ emotion. There are some differences between research done in term of objects in the form of poems, phonology aspect analysis, semantics, and lexical pattern. In this study the objects are novel, diction, word meanings, and word function in novel.

Stylistic is an explorative and manipulative language to create aesthetic condition. The exploration and manipulation of the language are ability of the composer to use and take benefit from the language by reversing and disobeying language principles to achieve aesthetic effects (Mukhlis & Supriyanto, 2018).

Stylistic review pays attention on the use of language in literature work. The matter becoming the focus of stylistic is the use of deviating language from daily lives, or called as unique language in literature discourse. The language deviation can take form into language principles, local language usages, local language element

usages, and foreign language or foreign language elements. It can be diction or stylistic of other language. The deviation of language principles are done to get specific purposes making it worthy to review (Supriyanto, 2014).

Diction is much broader from what is reflected by the binding words. The term is not only used to state which word to use or to express ideas or notion, but also phraseology matter and utterances. Phraseology covers word matters in grouping or its arrangement, or related to specific ways to form utterances. Diction as parts of stylistic is bind by individual utterances or characteristics, or having high artistic value (Keraf, 2008).

METHODS

This research is literature study using stylistics to find out linguistic aspects. The approach used in the research is stylistics. The method used is semiotic-structuralism by hermeneutic technique. It is done because to analyze a novel having difficulties to avoid integrated method. So, it is impossible to use the use of the method one by one (Supriyanto, 2014). Trilogy novel *Negeri 5 Menara* by Ahmad Fuadi is used as data sources.

The technique of collecting data must be tested its validity to get objective data. The research uses triangulation technique to check or to compare all of the data. Patton (in Sutopo, 2006) explains triangulation technique to use such as (a) data triangulation, (b) researcher triangulation, (c) methodology triangulation, and (d) theoretical triangulation. Basically, triangulation is a technique based by multi-perspectives of phenomenology thinking patterns. It means to draw a conclusion needs different perspectives.

The technique of triangulation as data collection has nature to combine from various data collection technique and current existed data. The researcher collect the data through triangulation, then the researcher collects the data and tests its credibility, by checking the data credibility with various technique of collecting data and data sources.

The analysis of data uses hermeneutic reading technique (second semiotic level reading). The first step of hermeneutic reading is re-reading by giving interpretation based on literature work. When giving the interpretation, it must be connected to language code, literatures, and cultures because they are important in giving meaning toward a literature work. The second step is giving meaning to the diction. Then, the meaning and function of *Negeri 5 Menara* novel are revealed.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the findings showing the intensity of diction used by Ahmad Fuadi to present the story in his work covers from foreign language as the most dominant used by the writer. Meanwhile, words with nature realistic objects are not the most dominant diction appearing in the novel. Many foreign diction is used to show intellectual ability of the writer to handle various foreign diction and has specific intention to not only attract the readers, but also to invite them recognizing various language and cultures by understanding the meaning from the diction. Here is the analysis of diction in the novel.

Arabic Diction

The use of Arabic diction in trilogy novel *Negeri 5 Menara* is the most used by the author, especially when he describes the characters having background as Islamic student named Alif. Here is the quotation.

- (1) “Alah Cuma gini aja kok bingung. Daripada *masuk*, coba kalian lihat ini sebagai permainan. Bayangkan kayak permainan petak umpet. Cuma wilayah pencariaannya berhektar-hektar dan waktu bermainnya 24 jam. Asyikkan? Kapan lagi kita bisa main petak umpet sehebat ini,” katanya dengan serius. (N5M: 79)

The use of the diction (1) is written *masuk* originating from Arabic language. The word has translation: confused. It is the situation of the characters while having punishment from someone having task to seek any law breaks done by each Madani Islamic boarding school student.

English Diction

The English diction is mostly used by the author, especially to describe the character named Alif with his background as Islamic student. After four months, all Islamic students must speak English and Arabic for 24 hours, started from communicating among the students or to the teachers, then for those who do not apply it will get punishment. After graduated from the dormitory, Alif also uses English language. Here is the quotation.

- (2) Lalu segerombolan orang dalam sekejap muncul dan mengangkuti apa saja yang mereka dapatkan dari toko. *Chaos* di mana-mana. (R1M: 21)

The word *Chaos* in the quotation (2) is English diction meaning a messy situation. It is a description of a situation happening while a riot on 1998. Alif, at that time, worked as reporter in Jakarta and directly witnessed the tragedy. Many riots occurring everywhere were such as robbing and so on.

France Diction

The diction of the language in the second novel of the trilogy titled *Ramah 3 Warna*, telling about the continuity of Alif's journey. After graduated from the dormitory and continued his study in Bandung, he was finally sent off to Canada, in a province named Quebec, in America Continent. There, the society speaks France and English is minor language. Here is the quotation.

- (3) “*Pardon?*” katanya, meminta aku mengulang. Aduh, semakin dia memandanguku, semakin resah dan semakin berlipat lidah ini rasanya. (R3W: 259)

The word *pardon* in quotation (3) uses France language. It means forgiveness or asking forgiveness. The word is uttered by a waiter while Alif ordered meals. The waiter does not understand what Alif says then he asks apologize not to redo his word in which makes Alif uneasy because both of them do not understand the language used each other.

Local Language Diction

Local language is used daily by the society in a certain region of a country. The number of the speakers of the language is fewer than the total of the population of the countrymen. If the speakers are more than the countrymen, then the language becomes national language.

Minang Language Diction

Minang is Melayu language family used by Minangkabau people as mother tongue and daily life language communication. In the trilogy novel, the author uses many Minang vocabulary, started from Alif's village living environment, Islamic dormitory, until being wanderer. Here is the quotation.

- (4) Sekilas, ustad berusia 40 tahun mirip dengan *tauke* barang elektronik di Pasar Atas Bukittinggi. Kulitnya putih bersih, rambut hitam pendek dan berdiri, sementara matanya sipit. (N5M: 112)

The word *tauke* in the quotation (4) is a diction coming from Minang, meaning a Boss or employer. When Alif looked at the teacher having physical characteristics similar to electronic boss commonly from Chinese descendants.

Javanese Diction

Madani dormitory is located in Ponorogo and in Eastern Java province. Javanese language is used by the Javanese tribes spreading from central Java, Yogyakarta, and Eastern Java. There, Alif started to recognize by the cultures and Javanese language, especially Javanese language frequently heard every day in dormitory environment. Here is the quotation.

- (5) Bahkan aku cerita makanan khusus burungku di kampung sono. Dia mau *mesem*, supaya burung-burung piaraannya lebih bagus suaranya. Diplomasi burung, kawan. (R1M: 100)

The use of Javanese language is seen in quotation (5) *mesem*. It means smiling, smirking when feeling happy. It is expression of a conglomerate affecting in the era. While interviewing, Alif told his conglomerate's preferences about bird he tamed. Then, the bird is

given diplomatic name because from the issue, the interview can proceed and the conglomerates like the story.

Sunda Diction

The diction of the trilogy novel is used by the author when Alif wandered to Bandung. Bandung is a metropolitan city in Javanese Province and also its central city. The language in the region is called Sunda language, a mother tongue for the secondly most used language in Indonesia after Javanese language. Here is the quotation.

- (6) Buru-buru kemudian dia menambahkan, "Saya dari Bandung. *Urang* sunda," katanya kali ini nyengir. Aku terpesona dengan suara Atang berbicara. Setiap akhir kalimatnya diberi ayunan yang asing di kupingku. (N5M: 43)

The use of the language in the quotation (40) is *urang*. It means people, for example, calling *urangSundato* refer Sunda people. When Atang introduces himself to his friends using Sunda accent, making Alif impressed hearing Atang speaking.

Betawi Diction

Betawi dialect is still cross-bred from Melayu. Those speaking the language are called as Betawi. The language is almost as old as the place where the language develops, Jakarta. Here is the quotation.

- (7) "*Gue* dari Jakarte, anak Betawi asli. Tahu Monas, kan? Nah, rumah *gue* gak jauh dari sanah, di Karbela," katanya dengan bangga. (N5M: 47)

In the quotation (7) there is the diction *gue*, meaning 'I'. It is a pronoun of first point of view people while conversing. It is a description of Saleh, originating from Jakarta when introducing to his dormitory friends, the accent is seen while he is talking.

Greeting Diction

Greeting words are used to greet someone invited to speak acting as second person or third person. The use of greeting diction is closely related to local custom, norms, and situation and

conversing condition. Therefore, the greeting words are the most used words to greet people in certain regions.

Special Minang Greeting Diction

The use of special Minang greeting diction used by the author has certain content fitting on the words in the greeting diction. The use of the diction can be based on the position, ranks, intimacy, nobility, and social status. Here is the description of using the greeting diction in the Trilogy.

- (8) “Tentang sekolah *waang*, Lif...”
“Iya Mak, besok ambo mendaftar tes ke SMA. Insha Allah, dengan doa Amak dan Ayah, bisa lulus...” (N5M: 6)

Waang word in the data (8) is a description of Minang greeting diction. It means casual calling toward younger men or sons. It is used to call Alif by her mother when asking about his schooling after graduated from Tsanawiyah School. Then, Alif answers to enroll general senior high school the next days.

Special Javanese Greeting Diction

The diction is used in the novel because it has meaningful content fitting to greeting diction. The use of the diction can be based on the position, intimacy, and social status. Here is the use of the diction in the trilogy.

- (9) Di balik loket yang dibatasi kawat ini telah menunggu tiga orang petugas, dua orang *mbok* berkebaya dan bersarung Jawa dan satu lagi Kak Saif, pengurus dapur umum. (N5M: 121)

In the quotation (9), there is diction *mbok*. It is a greeting for old lady with lower social status in front of the speaker. When in dormitory, Alif calls the ladies in canteen by using *mbok* whom is Javanese native. It is seen from her cloths wearing kebaya and Javanese sarong.

Exclamation Diction

Exclamation diction is word used to describe someone's feeling. Just like someone's anger, sadness, happiness, disease, curiosity, impression, surprises, and so on. Exclamation or

interjection has own meaning caused by the speakers, depending on the word forms. In the trilogy, there are some diction in Indonesian language. Here is the description of the diction.

- (10) “*Wah!*”
“Iya, jadi gosipnya kita akan punya “putri” di sini.” (N5M: 229)

Wah in the quotation (10) is an exclamation diction. It is interjection to state surprising feeling toward something. At that time, Alif and friends are surprised listening to Baso's story. Baso tells about a child from Ustad Khalid, a female teenager whom just has gone home from Cairo. In her dormitory, they are seldom to see a girl because Alif's dormitory is special for men.

Connotation

Connotative meaning is real meaning in the form of phrases in a sentence. In the novel, there are some usages of the diction with connotative meaning. The author uses the diction to give certain connotation. It is to trigger agreement or disagreement, being happy or not being happy for the readers to achieve aesthetic effects. Here is the description about the uses of the diction.

- (11) Setelah shalat Isya, ribuan murid lain telah *menyemut* di aula dan berebut tempat di depan layar televisi yang terlihat mungil dibanding aula yang luas ini. (N5M: 183)

Menyemut in the quotation (11) is connotative diction. It means a crowd similar to ant crowd. All Islamic students gather in the hall and face toward small TV screen. The Islamic teachers allow the students to watch badminton match. At that time, it was the semifinal between Indonesia versus Malaysia. It is a rare moment because it has just happened in dormitory.

The Diction with Realistic Nature Object

Diction with realistic nature objects use nature reality as the form of word of phrases having meaning. The words can be understood by seeing context of relation of the words with the others. In the novel, there are the uses of the

diction. The author uses the diction to describe natural views or condition. The purpose is as meant to background and achieve effect of aesthetic words.

(12) Kawasan Danau Maninjau menyerupai *kuali raksasa*, dan kami sekarang memanjat pinggir kuali untuk keluar. Makin lama kami makin tinggi di atas Danau Maninjau. Dalam satu jam danau yang biru terang itu menghilang dari pandangan mata. (N5M: 156)

In the (12) quotation, *kuali raksasa* is the use of the diction with natural realistic words. It describes realistic natural objects told to describe how big the lake Maninjau is. When having trip to Madani dormitory in Eastern Java. Alif and his father take inter-province bus and realize how big the lake is from the distance.

CONCLUSION

From the findings of the novel by Ahmad Fuadi based on the research problems can be concluded that the use of foreign diction among Arabic, English, and France language. Then, the use of local diction as Minang, Javanese, Sunda, and betawi are as the form of compassion toward Indonesia. The author shows cultures, especially language existing in Indonesia with its diversity. The use of the diction such as connotative words and words describing realistic natural objects as author's idea supporters.

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