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PERSONIFICATION STORY ANALYSIS IN THE NOVEL *DILAN: DIA ADALAH DILANKU TAHUN 1990* BY PIDI BAIQ

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Abstract

This study analyzes personification figures in the novel *Dilan: Dia is Dilanku Tahun 1990* by Pidi Baiq. The main objective of this research is to describe the personification of the novel *Dilan: Dia is Dilanku Tahun 1990* by Pidi Baiq. This research is a descriptive study with a qualitative approach. The technique used in data collection in this study is observation. The instrument in this study was the researcher himself who was assisted by data collection tools. The data analysis was carried out by identifying the data, classifying the data, looking at the personification figures, and describing the results. The results showed that personification figures can be found in novels

Keywords: *Novel, Personification Majas.*

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INTRODUCTION

The novel is a form of mass media that has the power to shape a picture or discourse of reality through the narrative it presents. Novel *Dilan* is very much loved by teenagers today and it is still full of values related to men, only with a different approach and context. The character of *Dilan* with his protagonist persona can be called a representation of a man that the reader wants and even wants. Apart from being adored by female readers, it can be said that *Dilan* is also considered a role model for male readers. In the beginning, from generation to generation, the traits attached to men, such as men never cry, could not be weak, and so on, were kept guarded so that they would not become extinct, or succumb to feminine traits. So it becomes a problem for the guardians of masculinity when they see a new male form that narrows the distance between male and female characteristics. Society continues to strive to maintain the concept of men in accordance with the cultural values they have long believed in by embedding them at the basic level of individual life. Parents will try to train their sons to do things that are considered men. This is the reason why men are superior because even at the level of play they are presented with more general patterns, for example football. The games played by men also use more muscles, so that men still appear physically

stronger than women. With its strength in forming a new construction of reality, the media becomes a medium that is quite effective by placing the male image that is considered appropriate, including in the novel.

So far, novels in Indonesia are still dominated by novels with the theme of romance or romance, a theme that is generally liked by teenagers, especially women. Besides being known that popular fiction books (novels) are one of the categories that are of interest to book readers in Indonesia, most of the best-selling novels in the market adopt themes that specifically target women. The women's market is so big because women like melancholy things that create utopians within them. The use of male main characters in novels is also one of the main factors that can attract women's interest in reading.

Dilan is a character in the novel series Dilan by Pidi Baiq. The first edition was published in 2014, the second edition was in 2015, and the last edition was in 2016. The presence of this novel is quite phenomenal, considering that in just three months the first edition of Dilan's novel has been printed three times. In addition, Dilan's novels are always among the best-selling books in every bookstore. Many gave positive responses through reviews circulating in cyberspace. For every reader, especially women who have read this novel, they might think how lucky Milea is because she met a unique man named Dilan. Pidi Baiq seems to be trying to offer ideas about men through the figure of Dilan, like men don't have to be romantic giving flowers to women every time, but with small but unique things that Dilan does like his recklessness in coming to Milea's house after the first time met, asked Milea's neighbors by letter to look after Milea, made an agreement on stamp duty that they were officially dating, and many other things. Dilan's unique behavior seems to exude a male charm that can make the reader also interested in Dilan's character, even fall in love with this fictional character.

Literary work is the work of the author based on the experience, imagination, and ideas that are embodied in written form. Literary works can be in the form of poetry, prose, and drama. These works have been in our lives since ancient times and have become one of the places for the most effective expression. In literary works, we can find many themes that are the main topics, such as love, social, cultural, political, and religious themes (Suryanto, 2007: 2). If you read or understand a literary work, the reader will gain or add insight and knowledge. Therefore, literary works are beneficial to human life.

One of the literary works in prose is the novel. The novel is a long prose essay and contains a series of stories of a person's life with the people around him by highlighting the character and characteristics of the characters. Clara Reeve argues that the novel is a picture of real life and behavior from the era when the novel was written (Wellek, 1989:282). The novel is the result of creation, taste, human art that can be lived and studied. Novels are liked by many people because they are interesting, entertaining, and can fill their free time.

Even so, it is rare for students to raise novels as research objects. In general, students prefer something else, maybe they are lazy to read it because they think the novel is too long to read. Therefore, the researcher wants to conduct an analysis of the novel. In this case what will be analyzed is the figure of speech in the novel. The researcher chooses to analyze the figure of speech in the novel, because the researcher himself is interested and not many students have analyzed it into a novel.

In a novel, if there is no figure of speech in it, then the story in the novel is not interesting. So every novel writer will use figure of speech in his work to evoke the story to be more interesting for the reader. Each author has their own characteristics in the use of figure of speech, so that each author in his delivery is different.

According to Luxemburg and friends (in I Kentut Darma Laksana, 2010: 34) reveals

that a writing or more focuses on semantic theory and pragmatic theory, because these two theories contain a fundamental understanding, namely in terms of understanding meaning, except for discussion on the themes of figurative language expressions will be used cognitive theory. According to Anton Moeliono, figurative language is to concretize and animate essays (Moeliono, 1989: 175).

Anton Moeliono (in I Ketut Darma, 2010: 35) makes a figure of speech category of three types, namely a comparative figure of speech, a conflicting figure of speech, and a linking figure of speech. Tarigan (in I Ketut Darma Laksana, 2010: 36) makes a categorization of figure of speech into four types, namely comparison, figure of speech of contradiction, figure of speech of association, figure of speech of repetition. Tarigan mixes figurative language with trope so that there are four types of classification. The intended repetition is not a figure of speech (figuratively) but a stylistic tool like the figure of speech itself. Thus, researchers will refer to the Moeliono model, because the Moeliono model is adequate to apply because it is comprehensive. With so many kinds of figure of speech, here the researcher will focus only on one figure of speech which will be analyzed in the novel *Dilan: Dia Adalah Dilanku Tahun 1990* karya Pidi Baiq That is personification figure of speech. Personification figure of speech is one of the types of figure of speech contained in comparative figure of speech. Thus, personification of figure of speech is a style of language that states inanimate objects as something that seems alive like humans. The figure of speech in this novel is different from other novels. The figure of speech used by Pidi Baiq is quite unique, making readers feel entertained. Readers will be fascinated by the phrases set forth in the novel.

Based on this background, the purpose of this research is to describe the personification figure of speech in the novel *Dilan: Dia Adalah Dilanku Tahun 1990* by Pidi Baiq. The benefit of this research is to find out the description of the personification figure of speech in the novel *Dilan: Dia Adalah Dilanku Tahun 1990* by Pidi Baiq. The title of this research is *Analysis of Personification of Figures in the Novel Dilan: Dia adalah Dilanku tahun 1990* by Pidi Baiq.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

On the basis of this theory, the researcher will explain several theories related to the research title. The theories that will be used as the basis for this research are as follows:

a. Semantics

The word semantics comes from the Greek word *sema* which means sign or sign. "Semantics" was first used by a French philologist named Michel Breal in 1883. The word semantics was later agreed upon as a term used for the field of linguistics which studies linguistic signs with the things they signify. Therefore, the word semantics can be interpreted as the science of meaning or about meaning, which is one of the three levels of language analysis: phonology, grammar, and semantics (Chaer, 1994: 2).

b. Novel

The term novel in Indonesian comes from the word *novel* in English. The term *novel* in English comes from Italian, namely *Novella* (which in German is *novella*). *Novella* means a small new item, then interpreted as a short story in prose (Abrams, 1981: 119). The term *Novella* contains the same meaning as the term *novellet* (in English *novellete*) which means a prose fiction literary work of sufficient length, not too long, but not too short. H.B Jassin argues that the novel is a story about an episode in human life, an extraordinary event in that life, a crisis that allows a change in human destiny. In the Indonesian dictionary for students, a novel is a long prose essay, containing a series of stories of a

person's life with those around him by highlighting the character and characteristics of each actor.

Based on the various definitions of the novel above, it can be concluded that the novel is a fairly long prose that contains elements of characters, atmosphere, and fictional settings in an incident in life.

c. Language style

Language style according to the Big Indonesian Dictionary is the utilization of the wealth of language by someone in speaking or writing; the use of certain varieties to obtain certain effects; the overall characteristics of the language of a group of literary writers; a distinctive way of expressing thoughts and feelings in written or spoken form (Depdikbud, 1995: 297).

Language style is a beautiful language that is used to enhance effect by introducing and comparing an object or certain things with other objects or things that are more common. In short, the use of certain language styles can change and cause certain connotations (Dale, 1971: 220; Guntur Tarigan, 2009: 4). Briefly (Guntur Tarigan, 2009: 4) suggests General Language Style and Thought Wrapping Language Style General Language Style 'Language Style' The Essence of GB Language Style.

d. Personification Majas

Personification figure of speech is a type of figure of speech that attaches human characteristics to inanimate objects and abstract ideas (Tarigan, 2013: 17-18). The following are some examples of personification figures of speech:

The trees smiled cheerfully

The rain washes the plants

METHOD

The research entitled Analysis of Personification of Figures in the Novel Dilan: Dia adalah Dilanku by Pidi Baiq is included in a qualitative descriptive study. A qualitative descriptive approach was chosen because it reveals facts in a novel Dilan: He Is Dilanku Year 1990 by Pidi Baiq which the researcher studied, namely limited to written facts in the form of words, sentences, quotations and then described by the researcher in accordance with the focus and formulation of the problem researched using literary works in the form of novels (Ratna, 2015: 47). Furthermore, this research is said to be a qualitative descriptive research, if the researcher can describe the facts in the form of sentences or quotes, paragraphs, monologues and dialogues in the novel Dilan: Dia adalah Dilanku tahun 1990 by Pidi Baiq according to the focus and formulation of the related problems.

FINDINGS

The results of this research data are in the form of sentences containing figurative language expressions of personification in the novel Dilan: Dia adalah Dilanku tahun 1990 by Pidi Baiq.

D1	JN	HAL
Tiap pagi masih suka ada kabut dan hawanya cukup dingin, seperti menyuruh orang untuk memakai sweater atau jaket kalau punya.	DDAD90	17

D2	JN	HAL
Cahaya matahari yang menerobos dedaunan, membuat bercakan cahaya di jalan aspal yang sedang aku lalui.	DDAD90	19
D3	JN	HAL
Angin untuk meniup rambutmu. Aku untuk mencintaimu.	DDAD90	53
D4	JN	HAL
Aku tidur dalam gelombang perasaan yang kosong.	DDAD90	67
D5	JN	HAL
Hari itu ada yang bilang bahwa jika hatiku hiasan-bunga, aku akan langsung setuju.	DDAD90	70
D6	JN	HAL
Suara hujan itu seperti mewakili perasaan. Perasaanku yang tak karuan saat ini. Mengguyur.	DDAD90	143
D7	JN	HAL
Air yang datang dari mataku membuat sungai kecil dipipiku.	DDAD90	143
D8	JN	HAL
Angin berhembus, sedikit agak kencang, memberi kepastian tentang perlunya daun-daun pohon damar itu berguguran.	DDAD90	218
D9	JN	HAL
Menelusuri trotoar di bawah naungan pohon-pohon yang daunnya menyimpan sisa-sisa kabut.	DDAD90	299

Based on the research results of personification figure of speech in the novel Dilan: He Is My Dilan 1990 by Pidi Baiq, there are 9 pieces of data. Personification is a type of figure of speech that attaches human characteristics to inanimate objects and abstract ideas (Tarigan, 2013: 17). The personification figure contained in the data will be presented as

follows:

Data (1)

"Tiap pagi masih suka ada kabut dan hawanya cukup dingin, seperti menyuruh orang untuk memakai sweater atau jaket kalau punya." (D1/DDAD90/17).

Based on data (1), it shows the use of personification, namely a style of language that describes inanimate objects that are not animate as if they act, act, and speak like humans. In this case, the author describes the "fog" and "cold air" as if acting like a human being by "ordering people to wear sweaters...". Literally, "ordering" means ordering to do something so that it can only be done by humans and cannot be done by inanimate objects. Therefore, the data above contains personification style.

Data (2)

"Cahaya matahari yang menerobos dedaunan, membuat bercakan cahaya di jalan aspal yang sedang aku lalui." (D2/DDAD90/19).

Based on data (2), that includes attaching human nature to inanimate objects. This example explains that some of them walked in groups, while I walked alone, through the thin fog with the cold air. The sun's rays breaking through the leaves, making streaks of light on the asphalt road I'm walking on. The word "break through" is a human trait, namely people who like to break through carelessly and are impatient. In this sentence, the sunlight breaks through the hollow leaves on the trees.

Data (3)

"Angin untuk meniup rambutmu. Aku untuk mencintaimu." (D3/DDAD90/53).

Based on data (3), including personification figure of speech. It can be proven through the word used, namely "blowing", which is more focused on human behavior, but is used on inanimate objects, namely the word "wind". The sentence above is as if the wind can blow Milea's hair.

Data (4)

"Aku tidur dalam gelombang perasaan yang kosong." (D4/DDAD90/67).

Based on data (4) above, including personification style. Because the word "wave" is more focused on something that flows or moves, but is used for "feelings" that humans or living things should feel.

Data (5)

"Hari itu ada yang bilang bahwa jika hatiku hiasan-bunga, aku akan langsung setuju." (D5/DDAD/70).

Based on data (5) it is seen as a personification figure of speech. Because, in the word "my heart" which refers to behavior or characteristics about humans, but here it is used for animate or inanimate objects, namely the word "flower decoration". It was as if the flower decoration knew Dilan's heart.

Data (6)

"Suara hujan itu seperti mewakili perasaan. Perasaanku yang tak karuan saat ini. Mengguyur." (D6/DDAD90/143)

Based on data (5) including personification figure of speech. Because the word "the sound of rain" which should be gurgling or flowing is used for the word "feeling" which is as if the sound of rain is a sign or sound of anxiety about what Dilan is feeling.

Data (7)

"Air yang datang dari mataku membuat sungai kecil dipipiku." (D7/DDAD90/143)

Based on data (7), this is included in the personification figure of speech. Because the word "water that comes from my eyes" which should mean crying but is used in the word "small river on my cheek" makes the meaning of the river on the cheek which should be the former flow of tears.

Data (8)

"Angin berhembus, sedikit agak kencang, memberi kepastian tentang perlunya daun-daun pohon damar itu berguguran." (D8/DDAD90/218)

Based on data (8) shows the use of personification figure of speech, which is a figure of speech that describes inanimate objects that are lifeless as if they act, act, and speak like humans. In this case, the author describes the wind that blows hard as if giving certainty to the leaves to fall, while the wind and leaves in the data above are inanimate objects, but are made as if alive by the author using personification.

Data (9)

"Menelusuri trotoar di bawah naungan pohon-pohon yang daunnya menyimpan sisa-sisa kabut." (D9/DDAD90/299)

Based on data (9) above, it contains a figure of speech of personification. It can be used through the word used, namely "saving" which is more focused on human behavior, but is used on inanimate objects, namely the word "fuzzless". As if the trees whose leaves can hold the remnants of the fog.

CONCLUSION

In the study entitled "Analysis of Personification Figures in the Novel Dilan: He Is Dilanku 1990 by Pidi Baiq", the researcher describes the main objective that underlies this article, namely to describe the personification of the novel Dilan: He Is Dilanku 1990 by Pidi Baiq. The researcher analyzed the data contained in the novel Dilan: Dia adalah Dilanku tahun 1990 by Pidi Baiq using a personification figure of speech with a total of 9 pieces of data. Figure of speech has a very important role in the novel Dilan: He Is Dilanku 1990 by Pidi Baiq because the figure of speech becomes a suggestion for writing, places a certain emphasis on the issue the author wants to convey, strengthens the reader's impression of an event or character in the story, animates a story, and beautify the story.

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