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## **Stylistic Study On The Novel “Gadis Pantai” Pramoedya Ananta Toer's Work And Its Relevance As Reading Material In High School**

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### **Abstract**

*This study aims to determine the stylistic study of the novel “Gadis Pantai” by Pramoedya Ananta Toer and its relevance as reading material in high school. The method used in this research is the descriptive method. The research data is in the form of words, sentences, and expressions described to explain stylistic studies in the novel “Gadis Pantai” by Pramoedya Ananta Toer, namely, diction, the figure of speech, images, and their relevance as reading material in high school. The results obtained in this study are the use of diction, namely the connotative word and Javanese vocabulary, there is the use of the figure of speech, namely comparison, contradiction, affirmation, and satire. Controversy figures consist of simile figures, metaphorical figures, personification figures, sinekdoke figures, hyperbolic figures, antonomasia figures, and eponymous figures. The affirmation language consists of ellipsis and repetition figure. The satire language consists of the irony figure and the antifrasis figure. There is the use of imagery, namely hearing images, visual images, olfactory images, tactile images, taste images, and intellectual imagery, and the novel “Gadis Pantai” by Pramoedya Ananta Toer is very relevant to be used as reading material, this is because the stories in the novel “Gadis Pantai” contain many messages morals, one of which is so that we can respect others, and do not look at other people from their caste and position. By reading this novel “Gadis Pantai”, can add a source of inspiration and the many uses of stylistic studies in the novel “Gadis Pantai” can increase vocabulary for students. This vocabulary can be used by students when writing a fictional story such as a novel.*

**Keywords: Stylistic Studies, Novels, Reading Materials**

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## **INTRODUCTION**

The world of literature today is experiencing very rapid development and progress, both in oral and written form, this is indicated by the large number of literary works produced by people who have a high artistic, and creative spirit and currently their works have been enjoyed by many. people of various ages. The development of literature from time to time produces a comprehensive and spectacular work. Literary works are present as one of the author's thoughts on various phenomena of people's lives so that the results of the work are not only considered as mere imaginary stories of the author but also as an embodiment of the author's creativity in exploring his ideas. One form of literary work is a novel. Novels are stories in the form of fiction of a broad size. This broad measure can be seen in the themes, plots, characters, conflicts, and complex settings. In its development, the novel develops very rapidly compared to other forms of literature. . In literature, the beauty of language also brings meaning. Without the beauty of language in literary works, it will become tasteless. The beauty of language is mostly the author's ability to play his language. Language studies that can be applied in novels are stylistic studies, namely the study of science that studies the language style of a literary work.

In the study of stylistics, it will be seen how the elements of language are used to give birth to messages in literary works. Stylistics is the study of stylistics and suggests a science of language. The study of literary stylistics discusses diction, the figure of speech, and imagery.

Diction is the choice of the right words or harmony in the use of words and sentences. Majas is a style of language used by writers to convey messages imaginatively and figuratively. Imagery is a language that describes an action that is in accordance with the human senses. This research is different from novel research in general because this research uses historical novels as reading material.

The novel *Girl of the Beach* voices the voice of the people, which at that time was feudalism in Javanese society. The beach girl is a representative symbol of the common people whose lives are ruled by the blue-blooded Javanese (nobles). This novel tells about how the Javanese feudalism at that time highly respected social status. The Bendoro (priyayi) group is a group of holy people who are difficult to touch, they have the right to do anything to their subordinates, including marrying their subordinate girls, namely Pantai Girls who are used as Mas Nganten who will eventually be dumped just like that. *Girls Beach* novels are included in the historical novel genre which is the material for learning Indonesian in class XII SMA. Indonesian language learning materials are a very important material in the world of education because the entire administrative process and implementation of education are closely related to the Indonesian language. Indonesian language subjects have 4 aspects, namely listening, speaking, reading, and writing. In this study, the related aspect is the aspect of reading and writing because the novel which is the reading material must be read first to find out about the stylistic studies in it and then write what stylistic studies are contained in the novel *Gadis Pantai*. Indonesian language learning materials that discuss historical novel material are found in chapter 2 and the odd semester academic year. In this novel, *Gadis Pantai* gives a message for us as readers not to distinguish people from various circles, for example from caste and culture. Historical novel material must require a deeper understanding because in reality today's students still do not understand historical novel material and cannot even distinguish historical novels from other novel genres. The researcher will provide one of the reading materials by using the novel *Gadis Pantai* because the novel *Gadis Pantai* is a historical novel genre, so this novel can be one of the materials to exemplify historical novels in the learning process. From the various explanations above, the researcher will conduct research on "Stylistic Studies on the Novel "Girl Beach" by Pramoedya Ananta Toer and its Relevance as Reading Material in High School". From the research, there are 4 problem formulations that will be investigated, namely how is the use of diction in the study of stylistics in the novel *Gadis Pantai* by Pramoedya Ananta Toer, how is the use of the figure of speech in the study of stylistics in the Novel *Gadis Pantai* by Pramoedya Ananta Toer, how is the use of imagery in the study of stylistics in the Novel *Gadis Pantai* by Pramoedya Ananta Toer, how is the relevance of Stylistic Studies in the novel *Gadis Pantai* by Pramoedya Ananta Toer as Reading Material

## RESEARCH METHODS

The research method used in this study is the descriptive analysis method, which is the method used by analyzing and describing data to describe the state of the object under study to be the center of research attention. The primary data source in this research is a novel entitled *Gadis Pantai* by Pramoedya Ananta Toer in the form of documents and interviews. Sources of secondary data used in this study include literature in the form of writing related to the object of research, namely the study of stylistics and its relevance as reading material in high school, either in the form of books or from relevant research. Data collection techniques using literature studies and interviews with Indonesian language teachers and literary experts. Data

analysis is done by describing all existing statistical studies in the novel and describing the opinions of teachers and literary experts.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### **a. Results**

#### **Diction**

##### **1. Connotative Words**

###### 1) Data 1

And so he became the flower of the fishing village along the coast of the Jepara residency, Rembang. The wind that whistled at the tops of the cypress trees did not make its growth any better. (Page 1)

###### 1) Data 2

Two drops of water hang withered in a pair of father's eyes. (Page 31)

###### 2) Data 3

The tambourine punch suddenly loudly protested. and people gave him a chance to speak. (Page 180)

##### **2. Javanese Vocabulary**

###### 1) Data 1

Mother looked away, through the gig window to the sea that supported her all her life. (Page 3)

###### 2) Data 2

The room was so long that it seemed cramped. (Page 6)

###### 3) Data 3

"Ah, Mas Nganten, Mas Nganten, little boy, small is also difficult. Big boy, big is hard too." (Page 40)

###### 4) Data 4

Bottles of soy sauce run into the kitchen. Souvenirs are held on stilts. (Page 140)

###### 5) Data 5

"Want to buy some netting?"

"no" "Resin" (Page 216)

#### **Figure of speech**

##### **1) Comparative figure of speech**

###### a. Simile

###### Data 1

You know, Mas Nganten, the main woman is like a mountain. (Page:64)

###### b. Metaphor

###### Data 1

His skin was olive as smooth as the sole of an iron. (Page: 34)

###### c. Personification

###### Data 1

And suddenly a pair of lightning peeked out from behind the dark clouds. (Page:128)

###### d. Synecdoche

###### Data 1

Beach Girl (novel title)

###### e. Hyperbole

###### Data 1

For more than twenty-four hours the stomach is not passed by food (Page: 183)

f. Antonomasia Majas

Data 1

"To me, Mas Nganten can't call myself Sahaya. That's an insulting word for the denominator in front and Mas Nganten." (Pg:15)

g. eponymous figure of speech

Data 1

The tiny body shriveled up like a snail, frightened. (Page:3)

## **2) Opposition of Opposition**

a. Ellipsis Maj

Data 1

"Go!" (meaning the beach girl was told to leave from the front of the bendoro) (Hal:224)

b. Repetition

Data 1

There are no dimples in this room. No smell of dried shrimp. no cob baboons hanging above the fumigation. Nothing hangs on the walls except for Arabic calligraphy that doesn't emit a smell. (Page:14)

## **3) Contradictory Sage: Antithesis Sage**

Data 1

And it turned out that the whole village was waiting for them, lined up big and small, young and old, men and women, on the beach under a row of trees... (Page:198)

## **4) Satire figure of speech**

a. irony

Data 1

"This is the village. my village. Don't set your beautiful feet on this sand, madam widow, or else you will be cursed by me." (Pg:126)

b. Majas Anifrasis

Data 1

"It wasn't me, it wasn't me. No! No! Devil". (Page:33)

Data 2

"Look it's not a demon. An angel from heaven itself!" (Page:34)

## **Image**

### **1) Auditory Image**

Data 1

That night the clock on the far wall in the living room had rung twelve times. (Pg:17)

Data 2

The morning crunch of the beach rooster began to sound. There's also the sound of the waves... (Page: 192)

### **2) Vision Image**

Data 1

The tea on the table had gone cold. And suddenly the electric light came on. (Page:14)

### **3) Olfactory Image**

Data 1

Never had he dreamed that in the world there would be such a refreshing smell. In his village wherever he went and wherever he was he could smell only one kind of smell: the fishy shores of the sea. (Page:18)

#### **4) Tactile Image**

Data 1

They were breathing the morning air in the back garden. (Page:26)

Data 2

The air is getting more and more stimulating with its heat as if the wind is reluctant to touch the human body. (Page:182)

#### **5) Feeling Image**

Data 1

Yes, father, mother! He gulped down the glass of tea that lay on the table. (Page:89)

#### **6) Intellectual Image**

Data 1

"Don't use sahaya Mbok"

The bachelor was stunned. He was surprised. Just yesterday the beach girl has now dared to forbid. "I'm only single, Mas Nganten"

And now the Beach Girl was stunned. He began to understand, where he could not have any friends who were equal to him. He felt that there was such a long distance, so deep within him, with such a kind woman who rarely sleeps guarding and taking care of him, always ready to do what he wants, always ready to explain everything he doesn't understand (Hal:32)

1) Data 2

"Why not? In our village, men and women visit each other."

It seems that the bachelor feels sorry for the Beach Girl. The experience so far has made him know a lot about the differences between the lives of ordinary people and the bendoro in the Pantai area. A bendoro with a common man's wife is not considered married, even though he has a dozen children. Such a marriage is only an exercise for real marriage: with women of the same rank of nobility. a marriage with an ordinary person is impossible to receive guests with a wife of high aristocracy, because with a wife from an ordinary person - it is an insult to accept it. (Page:63)

b. Discussion

The Relevance of the Novel *Gadis Pantai* by Pramoedya Ananta Toer as Reading Material in High School

The author conducted interviews with 4 Indonesian Language Teachers and 4 Literature Experts, the first participant was teacher Elvi Yulianti according to her that the novel *Gadis Pantai* by Pramoedya Ananta Toer could be used as reading material in high school because the novel *Gadis Pantai* tells about how social inequality was in the past. Therefore, with stories like this teach students that social inequality should never happen in our lives today because we should respect and tolerate each other to everyone. In the linguistic rules that exist in the novel, *Gadis Pantai* has various types of figures of speech and language styles, this can increase the treasury of students in high school. At the high school level, this novel can be used as reading material for historical novels. So according to sources, the novel *Girl of the Coast* can be used as reading material in high school.

The second participant, Mr. Suprayogi, said that the novel *Gadis Pantai* by Pramoedya Ananta Toer could be used as reading material at the high school level because in the novel *Gadis Pantai* has many lessons in the story, one of the most prominent is about caste differences, novels This compares the bendoro with ordinary people, namely the so-called Beach Girls. There are many linguistic languages in this novel, such as the figure of speech and imagery. With the many linguistic rules in this novel, students become more aware of the types of figures of speech and imagery, this makes the students' treasury of language more and more.

The third participant is the teacher, Tengku Elfiza, according to him, in this *Girl's Beach* novel, there are linguistic rules such as figurative language, and regional language, the regional language used in this novel is Javanese so that students can learn and understand the existing languages. Therefore, the novel *Girl Beach* can be used as reading material in high school because it has benefits.

The fourth participant, namely the teacher, Rori Andraini, according to her, the linguistic rules used in the novel *Gadis Pantai* have a connotative meaning, that is, the meaning is not true, then there are several figures of speech, these linguistic rules can be used as their reference to make the historical novel assignments they are studying. So with this, the novel *Girl Beach* can be used as reading material in high school.

The fifth participant is the literary expert Hasan Al Bana in the novel *Gadis Pantai* tells about the complicated problems of marginal people about the poor, equality, and nobility, including in this novel how at that time a woman was easily matched with others, namely with *bendoro*. In this novel, the language is simple and the context is right, the choice is right and then it becomes luxurious. The relationship of this novel with school students or the younger generation is because they need stories like this. This novel is necessary for students because it teaches phases about caste and in Indonesia indeed in various regions we know it as a cultural custom, *pramoedya* which is a condition with the history of our students we must know rather than them looking behind us.

The sixth participant is the literary expert Agus Mulia. According to him, the novels written by *Pramoedya Ananta Toer* are always about female characters for the female characters told there are not obedient female characters but for *Pramoedya* the female character is a rebels who is considered wild. This novel can be used as reading material because many children today do not know about history events with this novel that is not written in the history books in it. Students reading this novel can make them share the spirit of *Pramoedya*. The characters in it are marginal but marginal who do not slack off and are small people who have great enthusiasm.

The seventh participant is the mother of the literary expert Sartika Sari. According to her historically, the novel *Gadis Pantai* represents the life of a beach woman in the middle of a feudalist circle in Javanese culture. Linguistically, the *Beach Girl* has distinctive characteristics. The exploration of the style of language in the novel is charming, but still easy for the reader to understand. For high school students, the level of readability of this novel (referring to the use of language) will be high. The diction or word choice in *Beach Girl* is very rich. The vocabularies used by the author are diverse, distinctive, and interesting. Like diction, the use of the figure of speech in *Girl Beach* is also diverse. The writing technique adds to the appeal of the novel. Variations in the image of the atmosphere, culture, and conflict that are displayed by *Pantai Gadis* form one strength in the story about the tragedy of the beach girl's life. Of course, the novel *Girl Beach* offers many excellent language explorations to broaden students' horizons. Remember, *Pram's* distinctive writing style will not be found in contemporary works.

## CONCLUSION

The conclusions of this study are as follows. There are several dictions in the Stylistic Study in the novel *Gadis Pantai* by *Pramoedya Ananta Toer*, namely connotative words, and Javanese vocabulary. There are several the figures of speech in the Stylistic Study in the novel *Gadis Pantai* by *Pramoedya Ananta Toer*, which consist of comparative figure of speech,

affirmation figure of speech, figure of speech of opposition, and figure of speech satire. The contradictory figure of speech consists of a simile figure of speech, a metaphorical figure of speech, a personification of personification, synecdoche figure of speech, a hyperbole figure of speech, an antonymous figure of speech, and eponymous figure of speech. Affirmation figure of speech consists of ellipsis figure of speech and figure of speech repetition. Satire figure of speech consists of an irony figure of speech and figure of speech antiphrasis. There are several images in the Stylistic Study in Pramoedya Ananta Toer's novel *Gadis Pantai*, namely auditory imagery, visual imagery, olfactory imagery, tactile imagery, taste imagery, and intellectual imagery. The *Girl's Beach* novel by Pramoedya Ananta Toer is very relevant to be used as reading material, this is because the story in the *Pantai Gadis* novel contains many moral messages, one of which is so that we can respect other people and not look at other people from their caste and position. Reading the novel *Gadis Pantai* can add a source of inspiration and the many uses of stylistic studies in the novel *Gadis Pantai* can add to the vocabulary of students. This vocabulary can be used by students when writing a fictional story such as a novel.

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