

Chapter I

Introduction

An introduction of the study is provided in this chapter, which contains of the following; the background of the study, identification of the problems, limitation of the problems, research question, objectives the study, significances of the study.

1.1 Background of the Study

One of the most popular forms of literature is novels. Abrams (1981:119) said that in literature, novella means “a small brand new thing” and then the word is interpreted as “a short story in prose form”. Novel can be distinguished into several kinds, as Lubis (1960:31-33) said that novels and romans have the same aspect. Roman can be classified as an adventure, psychological, detective, social, communal, and political genre. Chudori’s “*Laut Bercerita*” with a background in the history of the missing students whose kidnapped and whereabouts are unknown, has presented the story of different perspectives on everything happened in it.

Figurative language is valuable in increasing various understandings of a sentence or all types of literary works. As Giroux and Williston (1974:10) said, “Figurative language is language that deviates from the straight-forward use of words. It produces a unique perspective, clarifies an idea, and makes writing more colorful and forceful.”. In this type of historical fiction novel, by reading this novel the readers could enjoy a lot of figurative language it feels a like you are in that novel. Figurative language is wide comprehension. Can be a characteristic of each author's language.

As Martinez (1996:268) stated the concept of intertextuality requires, therefore, that we understand texts not as self-contained systems but as differential and historical, as traces and tracings of otherness, since they are shaped by the repetition and transformation of other textual structures.

Chudori's "*Laut Bercerita*" contains Biru Laut's story, which tells the reader about his journey and his friends activists. Such as flashback from his early acquaintance with the world of activists until he became a fugitive, was caught, and drowned in the sea. Through the use of figurative language in the novel, the author has hidden a plot that is written in several stanzas of poetry or a few sentences using figurative language. There are a lot of phrases that seem to have another meaning in this novel.

Here is one of example :

"ketika malam turun, kata-katamu bergerak, kalimatmu menjadi ruh"

The line section of the Sang Penyair's poetry in the fictional novel Chudori's "*Laut Bercerita*". This line seems to be a phrase that used figurative language "*ketika malam turun, kata-katamu bergerak, kalimatmu menjadi ruh*" to compare or equate the existence of cause and effect in the content of the novel. There are a suspicious figurative language, with the many figurative language in Chudori's "*Laut Bercerita*" this is the one example of a phrase which the writer considers that this phrase contains a figurative language.

This research deals with two previous studies. The first previous study is conducted by Krisanita Purbadiana from Sanata Dharma University (2007) entitled *Hubungan Intertekstualitas Puisi "La Ronde" karya Sitor Situmorang dan Puisi "Gadis Malam di Tembok Kota" karya Joko Pinurbo*. The aims of that study had two aims. Firstly, analysed signification poetry through reading heuristik, reading hermeneutik, the determination of the matrix, the model and their respective meaning of poetry. Secondly, analysed relations of intertextuality the both poetries. Results of the study of relations intertextuality from two poetries covered formal structure relations, meaning relations, and the study hipogram. Second previous study is

conducted Desnawati from Sriwijaya University (2018) entitled *Intertekstualitas Novel 99 Cahaya di Langit Eropa karya Hanum Salsabiela dan Rangga Almahendra dengan Film 99 Cahaya di Langit Eropa Sutradara Guntur Soeharjanto*. The aims of that study was to describe the intertextual relationship between the novel *99 Cahaya di Langit Eropa* and the film *99 Cahaya di Langit Eropa*, to determine the transformation technique that occurs in the relationship between the novel *99 Cahaya di Langit Eropa* and the film *99 Cahaya di Langit Eropa*, which focuses on occurrence, characters and characterizations, setting, plot and theme. The results of this study indicate that there is an intertextual relationship between the novel *99 Cahaya di Langit Eropa* and the film *99 Cahaya di Langit Eropa*. There are three transformation techniques found, namely conversion, expansion, and modification techniques. The discovery of the three transformation techniques shows that there are changes, twists, and developments in the transformation text. This creates a novelty in the transformation text but still cannot be separated from the hypogram text.

This research has similarity with two previous studies with the analyzing of intertextuality and hypogram as theory. Along the similarity, there's a difference between the writer's research and both of the research. It lies in the subject. While the writer's subject is figurative language in "*Laut Bercerita*" novel, the two previous research's subject is (Situmorang's "*La Ronde*" and Pinurbo's "*Gadis Malam di Tembok Kota*" poetry) and (Salsabiela's *99 Cahaya di Langit Eropa* novel and film). In this research, the writer is focused to analyzed the figurative language that existed in the "*Laut Bercerita*" novel. The purpose of it is to elaborate the utility of figurative language used as the inspiration to making a new literature work. Intertextuality will be the concept of analyzing the data.

In this research, the writer uses qualitative research to present and process data from analyzing and collecting data for research results. So as to show the importance of observing data carefully and also to produce more comprehensive research. The writer will use Riffaterre's theory about hypogram. New literary works have full meaning in relation to or in conflict with other literary works. According to Riffaterre (1978:23), a hypogram is about intertextual relations and has two parts: potential and actual hypogram. Potential hypogram is implication of language meaning, and actual hypogram is a good response that includes pros and cons in the text of the poem itself. Hypogram potential is manifested in all forms of application of linguistic meaning, either in the form of presumptions or descriptive systems or conventional association groups. Meaning can be found through various forms of objectivity in the form of text. This potential hypogram theory will strengthen the research on an analysis of figurative language in Chudori's "*Laut Bercerita*" as an inspiration to create poetry.

This research intended for the public to be more familiar with the figurative language. Moreover the research useful as material for replenishment inspiration to create a poetry. Nowadays people need inspiration to create some literary work, especially compose a poetry in novel, therefore use figurative language as a reference. In this case a research that predicts an improvement in how to compose a poetry more efficiently, namely by reading a literary work such a novel, understanding, and taking what makes it an inspiration to create a poetry. With the result to make it easier for writer to examine the research, so that it can be achieved in accordance of what is desired by the writer.

1.2 Identification of the Problem

Based on the background, inspiration can encourage the mind to take a creative action. Of course to create a poetry. Then the inspiration came when after reading a book. So in this case all understanding, knowledge, and experience are needed. For this reason, the writer decided to focusing on analyze the figurative language and spesific meaning in Chudori's "*Laut Bercerita*" as inspiration to create a poetry.

1.3 Limitation of the Study

The figurative language in Chudori's "*Laut Bercerita*" is the main composition to be analyzed. To analyzing the content of the story through figurative language chosen by the writer in order to create a new work in the form of poetry. It happens because of the connection with the reading and the reader in a writing. Inspiration as a medium for compiling poetry in the Chudori's "*Laut Bercerita*".

1.4 Research Questions

In this study, the writer would like to focus on the following problems

1. What are the specific meaning of figurative language in Chudori's "*Laut Bercerita*"?
2. How do compose a poetry from Chudori's "*Laut Bercerita*"?

1.5 Objectives of the Study

The aim of this research is to analyze the types of figurative language which found in Chudori's "*Laut Bercerita*" to find out compose a poetry and explain spesific meaning of figurative language. As well as to improve reading patterns and people's mindsets. Certainly for young students regarding to improving the quality of their thinking and creativity in writing poetry as an appreciation of literary works, starting from literary reading into literary work.

1.6 Significances of the Study

1.7 Theoretically

In the analysis of figurative language and its meaning. Besides of that, the writer hopes the results of this research give better understanding in the analysis of figurative language. The readers can understand the importance of appreciating the literary works.

1.8 Partically

The writer hopes this research helping the readers to improve the quality of creating the poetry. Also, the writer hopes that this research is inspire and motivate reader to conduct other researches in the same research.