

Chapter II

Characters and Characterization on Damono's Novel *Hujan Bulan Juni*

2.1 Literature

Literature has long been prized and enjoyed by communities that have been used mainly as sources of information, education, and entertainment. Literature is an expression of human expression in the form of written or oral based on thoughts, opinions, experiences, and feelings in imaginative forms, reflections of reality or original data wrapped in aesthetic packaging through language media. According to Sumardjo and Saini (1991: 3) understanding of literature is a human personal expression in the form of experiences, thoughts, feelings, ideas, enthusiasm, beliefs in a form of concrete images that evoke charm with language tools.

Literature can be presented in different forms and styles, such as poetry, prose, book, drama, etc. Semi (1988: 8) states that literature is a form of creative art work, where the object (subject) is humans and their lives by using language as a medium.

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that, we learn about a language especially beautiful language if we learn literature. Because, the literature makes us to play with beautiful language and increase our knowledge and imagination.

2.2 Novel

Novel is included in the type of fiction book. Novels are often contrasted with short stories, the difference is that short stories focus on intensity, while novels tend to expand. According to Sayuti (2000: 10), a good novel tends to focus on the emergence of complexity, namely the ability to convey complex problems in full, to create a "finished" world, in contrast to short stories which are implicit in that they tell the problem briefly. The content of the novel is the result of the author to form and represent the various realities that are chosen by way of telling the events of the event so as to form a story path.

The story content of a novel is much longer, complex, and there is a hidden message to be conveyed to the reader. Usually the story in the novel begins with the most important events or events experienced by the characters in the story, which will then change the fate of their lives. So, the characters and character traits are more developed until they experience a change in fate. According to Nurgiyantoro (2012: 4), the novel is a work of fiction that offers a world, a world that contains a model of life that idealized, imaginative world, which is constructed through various elements intrinsic elements such as events, plots, characters (and characterizations), settings, angles point of view, and others who are also imaginative. People in the world read novel as a type of entertainment, away to have fun.

2.3 Novel Genre

Genre is a term used to categorize literature or entertainment art. According to Cohen (1986), the term “genre” is relatively recent in critical discourse. Previous to the nineteenth century the terms used for it were “kinds” or “species.” Genre has its source in the Latin genus which refers in some cases to “kind” or “sort” or “class” or “species”. Novel can be fictional or based on true story. Also, it can be mixed between them. Genre is a style that matches with the plot of a novel. It can be very broad, like action or horror, but it also includes specific styles like comedy and drama. Genre is important because it helps you define what kind of novel you are going to read before you even get started.

- **Romance**

Romances are usually love stories between two people who must overcome obstacle to be together, and this genre of novels has succeeded in becoming one of the genres that many people like, because it is very related to life.

- **Fantasy**

The fantasy genre novel is one of the novels that can hypnotize readers to be able to enter into the world of the story being read. The authors of these fantasy novels usually write various stories that are contrary to real life, because the storyline is full of the beauty of imagination.

- **Mystery**

Novels with the mystery genre will usually present a big problem that is closely related to kidnapping, murder, or criminal acts that are sure to endanger someone's life.

- **Horror**

Horror novels are actually almost the same as mystery novels, but in horror novels, the writers will involve or even highlight various supernatural myths that are ready to make their readers shudder.

- **Comedy**

This novel certainly contains elements of funny stories that can make the readers entertained to the point of laughing out loud.

- **Inspirational**

Inspirational novels are novels that aim to inspire readers, so the stories presented in these novels certainly tell a lot about the tireless struggles of the characters.

- **Historical**

Historical genre novels are novels that tell a lot about the history of civilizations, places, events, and certain great figures. Historical novels usually have a setting in the style of old times, or they can also tell stories in this era while occasionally flashbacks to various events that happened in the past.

- **Adventure**

In adventure novels, the author will focus more on continuous storylines, dialogues that discuss a lot about certain situations, and settings that are described in great detail.

The many genres contained in the novel allow readers to choose readings that suit their individual tastes. Genre selection can also be adjusted according to the age of the reader. but for now, novels for all ages can also be found.

2.4 The Intrinsic Elements of Novel

Every literary work has intrinsic elements, including novel. The intrinsic elements in a novel can help the novel to convey the storyline. Intrinsic elements of novel include are theme, setting, point of view, characterization, plot, and message. Each element completes the other. DiYanni in Mulyawan (2015) states that there are six basic intrinsic elements or literature, they are: theme, plot, setting, point of view, character, and language style.

Meanwhile Nurgiyantoro (2009) states that the intrinsic elements directly participate in building the story includes:

- a) Events as storylines or incidents in the contents of the story in the film played by the characters. This event can be said as a conflict that occurred

on film stories. Events are problems, disputes and contradictions experienced by the characters.

- b) Characterization is the most important element in building a story. From characterizations made by the author will appear the characters in the story to know the characters.
- c) The theme is the basic idea of the film's story. Themes is like a tree that has roots as a support for the tree to come alive. According to Albloly and Ahmed (2015), theme is the main idea that the author expresses that reflects the innocence, experience, live, death, reality, fate, madness, sanity, love, society, and individual of the novel and literary work. Theme stories can be related to moral, ethical, religious, socio-cultural issues and issues other.
- d) The plot is an event that is carried out properly according to the storyline from the beginning, the middle to reach the climax and the end of the story. The cast is depicted in a story with one unit of time that are interrelated. Kenney in Simsek (2019) states that a plot is the events shown in a story that are arranged by rhe causality. Plot is classified by time: progressive plot, flash back plot, and mixed plot (Nurgiyantoro 2013: 213).
- e) Setting is the place or location where the event takes place in each plot story. The setting also includes attributes in the staging of the film such as equipment, time, culture, costumes and the lives of the characters in the story. Abrams (1999) defines setting as the situations that are

depicted in stories that include, the place, the atmosphere of the environment or the mood of the character and the time of the event.

- f) Point of view as the author's view in telling the story, so the story is more meaningful and alive and conveyed well to literature connoisseur. Siswandarti (2009:44) point of view is the author's position in the fiction. So that the point of view can be said as the way of the maker literary work views or places itself in a story. According to Nurgiyantoro (2009:256) point of view is consists of:
1. The first person's point of view: singular (me), plural (us)
 2. The third person's point of view: singular (he/she, person's name), plural (them, their name).
- g) Mandate is the message given by the author to the author through the work that he created.

In addition to intrinsic elements, novel also have extrinsic elements. The extrinsic element is part of building a literary work more valuable in relation to society. Nurgiyantoro (2009) argues that extrinsic elements are elements that exist outside of fiction but very influential on the birth of a work, but does not make part within the work of fiction itself.

2.5 Character and Characterization

Character is someone who act or perform in the event or incident based on the story. According to Aminuddin (2002:79), the character is the cast who carried the events in fiction that the story is able to establish a story, there are three kinds of the characters in literary works:

1. The Protagonist

The protagonist is a character who supporting the story of the novel. Usually, the protagonist is the main character and have a good characteristic.

2. The Antagonist

The antagonist is the character who have a bad characteristic, he/she always opposite with the main character, usually the antagonist has a bad plan to drop the main character.

3. The Tritagonist

The tritagonist is a neutral character, usually the tritagonist give some support to the protagonist or antagonist.

In a literary works, character is divided into two, main character and sub character. Main character is the character who appears and most-told. He is the most showed character as subject of the incident, Nurgiyantoro (2013:176). Usually, the main character has a good characteristic. And sub character is a character that is not has important role in the story.

A character has three dimensions as its fundamentals structure. Those three dimensions are physiology, sociology, and psychology (Lajos in Mulyawan, 2015). He further explained that those dimensions are the elements which build the characterization of those dimensions will result in different characteristics of the figure.

1. Physiological Dimension

Basically, physiological dimension of a character in a novel or literary work is the description of the physical aspects of a character, for example: the appearance and the general health (Lajos in Mulyawan, 2015). Physiological aspects of a character can be observed through sex, age, or physical appearance such as the body shape, whether or not a person is beautiful or handsome, or the color of skin and hair.

2. Sociological Dimension

Sociological dimension is related to the description of characters' environment condition. Sociological aspect can be analyzed through the social life of the character, for example: the house, the job, the education, and the social status. (Lajos in Mulyawan, 2015).

3. Psychological Dimension

Psychological dimension relates with the characteristics of the character, for example: behavior, emotion, and thought, it focuses more on the attitude of the characters in the story (Lajos in Mulyawan, 2015).

Characterization is theory to show how the characteristic of the character in literary works, the method of characterization is a narrative description of explicit judgement. This theory also can describe in so many

ways such as physical description, name analysis, attitude, thoughts, reaction of others, dialogue, action or incident and emotional setting.

With this theory, the writer will know about the whole characteristic of the character in so many ways. As the statement of Minderop (2011:6), there are two methods of the characterization:

1. Direct characterization (telling): describe the character by the author directly.
2. Indirect characterization (showing): dialogue and act, this method shows or describe the character by dialogue and action.

2.6 About *Hujan Bulan Juni* Novel

This *Hujan Bulan Juni* novel tells the story of Sarwono who is a native Javanese who now works as an Anthropologist lecturer at the University of Indonesia, while Pingkan is of mixed Javanese and Manadonese descent who is also a lecturer in Japanese Literature at the University of Indonesia.

The initial story of this novel revolves around Sarwono, who first met Pingkan because Pingkan was the little sister of his friend named Toar. Sarwono and Toar have been friends since junior high school when they were in Solo.

There are many obstacles that they have to face because of several differences, but the storytelling seems relaxed with light conversation

stories that make the relationship between Sarwono and Pingkan feel romantic. The first problem arose when Sarwono and Pingkan received news that Pingkan had to go to Japan to continue her studies. He was sent from his campus and followed orders from his study program. Here, Sarwono felt sad because he had to part ways with Pingkan for a long time and a long distance. Pingkan also felt sad. But no matter what, it couldn't be helped, and Pingkan had to go to Japan.

The second problem arose when Sarwono visited Aunt Henny's house, Pingkan's aunt. In the next problem, this became even more complicated because Pingkan's family disagreed with Pingkan choosing Sarwono to be his partner. Actually, here Pingkan's family disapproved of their relationship with Sarwono because of differences in religion and ethnicity.

They didn't want Pingkan, like her father and mother, who are also Manadonese, to marry a Javanese, and hoped that Pingkan would stay in Manado instead of returning to Jakarta or Solo to join Sarwono. However, Pingkan's mother agrees with Pingkan and Sarwono's relationship.

After a while, Pingkan left for Japan to carry out her duties. Therefore, Pingkan and Sarwono had a long-distance relationship. One time, Pingkan had returned to Indonesia and wanted to meet Sarwono immediately, but Pingkan received bad news about Sarwono's condition, which was critical and being treated at a hospital in Solo due to pneumonia.

Pingkan immediately went to Solo to meet Sarwono, but when she got there Pingkan could not meet Sarwono, and could only meet Sarwono's mother. When she met Sarwono's mother, Pingkan was given a newspaper entrusted by Sarwono to his mother. The newspaper contains three poems by Sarwono that have been published. Then that's where the story about Pingkan and Sarwono ends, the author didn't tell the rest and let the readers play with their own imaginations.

2.7 About Sapardi Djoko Damono

Prof. Dr. Sapardi Djoko Damono (20 March 1940 – 19 July 2020) was a prominent Indonesian poet. He is often called by his abbreviation, SDD. He is the first son of the couple Sadyoko and Saparian. Sapardi is known for his various poems about simple but meaningful things in life, so some of them are very popular, both among writers and the general public. In the world of Indonesian literature, Sapardi is often seen as a writer from the 1970s generation.

Sapardi Djoko Damono received many awards. Among them are the Cultural Award (Australia, 1978), the Men's Poetry Award (Malaysia, 1983), the SEA Write Award (Thailand, 1986), the Arts Award from the Ministry of Education and Culture (1990), Kalyana Kretya from the Indonesian Minister of Research and Technology (1996), Achmad Bakrie Award (Indonesia, 2003), Jakarta Academy (Indonesia, 2012), Habibie Award (Indonesia, 2016), and ASEAN Book Award (2018).

Sapardi's poems have been translated into various languages, including regional languages. He is not only active in writing poetry, but also short stories. Apart from that, he also translated various works by foreign writers, wrote essays, and wrote a number of columns/articles in newspapers, including a football column. Some of his poems are very popular and many people recognize them, such as “*Aku Ingin*” (often the first verse is written on wedding invitations), “*Hujan Bulan Juni*”, “*Pada Suatu Hari Nanti*”, “*Akulah si Telaga*”, and “*Berjalan ke Barat di Waktu Pagi Hari*”.

The popularity of these poems has increased after the musicalization of poetry by former students at FIB UI, namely Ags Arya Dipayana, Umar Muslim, Tatyana Soebianto, Reda Gaudiamo, and Ari Malibu. From the results of the musicalization of the poem, one of the famous albums is by Reda and Tatyana (part of the duet “*Dua Ibu*”) Apart from that, Ananda Sukarlan also interpreted several poems by Sapardi in 2007.