DICTION IN BIDADARI UNTUK DEWA NOVEL BY ASMA NADIA

Ulva Prihartini[1], Nugraheni Eko Wardani[2,] Kundharu Saddhono[3]

[1] *(Student of Master Program in Indonesian Language Education, Sebelas Maret University, Central Java, Indonesia)*
[2,3] *Lecturer of Sebelas Maret University, Central Java, Indonesia)*
Corresponding author:Ulva Prihartini

ABSTRAC : Diction is the word choice as a means to convey ideas precisely by a writer in literary works. This study aims to describe the types of diction contained in the Bidadari untuk Dewa Novel by Asma Nadia. This study is a qualitative descriptive study with the study object in the form of linguistic data in the novel entitled Bidadari untuk Dewa by Asma Nadia in the form of diction types. The data collection technique used was the library study technique. The data in this study were analyzed using the interactive model. Based on the results of the data analysis, there are three types of diction, namely connotative words, concrete words, and loan words from foreign languages.

KEYWORDS: *Diction, Stylistic, Novel*

I.   INTRODUCTION

Literary works have their own world. They are different from other written works or compositions. Different from history books, literary works sometimes also contain historical truths. The characteristics of literary works that differ from other non-literary works are well explained in the formalism theory that emerged in Russia in the 1900s, which is often referred to as the theory of Russian formalism by Roman Jakobson (1896-1982) as one of the initiators. Formalism (in Latin *forma* which means shape or form) is a literary theory that directs attention to the shape or form of the literary work itself regardless other elements outside of the literary work.

Literary works are the writer's artificial life or fiction. Life in a literary work is a life colored by the writer's attitudes, educational background, desires, ideals, and so on.

Asma Nadia's *Bidadari untuk Dewa Novel* was chosen due to the story presented in this novel that is full of nuances of Greek mythology. This can add an aesthetic value to the story.

This novel is the 54th best-selling work of Asma Nadia, which is the longest novel ever written in her writing career. Asma Nadia's novels are usually filmed such as *Surga Yang Tak Dirindukan, Assalamualaikum Beijing, Emak Ingin Naik Haji, Jilbab Traveller, Pesantren Impian*, and the latest release *Cinta 2 Kodi*. Long ago when the it was in writing, the *Bidadari untuk Dewa Novel* had been planned be filmed after it was launched.

This study aims to describe the diction (word choice) of the *Bidadari untuk Dewa* novel by Asma Nadia. This study is expected to enrich the fields of science, especially literature.

Word choice (diction) can be interpreted as the style and choice of words made by an author in his/her work to create certain meaningful effects. Word is an essential element of language in literary works. In addition, Keraf in Faricha (2015) put forward that stylistics or styles of language is part of diction related to individual expressions, characteristics or things that have artistic value.

Therefore, in choosing words, the writer tries to make the words used contain intensity and concentration to be in harmony with other means of poetic communication. Dictation is the determination of one's words to express his/her ideas. Thus, diction in the literary context is the choice of the author's words to express his ideas in order to achieve certain effects in his/her literature.

II.   LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Novel

Abrams (in Nurgiyantoro, 2013: 11) states that the novel expresses something freely, presents something more, more detailed, and involves more complex problems. It includes various elements of the story that make up the novel. Constantakis (2010: ix) states that a novel consists of many parts that interact to make a coherent unit.

Novel is a fictional novel that offers a world of life models that are idealized and built through various intrinsic elements such as events, plots, figures (and characterizations), settings, perspectives, and so forth.

Based on some of the opinions above, it can be concluded that novel is a fictional story that illustrates human life that is realistic and consists of several interrelated elements.

2.2. Stylistics

Nørgaard, Nina, *et al.* (2010: 1) explained that Stylistics is the study of the ways in which meaning is created through language in literature as well as other types of text. As an analytical tool, stylistics is used to describe and explain how and why a text works as it is as well as how the words originate till the meaning contained in a word.

Kutha Ratna (2016: 5-6) stated that stylistics is related to the notion of science about styles in general, covering all aspects of human life. Stylistics in literary works is part of cultural stylistics itself. However, with the intensity of the use of language, it is in literary works that most stylistic understanding is done. Musthafa (2008: 51) argues that stylistics is the style of language that someone uses in expressing ideas through writing.

2.3. Diction (Word Choice)

(Keraf, 2006: 24) stated that the word choice questions not only the accuracy of the use of words but also whether the selected word can also be accepted or not break the atmosphere. An appropriate word to express a certain intention may not be acceptable to the audience or the person being spoken to.

The word choice or diction is the ability to correctly distinguish the nuances of meaning from the ideas to be conveyed and the ability to find suitable forms with the situation and feeling that belongs to the listener community group.

2.4. Connotative Word

Another word choice used in literary texts is connotative words. The connotative word is used to strengthen imagination of the reader or to provide a certain feeling. This is supported by Keraf's statement (2006: 29) which conveys that connotative is a type of word meaning which contains additional meanings, imagination, or certain feelings.

Connotative is the impression or association and are usually emotional in nature caused by a word in addition to the dictionary constraint or its main definition. Connotation refers to the figurative meaning or not actual meaning.

Al-Ma'ruf (2010: 33) explained that the connotative word is a word with a communicative meaning. The meaning is apart from the literal meaning based on the author's feelings, thoughts, or perceptions about what he/she says.

Based on the opinion above, it can be synthesized that the connotative word is a type of word meaning that contains additional meaning or imagination. Connotatives are emotional associations brought about by a word in addition to the dictionary constraints or their main definitions. Connotative refers to the figurative meaning.

2.5. Concrete Word

The concrete word is one type of word choice used by the author in writing a literary work. According to Keraf (2006: 91), concrete words are words that refer to something that can be seen or felt directly by common senses. The concrete word is used to display a clear picture in the reader's mind.

2.6. Loan Word

Loan words are the words taken from foreign languages and regional languages that have been adapted to the structure of Indonesian. Al Ma'ruf (2010: 56) explained that in terms of word absorption, there are loan words that experience adaptation (adjustment) and adoption (adopted without change). Based on this opinion, it is concluded that loan words are words obtained from foreign languages or regional languages, some of which are taken entirety or have undergone changes.

III.   RESEARCH METHOD

The type of this study is a qualitative descriptive study. The data in this study were linguistic data Asma Nadia's *Bidadari untuk Dewa Novel* which contains types of diction in the form of words, phrases, clauses, sentences or even discourse. The primary source of the data in this study is Asma Nadia's *Bidadari untuk Dewa Novel*. The data were collected through library study techniques by reading, taking notes, and collecting data from written data sources. Then, the collected data were described.

First, the researcher read the *Bidadari untuk Dewa Novel* by Asma Nadia to find out the contents of the novel. Second, the researcher read theories related to diction. Third, she began to underline words, phrases, clauses, sentences, or even discourse included in diction. Fourth, the raw data typed were grouped by their respective categories, for example the data in the form of concrete words are written in the category or group of concrete words.

IV.   RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Bidadari untuk Dewa Novel is one of Asma Nadia's works. This novel was published in 2017. This novel tells about a man named Dewa Eka Prayoga. The story is taken from a true story that tells the twists and turns of the struggle of Dewa's life. Dewa one of the many phenomenal young men. What makes him a surprise is that his life is almost like a game of life and death of Russian Roulette.

A young man who was admired for making 1 billion in his relatively young age, and then plunged in 8-billion debt. He rose and was slumped and ensnared by a deadly disease called GBS (Guillain Barre Syndrome). At the end of the tests that made him hopeless, Dewa rose up like Hercules who was angry about betrayal. Not the curses and deadly spells he released, but the spirit and strength of forgiveness, the spirit to remain upright and seek forgiveness for not being able to forget the almighty creator, Allah SWT.

Based on the analysis of the study data, it can be explained as follows:

4.1. Connotative Word
4.1.1. *Dialah lelaki pertama yang membuka tirai dan mempersilakanku menyelami dunia dongeng Yunani Kuno.*

He was the first man to **open the curtain** and let me **dive into the world of fairy tales** of Ancient Greece. (Nadia, 2017: 3)

Data (1) above is the data from Asma Nadia's *Bidadari untuk Dewa Novel*. In the data, there are connotative words "open the curtain" and "dive into the world of fairy tales." The word "open the curtain" here is not an activity of revealing a curtain, but makes it not closed to know someone or something. The word "dive into the world of fairy tales" means to understand or feel seriously about things of ancient Greek fairy tales.

4.1.2. *Ibu dan Bapak terkejut namun cinta yang telah berkarat di mataku, mendorong mereka memberikan restu.*

My mother and father were shocked but the **rusted love** in my eyes encouraged them to give their blessing. (Nadia, 2017: 4)

Data (2) is from Asma Nadia's *Bidadari untuk Dewa Novel*. The connotative word in the data is marked by the word "rusted love." The word "rusted love" is not the actual meaning. Rust means to rust due to the oxidation of metals with acids (oxygen) contained in the air. The author uses the word rust to give an aesthetic value that the love felt by the character in the novel has fallen so deeply that it forces his parents to bless their marital relationship.

4.1.3. *Setiap hari pula menunggunya pulang dengan **keceriaan serupa anak yang merayapi jendela toko gula-gula.***

Every day waiting for him to go home with the **cheerfulness like a child crawling through the window of a candy store.** (Nadia, 2017: 4)

Then, in data (3), the connotative word contained is "cheerfulness like a child crawling through the window of a candy store." The word "crawling" has a literal meaning that is moving forward with your hands and feet and body resting on the ground. In data (3) "crawling" has the meaning of being very happy like a child who wants sweets. This will be different if you use the true meaning of the word "crawling."

4.2. Concrete Word
4.2.1. *Sebuah mobil aparat berhenti tepat di depan rumah.*

An apparatus car stopped **right in front of the house.** (Nadia, 2017: 11)

Data (1) shows the reality of the situation, an apparatus car that stopped right at the house of Haura, Dewa's wife, the main character in Asma Nadia's *Bidadari untuk Dewa Novel*. The word "car" shows a concrete

meaning without any added meaning, so that the reader can immediately imagine as if the apparatus car is indeed right in the yard.

4.2.2. **Mahasiswa baru angkatan 2008 hanya diwajibkan memakai baju putih dan hitam, serta membuat aksesoris nama yang besar dikalungkan di dada. Rambut para mahasiswi wajib dikuncir, kecuali yang berjilbab.** *(Nadia, 2017: 15)*

New students of 2008 are only required to **wear white and black clothes and make big name accessories worn around the chest. The hair of the female students must be in a ponytail, except for those wearing veils.** (Nadia, 2017: 15)

In data (2), the concrete words used refer directly to situations where new students are required to wear black and white uniforms with big name accessories and ponytailed hair, except for those who are veiled. With this explanation, the reader can see what the writer wants to convey without having to digest deeper because the appearance of the conditions presented is an actual event.

4.2.3. **Saat suasana ruang kuliah sedang tenang, Dewa melangkah dan berdiri di depan kelas.** *(Nadia, 2017: 29)*

When the atmosphere of the lecture room was calm, Dewa stepped in and stood in front of the class. (Nadia, 2017: 29)

In data (3), when the classroom atmosphere is calm, Dewa's stepping forward can be clearly visualized without any hidden meaning in it. The calm situation was then explained by Dewa who would give an announcement in front of his friends.

4.3. Loan Word

*4.3.1. Memutuskan diam, setelah adu **argumentasi** mereka di tempat kerja, akan membuatnya terlihat seperti kanak-kanak yang merajuk. (Nadia, 2017: 63)*

Deciding silence, after their **argumention** at work, will make it look like a sulking child. (Nadia, 2017: 63)

In data (1), the loan word used is "argumentasi" originating from English, namely "argument" meaning to give an opinion or explain.

*4.3.2. Mirza sering ditinggal kekasih setelah dia membelikan berbagai hadiah mulai dari **handphone**, bayaran sekolah, perhiasan, hingga cicilan motor. (Nadia, 2017: 53)*

Mirza is often left behind by her lover after she has bought various gifts ranging from **handphone**, school fees, jewelry, to motorcycle installments. (Nadia, 2017: 53)

In data (2), "handphone" comes from two English words. Hand which means *tangan*(part of body) and phone which means *suara* (sound). The word "handphone" is commonly used in daily life and is even abbreviated to Hp. The use of this word is more familiar to hear than the word *telepon genggam*.

*4.3.3. Namun jika ketiganya mengira akan segera beroleh **respons**, ternyata tidak. (Nadia, 2017: 55)*

However, if the three of them thought that they would get a **response** soon, apparently not. (Nadia, 2017: 55)

In data (3), the word *respons* is adapted the word "response" which means a reply or reaction. The word is used to replace the replies received by Dewa and his two friends.

V.   CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the diction analysis conducted on Asma Nadia's *Bidadari untuk Dewa Novel*, it can be concluded that the novel uses a lot of diction in the forms of connotative words, concrete words, and loan words. The most dominant diction in Asma Nadia's *Bidadari untuk Dewa Novel* is the loan word. This is because the theme raised in this novel tells the ins and outs of a business, so there is much vocabulary which is the loan words from foreign languages.

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