

Emotive Language As An Image of The Authorship Style of Leila S. Chudori in The Novel *Laut Bercerita*

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ABSTRACT: This study aims to describe the types and functions of the use of emotive language as an image of the authorship style of Leila S. Chudori in the novel *Laut Bercerita*. This research is a qualitative descriptive study with the data source, namely the novel *Laut Bercerita* by Leila S. Chudori. The data from this study is a lingual unit containing the use of types and functions of emotive language and its context in the novel *Laut Bercerita* by Leila S. Chudori. The data collection method used in this research is the note-taking method and the data analysis method used is the agih method. The results of this study indicate that the image of Leila S. Chudori's writing style in the novel *Laut Bercerita* can be seen in the use of the types of emotive language that appear, there are pain, sad, happy, surprised, annoyed, tense, anxious, afraid, tired, disgusted, and longing. The function of using emotive language is to provide an overview of the situation, as a medium to express the feelings of the characters, and as a bridge that connects the storyline, characters and readers.

KEYWORDS: –stylistic, type, function, emotive language, novel

I. INTRODUCTION

Language as the main means of human communication has linguistic phenomena which consist of various kinds and can be found anywhere, including in a literary work. Language in literary works is used by an author to express ideas, ideas, and thoughts in other forms. Each author has a characteristic or personal characteristics that can be seen from the literary works they produce. This personal characteristic distinguishes the authorship style of one author from another.

One of the studies in linguistics that examines the personal characteristics of an author in his literary work is stylistics. Stylistics (Ratna, 2017: 3) explains that stylistics is a science that explores the distinctive styles and ways used by authors to build a literary work. Sudiyono (2019: 2) describes that stylistics is the study of the use of language in the field of literature which has a focal point on language style. Stylistics itself is also used to examine the use of linguistic units in terms of the creation of literary works (Kapsah, 2020: 39). From several previous explanations of stylistics, it can be concluded that stylistics is the study of internal linguistics by using literature as a source of study.

Stylistics, also known as language style, is the language used by the author to convey stories to readers with their own peculiarities and uniqueness (Keraf in Apriani, 2020: 176). Herliati (2018: 94) explains that language style is a language owned by an author that can represent himself and distinguish him from other authors. This language style is also interpreted as a way to express meaning in a story that has its own uniqueness (Satoto in Rosdiana, 2017: 65).

Stylistics or the study of language style has many aspects that can be described, one of which is emotive language. Emotive language is used by the author to express the feelings felt by the characters, so that these characters have feelings like humans. The feelings felt by the character include sad, happy, disappointed, longing, annoyed, angry and many more. The function of using emotive language in constructing a discourse is to provide a description of the situation, emphasize the feelings of the characters, and as a bridge that connects the story line, characters and readers. The following is an example of the use of emotive language in a literary work:

- Happy

Words used to express feelings of happiness or pleasure.

Example: *I am happy to meet you here, how happy you are!*

- Afraid

Words used to express feelings of fear or to describe a frightening situation.

Example: *you look so afraid, don't you?*

- Sad

Words used to express feelings of sadness or describe a sad situation.

Example: *my tears go down as you slowly fade.*

- Angry

Words used to express feelings of anger.

Example: *don't you ever dare to go out without my permission!*

- Miss

Words used to express feelings of longing.

Example: *this lonely and longing night I always remember you.*

This study examines the linguistic phenomenon, especially the style of authorship that is owned by Leila S. Chudori in her novel *Laut Bercerita*. The Novel *Laut Bercerita* is a historical fiction genre novel with the main character, namely Laut. Laut was an activist who opposed the government in the early 1990s. In his struggle for change in this country, Laut must be kidnapped and tortured by state officials until his fate is unknown until now. The novel has been reprinted 35 times by 2022 and has been translated into English. In addition, the story in this novel has been adapted as a documentary film with the title "*Laut Bercerita*". The linguistic phenomenon in this novel is to be investigated because the content of the story is full of meaning and balanced with interesting and beautiful discourse.

Previously, there had not been much research on the use of emotive language as an image of authorship style. The relevant research is still discussing the stylistic aspect in general, such as the research conducted by Susi Suanti in 2019. The research is entitled "Analysis of the Senja Novel in Mata Bintang by Dhea Chandra (Stylistics Study)" which still describes stylistics in the aspect of figurative language, and diction selection. The results of this study indicate that the use of diction contained in the novel includes greeting words and connotations, and the figurative language in the novel in the form of idioms, figures of speech, metonymy, metaphor, hyperbole and simile. In addition, there is also research that examines the novel *Laut Berkerode* but in the realm of literature. Research conducted by Fiky Indra Gunawan Saputra et al in 2021 with the title "Study of Feminism in The Novels by Leila S. Chudori and Their Relevance with Learning Language and Literature in Senior High School". The results of this study indicate that female characters have an active role in historical events. In addition, female characters also have a deep and touching impression of the events felt by women and men at that time.

The two studies above show that there is still a lot of empty research space that can be filled with new research. This study aims to describe the types and functions of emotive language as an image of the authorship style of Leila S. Chudori in the novel *Laut Bercerita*.

II. RESEARCH METHOD

This research is a qualitative descriptive study, because the phenomena raised in this study are plural, holistic and always bound by context. The source of data in this study is the novel *Laut Bercerita* by Leila S. Chudori published by Gramedia Pustaka Utama in the 21st edition in September 2021. The data obtained in this study are narratives or dialogues between characters that contain the use of types and functions of emotive language and its context in Novel *Laut Bercerita* by Leila S. Chudori. The data collection method used in this study was the note-taking method. The data analysis method used in this research is the agih method with the basic technique, namely the technique for direct elements (BUL). The results of data analysis and discussion are presented in the form of an explanation or description.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

After conducting an in-depth and thorough research on the use of types and functions of emotive language as an image of Leila S. Chudori's authorship style in the novel *Laut Bercerita*, the findings and results of the research are as follows.

Table 1. The Percentage founded-emotive-language

The Percentage of Emotive Language			
No	Type of Emotive Language	Data	Percentage
1	Pain	51	25%
2	Sad	37	18%
3	Happy	32	15%
4	Surprised	30	14%
5	Annoyed	17	8%
6	Tense	11	5%
7	Anxious	10	5%
8	Afraid	7	3%

9	Tired	5	2%
10	Disgusted	4	2%
11	Longing	3	1%
	Summary	207	100%

From the table above, it can be seen that there are five emotive languages that dominate the discourse of Leila S. Chudori's novel *Laut Bercerita*, namely pain emotive language with 51 data, sad emotive language with 37 data, happy emotive language with 32 data, emotive language surprised by the number of 30 data and emotive language annoyed by the number of 17 data. Furthermore, there are emotive languages whose use is not too dominating, namely tense emotive language with 11 data, anxious emotive language with 10 data, fear emotive language with 7 data, tired emotive language with 7 data, disgusted emotive language with 4 data. and miss emotive language with a total of 3 data.

From the table of emotive language above, it is known that the most dominant emotive language in this discourse is pain emotive language. This can prove that the author, Leila S. Chudori, wants to show that the overall emotion felt by the characters is the pain of the torment they experience. This is also related to the author, namely Leila S. Chudori who has many views and references about the experience of pain through interviews that she conducted with the original survivors of incident 98 from the perspective of students. In addition, the many emotive language of pain also shows that the author also feels pain and pain for the things experienced by the victims and survivors of the incident.

Furthermore, there is a sad emotive language in the *Laut Bercerita* which shows that the author wants to give a strong emotional bond with the reader. In addition, sad emotive language is also used by the author as a medium to share sad emotions related to the events of 98 to the readers. It also has a separate relationship between the author and his discourse, namely the author feels the sadness as experienced by the characters through interviews and stories from the sources.

Following up on the previous description, data on the happy emotive language was also found in the novel *Laut Bercerita*. The many happy emotive languages indicate that the author, Leila S. Chudori, wanted to express her feelings of joy towards the students and activists who had tried and fought for freedom against Indonesia at that time.

Then in the next category, there is the language of shocked emotive in the novel *Laut Bercerita* by Leila S. Chudori. Here the author uses a lot of shocked emotive language to express feelings of surprise and provide a picture of a situation that can attract the reader's emotions when reading his discourse.

Furthermore, there is an emotive language of irritation in the novel *Laut Bercerita*. Here the author wants to show that the characters feel annoyed and angry emotions towards the government or the officers who handle their activities.

Then, the tense emotive language was found in the novel *Laut Bercerita*. In this case, the author, Leila S. Chudori, wants to show that the characters in the story feel tense when planning their actions and carrying out their actions. In addition, the figures also felt a sense of tension when their actions were discovered by the authorities. The feelings of tension experienced by these figures are mostly experienced when they are dealing with government officials such as the police and the army.

Furthermore, data were found regarding the use of anxious emotive language in the novel *Laut Bercerita*. In this case, the author wants to show that the characters experience feelings of anxiety about things that are experienced and their future. The characters in this story experience feelings of anxiety, especially regarding the fate of those who are being kidnapped and worried about the future they will know.

Furthermore, data were found regarding the use of tired emotive language. Here the author wants to show that the characters feel tired. This feeling of tiredness arose as a result of the struggle and actions they took to gain freedom against the government at that time.

Then, data were found regarding the emotive language of disgust in the discourse of the novel *Laut Bercerita*. Here the author uses the emotive language of disgust to express disgust at something dirty and at the behavior of the soldiers when they kidnapped them. Especially in the attitude of obeying the authoritarian and arbitrary government at that time.

Furthermore, it was found the use of the emotive language of longing in the discourse of the *Laut Bercerita*. Here the author wants to show that the characters feel homesick throughout the storyline. This feeling of longing is felt especially in characters who are left behind by other characters because they are being kidnapped or whose fate is unknown.

In addition, the function of each emotive language used by Leila S. Chudori in the novel *Laut Bercerita* is to provide an overview of the situation, as a medium to express the feelings of the characters and as a bridge that connects the storyline, characters and readers..

IV. CONCLUSION

In the aspect of emotive language, 207 data were found and the most dominant emotive language in the novel *Laut Bercerita* by Leila S. Chudori is the emotive language of pain. Next, there is sad emotive language. As for the emotive language of longing with the least use in the novel *Laut Bercerita*. The function of each of these emotive languages is to provide an overview of the situation, as a medium to express the feelings of the characters and as a bridge that connects the storyline, characters and readers. From this, it can be seen that Leila S. Chudori is an author who also builds emotions and close relationships between characters and their readers through the medium of words in her discourse. And this is one of the characteristics of Leila S. Chudori, especially in the novel *Laut Bercerita*.

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