

Stylistic Study in Novel *Negeri di Ujung Tanduk* by Tere Liye: Its Influence on Character Education and Organizational Culture

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Abstract : *Study This aiming For describe forms stylistics in the novel The Land on the Edge of the Horn Tere Liye's work and identify its influence to education character as well as culture organization . Background study This due to the low level of knowledge and appreciation public to literary works , as well as difficulty participant educate in understand style Language in the learning process teaching . The method used in study This is method descriptive with technique data collection through demonstration For analyze novel content . Research results show that there is two form stylistics main in this novel , namely (1) **language figurative** , which is technique disclosure language whose meaning No direct nature literally , and (2) **means rhetoric** , which is used For to obtain effect specific to the reader . Research This expected can add insight and understanding participant educate as well as public about stylistics in literature. Implications from study This give impact positive to education character , because through style Language in the novel, participants educate can catch important moral values . In addition , the results study this also has potential enrich culture organization , especially in matter effective and constructive communication climate positive organization.*

Keywords : stylistics, education character , culture organization , style language , *Land on the Brink*

Introduction

Literature is a work created by prioritizing or prioritizing the aspect of beauty with the selection of words expressed based on human life stories that are poured into a work so that it can be enjoyed by many people. Saini (quoted by Selpiani & Rohayati, 2017, page 17) states that, "Literature is a personal expression of humans in the form of experiences, thoughts, feelings, ideas, enthusiasm, beliefs in a form of concrete images that arouse charm with language tools".

Literary works are a means to describe wise life values through aesthetic language. Through the aesthetics of words, the form of life is beautifully depicted in it (Jatmiko, 2018, p. 75). The beauty in a literary work can be realized through the medium of language. The medium of language is a means used by the author to convey thoughts, main ideas and feelings based on experiences in the process of creating literary works. Through his work, the author wants to express human problems, in which there is suffering, struggle, affection, hatred, and happiness. Literature is not born from straightforward life phenomena, but literature is also something imaginative and non-imaginative.

Based on its nature, novels are included in imaginative literary works, namely literary works based on imagination as if the work is true. A novel is a work of fiction, namely a story that is not real, only a figment of the author's imagination. Pujiharto (2012, page 8) states that "A novel is a depiction of real life and behavior from the era when the novel was written". In addition, the word novel comes from the Latin word *novellus* which is also derived from the word *novies* which means "new". The meaning of being said new is because when compared to other types of literature such as poetry, drama, this type of novel appeared later (Tarigan, 2015, page 167).

Novels are one type of fictional literary work in prose. Prose depicts imaginative reality because imagination is always tied to reality, while reality cannot be separated from imagination (Rokmansyah quoted by Purwadi et al, 2016, p. 137). A novel will present the development of one character, a complex social situation involving many parties that occurred several years ago in detail, which in the story has a relationship between one chapter and another so that it can give a deep impression to the reader. As a literary work that is imaginative or imaginary, novels are widely loved by readers. For this reason, efforts that can be made as a form of appreciation for literary works can be done in various ways, including reading, observing, and studying literature seriously. Appreciation activities can grow well if readers are able to foster a sense of familiarity with the literary texts they appreciate, foster a serious attitude and carry out appreciation activities as part of their lives, as a need that can satisfy their spirits.

One form of appreciation above, namely with the process of studying stylistics in literary works. The development of stylistics is inseparable from the development of rhetoric. Thus the development of stylistics overlaps with the development of rhetoric. However, historically, what developed first was rhetoric. Stylistics is closely related to Style. Nurgiantoro (2014, p. 74) states that the field of stylistics is style, language used in a certain context, in a certain variety of language. The term stylistics is shorter and more efficient than its translation "language style study" or "style study".

In essence, the study of stylistics is to reveal the beauty of a literary work. The beauty of literary works is the beauty created by literary writers in the form of language styles that can differentiate their literary works from other literary works. One of the sciences that studies style in a literary work is stylistics (Selpiani & Rohayati, 2017, p. 18). Stylistics studies are an approach used to analyze the typical language usually used by an author. Through this study, the author's language style can be seen. So stylistics is work of art or language, meaning that stylistics is in the middle of the art pole and the language pole (Nurgiantoro, 2015, p. 374). Stylistics in a novel has very important benefits and roles and objectives. Apart from this, stylistics also has a large function and elements that need to be understood further. In this case, the novel is a literary work that is closely related to stylistics, which is the science of style.

In literary works, the term style contains the meaning of how an author conveys his ideas and imaginations by using beautiful and harmonious language media and is able to convey meaning with an atmosphere that can touch the intellectual and emotional power of the reader, so that it can bring the reader into his work. Style in literary works is

very important for authors to do in their works to touch the intellectual and emotional power of the reader, because style is a decoration that can beautify literary works. So that the study of stylistics plays a role in helping to analyze and provide a complete picture of the language media as a literary work.

(Nurgiantoro, 2015, p. 374) explains that the purpose of Stylistics is one of the studies to analyze literary works, especially language style. According to Simpson (in Nurgiyantoro, 2014, p. 76) states that "Stylistic studies are essentially activities to explore language, especially exploring the creativity of language use. In addition, stylistics aims to determine how far and in what way and how the author uses linguistic signs to obtain special effects".

Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that the purpose of the stylistic study itself is to analyze the style of language in a literary work. Thus, style plays an important role in a work, because through language we can easily judge the beauty of a literary work. 2) Object of Stylistic Research Style of language in literature has its own characteristics in the way it is presented, style of language in literature will be different from a person's style when they speak. Without language, the value of a literary work will feel bland. Leech & Short (in Nurgiyantoro, 2014, p. 75) stated that "Stylistics refers to the understanding of the study of style, the study of the form of linguistic performance, especially those found in literary texts". Nurgiyantoro (2014, p. 101) stated that, "There are several things that must be analyzed in stylistics, the aspects analyzed for literary texts are various linguistic signs (linguistic features) which include figurative language (explication), and rhetorical means (structural investigation)".

In relation to the above explanation, it can be concluded that the object of research in stylistics is figurative language (exposition), and rhetorical means (structural investigation) used by the author in his work. In this case, the power in a work of art is the power to create new combinations, not new objects. Rhetorical Means Rhetorical means or what is often called structural investigation (figures of speech), are present to obtain a beautiful effect. Nurgiyantoro (2014, p. 245) states that, "Structural investigation or rhetorical means are often known as language style. This means a form of narrative that is deliberately stylized to obtain a certain effect in the hearts of readers".

Rhetorical devices are intended as structures that are deliberately manipulated and manipulated to obtain beauty in a literary work so that it can provide a deep impression on the reader. Thus, rhetorical devices are present to obtain aesthetics in his work, so that the reader will know what the author wants. In addition, the existence of this structural manipulation is to attract the reader's attention to follow the storyline until the end.

Repetition Repetition or repetition is divided into three types, namely repetition, parallelism, and anaphora. The following is an explanation of repetition: (1) Repetition is a style of language that experiences repetition, for example certain words or phrases, which are intended to provide emphasis and emphasis on the importance of something that is spoken so that it is more interesting and more beautiful. According to Keraf (2010, p. 127), "Repetition is the repetition of sounds, syllables or parts of sentences that are considered important to provide emphasis in an appropriate context", (2) Parallelism is a style of

language that tries to achieve parallelism in the use of words or phrases that occupy the same function in the same grammatical form. Nurgiyantoro (2014, p. 252) states that, "Parallelism is a technique of speaking, telling, or expressing that is widely used in various languages" and (3) Anaphora, which is a type of syntactic structure investigation based on the form of repetition. Nurgiyantoro (2014, page 256) "Anaphora is a type of syntactic structure investigation based on repetition."

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Research result

4.1.1 Description of Figurative Language Forms

The forms of figurative language found in the novel *Negeri di Ujung Tanduk* are as follows:

Comparison Figures of Speech

The comparative figures of speech discussed in this study are divided into three types, namely simile, metaphor, and personification.

a. Simile

Simile is a comparison of something with something different that is considered the same or almost similar to the form or thing intended. Based on the results of the analysis, it can be concluded that in the novel *Negeri di Ujung Tanduk* there are expressions that compare two things that are presented implicitly and diction, namely as follows:

"One of the inspectors grabbed the loudspeaker. He was wearing work clothes like most of the other visitors, only his shirt looked messy, hanging out of his pants, his sleeves folded, and his tie stuck somewhere. In equally fluent English mixed with Portuguese, he shouted about the fight that had just started." (Liye, 2021, page 11)

From the description above, it can be seen that the sentence delivered by the author is one example of comparative figures of speech. The thing being compared is the clothes worn by the inspector with the clothes worn by other visitors, where an inspector wears a very messy shirt, different from the others.

b. Metaphor

Metaphor is a comparative figure of speech that compares an object directly so that the meaning contained in it can be easily understood. Based on the study of metaphorical figures of speech, it can be concluded that in the novel *Negeri di Ujung Tanduk* there are expressions that compare two things directly, namely as follows:

"The large room that was transformed into a fighting arena looked crowded. Stifled shouts, clamorous voices, slapping sounds, thuds, slams, cheers, and shouts filled the ceiling of the room." (Liye, 2021, page 9)

From the description above, it can be seen that the sentence delivered by the author contains a metaphor. In this case, the author compares the object using words that can be directly understood by the reader. Indirectly, an author explains that the large room is the DPR office or the office of members of parliament which is very crowded because it has become a place for all politicians to gather to express their various opinions.

c. Personification

Personification is a figure of speech that describes inanimate objects or inanimate objects as if they have human characteristics. Based on the study of personification, it can be concluded that in the novel *Negeri di Ujung Tanduk* there is a depiction of inanimate objects as if they were alive like humans, namely as follows:

“The room fell silent, the audience held their breath. The challenger then sat on the floor, then collapsed groaning in pain. (Liye, 2021, page 13)

From the description above, it can be seen that the sentence used by the author is a sentence that contains personification. This can be seen from the words " *silent room* " which is as if the room is likened to a human who has a response to immediately fall silent when seeing or hearing something.

Linkage Figure of Speech

The linking figures of speech discussed in this study are divided into two types, namely metonymy and synecdoche. The following is an explanation of the two linking figures of speech above.

a. Metonymy

Metonymy is a figure of speech that uses a word to express something with another, which can still be associated as a substitute or by replacing it with another name based on its nature. Based on the study of the figure of speech, it can be concluded that in the novel *Negeri Di Ujung Horn*, there is no expression of a word that replaces it with another name based on its nature.

“The problem is when they are left behind. The modified ninja roared, jumping down from the two tactical cars, with two special forces members on each of the dashing mounts.” (Liye, 2021, page 194)

From the description above, the sentence used by the author contains metonymy. This statement is seen from the use of the word *ninja* which replaces one of the motorcycle names. In accordance with the understanding above,

metonymy is the expression of a word that replaces another name based on its nature or type.

b. Synecdoche

Synecdoche is a figure of speech that mentions a part as a substitute for the name of the whole or vice versa. Based on the study of synecdoche, it can be concluded that in the novel *Negeri di Ujung Tanduk* there is an expression that puts forward a word or two that is a representative of a brand, type, or other that is a unit of a word, namely as follows:

"I laughed back, exactly right meg. You were even the first person I cut my salary to appear there. Take my word for it." (Liye, 2021, page 23)

From the description above, the sentence used by the author contains synecdoche. This can be seen from the word "menimpali" which replaces the word "jawab". Thus, the expression which is a replacement or representative of a brand, type and so on is included in the synecdoche.

4.1.2 Description of Rhetorical Devices

The forms of Rhetorical Means found in the novel *Negeri di Ujung Tanduk* are as follows:

1. Repetition

The repetition or recurrence style of language discussed in this study is divided into three types, namely repetition, parallelism, and anaphora.

a. Repetition

Repetition is a figure of speech that states repetition in the same group of words, repetition of sounds, syllables, or parts of sentences. In the novel *Negeri di Ujung Tanduk* there is a quote that experiences repetition as follows:

"So the real answer is because people calculate with their own interests, measure their respective strengths." (Liye, 2021, page 28)

From the description above, the sentences used by the author contain repetition figures of speech. This can be seen from several repetitions of words written by the author, such as the words "each" and the word "people" in the novel.

b. Parallelism

Parallelism is a technique of speaking, telling, or expressing that is widely used in various languages. In the novel *Negeri di Ujung Tanduk* There are quotations that occupy the same function in the same grammatical form, namely as follows :

"Does politics need morality? Hey, how many years was Nelson Mandela imprisoned by the white regime because of the moral issues he brought, opposing apartheid, for decades. What is the lack of moral issues that

Nelson Mandela built, equality. That is a commandment of the holy book, a commandment of God sent directly from heaven. So why did Nelson Mandela have to be in prison for so long. Don't the people around him understand how important the moral issues he brought are?" (Liye, 2021, page 27)

From the description above, the sentences used by the author contain parallelism. This can be seen from the sentences expressed by the author full of expression and the style of speaking or telling in this paragraph is very different from other paragraphs, where a writer uses more punctuation so that the sentence is read with full appreciation and contains many questions.

c. Anaphora

Anaphora is a repetitive style of language in the form of repeating the first word in each line or each sentence. In the novel *Negeri di ujung Tanduk* there is a quote that has a repetition of words at the beginning of the sentence, namely as follows:

"Meggie's study was quiet for a moment. Meggie's study was quiet for a moment. Maryam, who had returned from looking around the room, paid attention to the conversation, and sat on one of the chairs." (Liye, 2021, page 177)

From the description above, the sentence used by the author contains anaphora. This can be seen from the repetition of the sentence "Meggie's workspace was quiet for a moment" indicating that the sentence contains anaphora.

2. Contrast

Contrasting or contradictory language styles are divided into three types, namely hyperbole, litotes, and paradox. Here is the explanation;

a. Hyperbole

Hyperbole is an expression that exaggerates a situation with a certain purpose. In the novel *Negeri di Ujung Tanduk* there is a quote that exaggerates or belittles something from the actual facts, namely as follows:

"The arena without a dividing ring, let alone a closed ring. The splash of sweat from the fighters, the snorts of breath, the sound of punches hitting the body, all of which were heard directly without distance. The audience gathered around the circle and stood watching. Their hands were raised in encouragement". (Liye, 2021, pp. 9-10)

From the description above, the words used by the author contain hyperbole. This can be seen from the vocabulary used which has an exaggerated

meaning. Like "percik serat" the snort of breath that seems to be heard by the reader indicates that the word is very exaggerated.

b. Litotes

Litotes is an expression that states something is lower or reduced from the actual situation with the aim of humbling oneself. In the novel *Negeri at the Edge of the Horn* there is a quote that demeans a real situation with the aim of humbling oneself, namely as follows:

“There are a lot of reporters at the magazine office waiting for you, right? One of the leading magazines. If they send a reporter who has only been working for two years, probably the youngest reporter too, that means you are the best. Not really. The girl shook her head, her tone a little curt. They sent me on purpose because everyone knows you like to make fun of reporters like me during interviews.” (Liye, 2021, p. 51)

From the description above, it can be seen that the sentence used by the author contains Litotes. In this sentence, a shopkeeper is giving a big compliment to a reporter, but he uses a slightly humble language. This is in accordance with the statement that explains that Litotes is a figure of speech that contains sentences or expressions to say something lower.

c. Paradox

Paradox is a figure of speech that presents an element of contradiction explicitly in a narrative. In the novel *Negeri di ujung Tanduk* there is a quote that experiences an explicit contradiction in a narrative, namely as follows:

“After all, we all know, in many cases of elections in the old days of modern democracy, voters often did not care about morality if there were more important issues. In a developed country, again I don't need to say the name, moral issues such as gun ownership, same-sex marriage, a mother's right to abort are moral issues that should not be touched on or you will lose significant voters”. (Liye, 2021, page 29)

From the description above, it is very clear that a writer explains that there is a conflict between the two politicians, where in this election activity one of the politicians does not apply a moral system, while the other party wants morality in community life to be applied.

4.2 Discussion

Based on the research results, it was revealed that in the novel *Negeri di Ujung Tanduk* by Tere Liye, there are various stylistic forms that play an important role in forming meaning and enriching the reader's experience. The stylistic forms found in this study are divided into two main categories: figurative language And rhetorical means . First, in figurative language , several types of figures of speech are found which are used by writers to describe deeper meanings and go beyond

the literal meaning of words. The comparative figures of speech analyzed include similes, metaphors and personification, which function to provide a more vivid picture and arouse the reader's feelings. Apart from that, related figures of speech such as metonymy and synecdoche are also found, which show how certain elements in the story are represented in a more symbolic and meaningful way.

Second, in rhetorical means, this study found two important figures of speech to create emotional effects on readers, namely repetition and contrast. Repetition figures of speech, which are divided into repetition, parallelism, and anaphora, are used to strengthen important messages in the story and create a deep rhythm. Meanwhile, contrasting figures of speech such as hyperbole, letotics, and paradox serve to highlight differences or contrasts in situations, which increase narrative tension and provide moral enlightenment.

The results of this study have broad implications in the context of character education and organizational culture. In character education, understanding figurative language and rhetoric helps students to be more sensitive to moral values implied in literary works. The use of figures of speech such as metaphor and personification can arouse empathy and deepen students' understanding of life, while rhetorical devices such as repetition can teach the importance of reinforcing positive messages in everyday life.

In organizational culture, the ability to use effective language styles, such as rhetorical techniques, can enhance constructive communication and strengthen a supportive organizational climate. Repetition figures of speech, for example, can be used to emphasize core values in an organization, while contrasting figures of speech can help organizational members understand and manage existing differences. Thus, this study not only contributes to the understanding of literature, but also has the potential to enrich the development of individual character and a more harmonious and productive work culture within the organization.

Conclusion

From the results of the research that has been conducted in the novel *Negeri di Ujung Tanduk* by Tere Liye, it can be concluded as follows. The stylistic forms contained in the novel *Negeri di Ujung Tanduk* by Tere Liye are two forms, namely the stylistic form based on figurative language (comparative figures of speech and linking figures of speech) and the stylistic form based on rhetorical means (repetition and contrast). 1) Stylistics Based on Figurative Language, the form of figurative language in the novel *Negeri di Ujung Tanduk* by Tere Liye is the comparative figure of speech and linking figures of speech. Figurative Language Based on Comparative Figures of Speech The comparative figures of speech contained are simile, metaphor, and personification. The use of comparative figures of speech in a literary work is very important to provide a

beautiful effect because it compares something with something else through the characteristics possessed by both.

Figurative Language Based on Linking Figures of Speech Linking figures of speech contained in the novel *Negeri di Ujung Tanduk* by Tere Liye are metonymy and synecdoche. The use of linking figures of speech is often found in a literary work, namely figures of speech in which there is a close relationship between the actual meaning intended and what is concretely said by the speaker. By saying part of the whole, the listener will immediately understand what the speaker means. However, linking figures of speech in the novel *Negeri di Ujung Tanduk* are not widely used, because the author prefers to state something directly without stating part of the whole. 2) Stylistics Based on Rhetorical Devices. The form of rhetorical devices in the novel *Negeri di Ujung Tanduk* by Tere Liye is the style of language of repetition and contrast.

Rhetorical Devices Based on Repetition The forms of repetition or reiteration found in the novel *Negeri di Ujung Tanduk* by Tere Liye are repetition, parallelism, and anaphora. The use of repetition forms in a literary work is deliberately there to beautify the narrative. So that the form that experiences repetition or reiteration will evoke rhetorical and aesthetic effects.

Rhetorical Devices Based on Contrast The forms of contrast found in the novel *Negeri di Ujung Tanduk* by Tere Liye are hyperbole, litotes, and paradox. So it can be concluded that this study contains forms of language style or figures of speech in accordance with the established study.

The results of this study have significant implications for character education and organizational culture . In the context of character education , the use of comparative and linking figures of speech in literary works can help students to be more sensitive to the moral values contained in the story. For example, by understanding metaphors and personification, students are invited to see the deeper meaning behind the words, which can shape their character in facing life's challenges. In addition, the use of repetition in language style also plays an important role in instilling important values in a way that is easy to remember and hits home.

On the other hand, in organizational culture , an understanding of rhetorical techniques such as repetition and contrast can be applied to strengthen communication within an organization. For example, repetition can be used to emphasize the goals and vision of the organization, while contrast can help members of the organization understand the dynamics and differences that exist within the group, while strengthening shared values. This effective language style is able to create a more open and constructive communication climate, which leads to strengthening a more solid and harmonious organizational culture.

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