

The Study of Stylistics in the Novel *Phosphorus, the Man Who Finds the Most Beautiful Place* of Retno Mawarni's Work

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Article History: Received on 1 May 2024, Revised on 12 June 2024,
Published on 5 July 2024

Abstract: The aim of the research is to analyze the use of language styles in literature. The research method uses descriptive methods. The data source used is the novel *Phosphorus, Men Who Look for the Most Beautiful Places* by Retno Mawarni, published by Sabil Yogyakarta in July 2013, with 370 pages. Based on the research results, it is known that there are eight types of imaging available; All types of imagery are used by the author in the novel *Phosphorus, the man who found the most beautiful place* by Retno Mawarni, namely visual imagery, auditory imagery, olfactory imagery, taste imagery, thought imagery, motion imagery, tactile imagery, and feeling imagery. Apart from imagery, a stylistic study based on rhetorical elements, namely the language style in the *phosphorus* novel, *The Man Who Found the Most Beautiful Place* by Retno Mawarni, shows that the comparative language style (figure of speech) used is the simile style (smile), the personification language style, and the allegorical language style. Contradictory language styles are hyperbole, language style, and irony. The overall style of language used by the author aims to increase the effect of the speech. The things that the author can put forward are: (1) for teaching literature in the results, additional teaching materials should be used in implementing Indonesian language and literature learning in schools; (2) for fans and lovers of literature, research results should be used as additional information as well as a reference in conducting literary research, especially regarding stylistics.

Keywords: *Majas*, Novels, Sastra, Stylistics

A. Introduction

Literature, including novels, is the result of human creation based on experience and knowledge of writers who are assembled using beautiful language and can thrill feelings. Amiruddin, (2009) Suggests that literature is a form of human culture that uses language as a medium of presentation. Language in literature is different from the language used every day. Hasnan & Arif, (2022) This happens because literary language is idiosyncratic (individual creation), that is the spread of words used is the result of processing and expression of individual authors who are typically understood to tell stories based on the inner experience and personal sensitivity of

the author. Each author has their own style or style that is different from one another (Halliday, 2019). Although it departs from the same ideas, the form of delivery is always different. This is so in the form of literary creation termed individualization, that is, the uniqueness of an author is never the same from one another (Arikunto, 2010).

A person's ability and intelligence in arranging words so that they are intertwined into a beautiful and interesting sentence by sentence will make it easier for readers or connoisseurs of literary works to understand the content of a literary text. Similarly, the author's skill to weave events in a style that is enjoyable will make the reader of the literary work immersed in the preoccupation of stabbing the literary work. This is in accordance with the opinion of Semi, (1993) that the success or failure of a fiction author (fictional story) depends a lot on the ability to use a harmonious language style in his works.

From the description above, it shows that literary works can be said to be weighty, beautiful, and interesting to read if the author is able to express his experiences and feelings through the use of language so that the beauty contained in the literary work can be understood and taken advantage of. But to benefit from a literary work certainly requires the ability of the reader himself. If the reader's ability to appreciate literary works is inadequate, it will make literary works have no added value and benefits as expected (Messi et al., 2018). This happens because the values that exist in literature cannot be absorbed completely and perfectly. This is in line with the opinion of Semi, (1993) which states that literature that has been born by literati is expected to provide aesthetic satisfaction and intellectual satisfaction to readers. However, often these literary works are not able to be fully enjoyed and understood by readers. In this connection, there needs to be a study and research on the literary work itself.

This field of study discusses the use of language with various styles in these literary works is stylistics. Endraswara, (2008) suggests that stylistic research is based on the assumption that Language and Literature have a noble task. Language has a message of beauty and at the same time carries meaning. Without the beauty of language, literary works become tasteless. The beauty of literary works, almost largely influenced by most of the author's ability to play language. The flexibility of the author using language will create a distinctive beauty of literary works. In other words, language is a special vehicle of literary expression.

Based on the description above, the author is interested in conducting a stylistic study of the novel phosphorus, the man who found the most beautiful place by Rento Mawarni. The author's interest in conducting a stylistic study in phosphorus novels, men who find the most beautiful places by Retno Mawarni because the author wants to know the author's ability to express experiences and feelings

through the use of language with various styles of use so that it can be known and felt the beauty and value contained in it (Keraf, 2008).

The choice of phosphorus novel, the man who is looking for the most beautiful place by Retno Mawarni as the object of this research study because based on a cursory reading that has been done, it is known that this novel uses a lot of language with a variety of styles and words that express the experiences, feelings, and ideas of the author so that this novel is very in accordance with the research that the author did (Jabrohim, 2012).

Furthermore, in terms of the author, Retno Mawarni is an author who has won the title of best writer in the student and general level short story writing competition held by the Student Press Institute (LPM) of the interest of Sebelas Maret University (UNS) Yogyakarta. Rento Mawarni is also an experienced author and has produced various literary works, both in the form of prose and fiction. The problem in this study is limited to stylistic studies based on elements of rhetoric consisting of imaging and language style (Kosasih, 2012).

B. Methods

The method used in this study is the descriptive method. The source of data that the author used in this study was a novel entitled phosphorus, the man who looked for the most beautiful place by Retno Mawarni published by Sabil, Yogyakarta in June 2013. The novel measures 20 cm x 14 cm with 370 pages and a thickness of 2.5 cm (Badrun, 1983).

C. Results and Discussion

Some of the results of the description and the results of data analysis have been carried out, it was obtained that the study of stylistics based on rhetorical elements consisting of imagery and language style in the novel phosphorus, the man who looked for the most beautiful place by Retno Mawarni (Irpani, 2013). Pointing out that of the eight types of imagery that exist, all of these images are used by the author to describe his ideas in the mind of the reader as well as the style of language (*majas*) of the four types of language styles, the four types of language style are also found in this novel (Djojoseuroto, 2005).

A novel is one of the written works that contains the author's heart or the writer's mood. Novels contain ideas that can be heart-wrenching, heart-wrenching, or can blindly feel sad or happy that can be adjusted to the title or genre novel (Semi, 1993). The writing style attracts readers so that the novels written can be of interest to everyone. Writing style is the main attraction in writing novels. The style of language or *majas* consists of hyperbole, irony, personification, simile, euphemism, metonymy, and synesthesia (Anggraini et al., 2019). The types of *majas* above must

be understood by a novel writer, so that the work of the novel becomes interesting and not monotonous.

D. Conclusions

Based on the results of research and discussion, it was concluded that of the eight types of imaging that exist, all types of imaging were used by the author in the novel phosphorus, the man who was looking for the most beautiful place by Retno Mawarni. Namely vision imaging, hearing imaging, olfactory imaging, taste imaging, mind imaging, motion imaging, tactile imaging, feeling imaging. The entire image used by the author aims to describe his ideas in the minds of readers (Mawarni, 2012).

In addition to imaging, stylistic studies based on rhetorical elements, namely the style of language in phosphorus novels, Men Who Find the Most Beautiful Places by Retno Mawarni, show that the comparative language style (*majas*) used is simile style, personification language style, and, allegorical language style. The contradictory style of language (*majas*) is the hyperbole language style and the irony language style. The linking language style (*majas*) is metonymian language style, synecdoche language style, namely pars to toto. Repetition language style (*majas*), namely repetition language style, metomania language style, and rhetorical language style. The entire style of language used by the author aims to improve the effect of speech or writing.

E. Acknowledgement

Thank you to principal and stakeholders of SMP Negeri 5 Prabumulih and team of PPSDP International Journal of Education.

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