

ANALYSIS OF INTRINSIC ELEMENTS IN SHORT STORIES BY WIDYA SUWARNA

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Abstract

This study aims to analyze the intrinsic elements in short stories by Widya Suwarna in terms of meaning and language. There are three titles of short stories analyzed namely "When the Sea is Angry", "Calendar Mia Made", and "The Beautiful Environment of Rini's Idea". The method used in this research is qualitative method. The results of this study found several intrinsic elements focused on Theme, Plot, Characters and Characterizations, Setting/Background, Point of View, Language Style and Message. On short stories "When the Sea is Angry" the theme of religion, in short stories "Mia's Custom Calendar" themed caring and on the story "The Beautiful Environment of Rini's Idea" environment themed. The three literary works of Widya Suwarna lead to stories with religious, caring and environmental themes which make a positive contribution to readers.

Keywords: Short Stories (Short Stories), Literature work, Intrinsic element.

Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis unsur intrinsik dalam cerpen karya Widya Suwarna ditinjau dari makna dan bahasa. Terdapat tiga judul cerpen yang dianalisis yaitu "Saat Laut Marah", "Kalender Mia Made", dan "Lingkungan Indah Ide Rini". Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah metode kualitatif. Hasil penelitian ini menemukan beberapa unsur intrinsik yang terfokus pada Tema, Plot, Tokoh dan Penokohan, Setting/Latar Belakang, Sudut Pandang, Gaya Bahasa dan Pesan. Pada cerpen "Saat Laut Marah" bertema religi, pada cerpen "Kalender Adat Mia" bertema kepedulian dan pada cerpen "Lingkungan Indah Ide Rini" bertema lingkungan. Ketiga karya sastra Widya Suwarna bermuara pada cerita bertema religi, peduli dan lingkungan yang memberikan kontribusi positif bagi pembaca.

Kata Kunci: Cerpen (Cerita Pendek), Karya Sastra, Unsur Intrinsik.

1. INTRODUCTION

A short story is a narrative that can be completed in one sitting, usually lasting around half to two hours, this is difficult to achieve in a novel. Short stories are stories that focus on the smallest aspect of fiction. According to Heri (2019) in Rahayu et al (2021) a short story or short story is a piece of writing that describes human life in a certain location and time period. The existence of short stories is not only because of their shorter length than novels, but also because of the very limited scope of the problem. According to Hidayati (in Arianti, 2020) short story is a form of prose essay which has relatively little capacity, can be read in a short time, which means it doesn't take long to read it. According to Limbong (2018) in general, short stories can be identified as literary works in the form of fictional prose with a word count of between 750-10,000 words. Overall, a short story can be explained as a story or narrative that is relatively short in its nature and imagination, and the unity of the story can be seen from the elements that make it up. In this study the authors analyzed the intrinsic elements in short stories by Widya Suwarna. According to Nurgiyantoro (2010: 23) in his book "Theory of Fictional Studies", intrinsic elements are the elements that make up the literary work itself. These elements are the factors that make a literary work into a literary work, and they will be found factually when someone reads the literary work. The intrinsic elements in question include the theme, plot/character and characterization, setting/background, point of view, style of language, and the moral message contained.

The theme is the basis of the story which is always related to various life experiences and the like. In some cases, themes can often be associated with the main idea or purpose of the story (Nurgiyantoro, 2010:25). To find a theme in a work of fiction, we need to find conclusions from the story as a whole, not just based on a few parts of the story. Although the theme is often difficult to determine with certainty, it is not an implicit or hidden meaning in the story. Sometimes the theme is also not explained directly.

According to Nurgiyantoro (2010: 113) Plot or plot is a series of events arranged in a time sequence and processed with creativity so as to produce something beautiful and interesting, especially in the context of a work of fiction as a whole.

Character, character, and character refer to the character traits and attitudes interpreted by the reader, emphasizing more on the personal qualities of each character. Characterization and characterization often have the same meaning as character and disposition, referring to the placement of certain characters with certain characteristics in a story. (Nurgiyantoro, 2010:165). Character according to Abrams (in Nurgiyantoro 2015: 247) is a person who is shown in a narrative work, or drama, which the reader interprets

as having certain moral qualities and tendencies as expressed in speech and what is done in action.

According to Abraham (Nurgiyantoro, 2010: 216) setting, which is also known as the fulcrum, refers to the concept of place, time, and social environment in which the events in the story take place. The setting in a short story can be a real or imaginative fact. The quality of the setting is determined by the extent to which the setting fits and is clearly illustrated in building the story, including the place, time and atmosphere, so that the reader can clearly see where, when and how the situation in the story takes place (Puspitasari, 2017).

Point of view, or in English it is called point of view, refers to the way a story is told. This is the way and view used by the author as a means to present the characters, actions, settings, and events that make up the story in a work of fiction to readers. Point of view, or what is also known as a "point of view," refers to the way a story is told. Point of view is a tool used by authors to present stories in works of fiction to readers (Abrams, 1999:231).

According to Abraham (Nurgiyantoro, 2010: 276) style of language is the way the writer conveys language in prose, or how the writer expresses the idea or message he wants to convey. Ratna (2014: 67) states that the main purpose of language style is to present aspects of beauty. Language style has various characteristics, depending on the context of its use, the preferences of the writer, and the purpose of the speech. According to Sujud (2014: 102), style in language can be explained as a unique way of pronouncing language. In discussions about style in language, it often refers to the way of pronunciation that gives physical shape to the utterance.

2. METHODOLOGY

According to Sugiyono (2018) a qualitative research method is a research method based on philosophy, which is used to research scientific conditions (experiments) where researchers as instruments, data collection techniques and qualitative analysis emphasize meaning. Qualitative research is a type of research that uses analytical methods that do not involve statistical analysis procedures or other quantitative measurements. (Moleong, 2010). This research belongs to qualitative.

3. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

The results of the research and discussion of this study obtained some data and data analysis as follows.

A. Theme Analysis

1) Short story "*When the Sea is Angry*"

The theme of the short story *When the Sea is Angry* is "God is angry". This theme can be seen in the problem of God's anger marked by the sea which is not doing well, the weather indicating it is raining and the fishermen cannot find fish to support their families but when there is one villager who likes to give alms to other residents and pray for the sea immediately fine, therefore God immediately answered his prayer.

2) Short story "*Mia's Calendar*"

The theme of the short story *Mia's Calendar* is "Brothers and sisters love and care for each other". This theme was obtained when a character named Sita did not receive a gift from her good friend Nunik but her younger sister named Mia received a gift in the form of a beautiful calendar. Mia could see her sister was disappointed and took the initiative to make her own calendar and made her sister's disappointment vanish.

3) Short story "*Beautiful Environment, Rini's Idea*"

The theme of the short story *Beautiful Environment Rin's Idea* is "Dare to create changes in the environment to be beautiful and beautiful". This theme can be seen in the short story presented, namely the character named Rini who likes ornamental plants and gets the idea to turn an alley into a beautiful and beautiful environment with several ornamental plants.

B. Flow/Plot Analysis

1) Short story "*When the Sea is Angry*"

The data shows orientation marked by an introduction to the setting of the place and time indicating the sea and night and states "fishermen" as an introduction to a story that describes a fisherman.

"Poor fishermen who depend on the sea for their sustenance are sad every day. Fishermen are forced to sell their savings of only one or two grams of gold to buy their daily needs. Those who have nothing of value are forced to borrow from loan sharks."

The data shows orientation, even though it starts to introduce the problems described, it can be seen that this data explains more about the family conditions of fishermen who are experiencing difficult economic times.

"Now comes the fifth day. Early in the morning Yus gave a report, "Sir, we only have 20,000 left. If today we provide more food for the neighbors' children, tomorrow we will have no money. It is not certain that you will be able to go to sea this afternoon!"

The data shows complications marked by the conflict experienced by Pak Yus as the main character where he and his wife also experience economic deficiencies.

“Pak Yus was silent for a moment. His solid black figure stepped outside the house, looked towards the beach and looked at the sky. Far away there is a black cloud promising bad weather later in the evening”

The data shows that the conflict is marked by an increasingly felt problem where Pak Yus is increasingly convinced that the weather looks like it can bring bad weather to find fish in the sea so that it is increasingly difficult to get money to support his family.

““Pak Yus, can we eat here tomorrow?” a little girl holding her sister asked. His big black eyes looked up expectantly. Yus' mother smiled sadly. He didn't know what to say. But firmly, in a big and deep voice, Pak Yus said, "No Titi, tomorrow you will eat at your house and all these children will have a good meal at their respective homes.”

The data shows a reorientation marked by the separation of problems such as the main character, namely Pak Yus, who immediately tries to find a solution by praying to God and having great faith in Him so that the tension of the problem in the short story (short story) is reduced.

The data shows a reorientation marked by the ending of the short story, namely when Pak Yus' prayer was answered by God so that all fishermen, including himself, could find fish and support their respective families.

C. Character and Character Analysis

Figures according to Abrams (Nurgiyantoro 2015: 247) are people who appear in works of fiction or drama and are interpreted by readers as people who have certain qualities and moral tendencies that are expressed in speech and actions. The following are the findings from the point of view of the characters and their characterizations.

1) Short story "*When the Sea is Angry*"

- a. Mr. Yus is the main role in the story and the protagonist, the character of Mr. Yus is a kind-hearted character or can be called watas who has commendable qualities. In his story Pak Yus is introduced as someone who likes to give alms and is obedient and confident in all God's will.
- b. Ibu Yus is the protagonist, Ibu Yus is described as the wife of Pak Yus who has an obedient character to her husband and has a gentle nature, this trait can be seen when Ibu Yus smiles sadly when a little girl asks what makes her feel sorry for the little girl.

c. Titi is an extra or additional character, in her story Titi is described as a small child.

Titi can be called a typical character, namely characters who are only briefly shown but are representative of residents who are experiencing the same economy as they ask whether they can eat at Pak Yus' house again or not. Titi has an obedient character which can be seen when Pak Yus answers her questions so that Titi immediately believes and obeys what Pak Yus says

D. Analysis *Setting/Background*

According to Abrams (Nurgiyantoro, 2010: 216), the setting is the foundation, suggesting the meaning of place, time relationships, and the social environment in which the events that are told occur. The following are the various backgrounds of the findings.

1) Short story "*When the Sea is Angry*"

a. Setting Place : on the beach of an island and the sea

b. Time setting: afternoon, sunny weather and bad weather

E. Viewpoint Analysis

Point of view is basically a strategy, technique, tactic. The author makes a conscious choice to express his thoughts and stories (Nurgiyantoro, 2010:248). The following are the findings based on the point of view.

The point of view used in this short story is the third person point of view which means using the character's name and the use of pronouns "he", "he" and "they" even this point of view tells the background of an event

4. CONCLUSIONS

The message conveyed by the author in this short story is "don't be afraid to express ideas while they are beneficial to the surroundings and useful for the environment, don't be afraid to start new things and create new things". There is education tucked away in a short story (short story) entitled "*The Beautiful Environment of Rini's Idea*" namely the author conveys a message to help build a character that is confident and courageous in conveying and expressing an idea while the idea is profitable and beneficial to the surrounding environment.

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