

## ANALYSIS OF LANGUAGE STYLE IN THE NOVEL “RAIN” BY TERE LIYE

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**Abstract:** *Novels usually only contain writings and rely on the imagination of the reader to describe what happened. Writers and authors must be able to describe their imagination so that the reader can be carried away in the story. For this reason, writers and authors usually use language style to make the story more lively. Tere Liye is one of the well-known Indonesian writers who has its own characteristics in the writing style of each novel. The style of language used by each writer and author of novel will be different. In this study, it will be discussed the style of language used in the novel "Hujan" by Tere Liye. The "Hujan" novels managed to enter the ranks of the Best Seller novels when it was published. It's not only the storyline that can attract readers, but the language it uses also manages to attract people to read novels. This study uses an analytical method, namely by analyzing the contents of the novel "Hujan" by Tere Liye. This study will discuss the language styles contained in the novel "Hujan" including allegory, alusio, anticlimax, antithesis, asyndeton, hyperbole, climax, metaphor, correction, paradox, personification, pleonasm, polysyndeton, repetition, rhetoric, simile, and synecdoche.*

**Keywords:** *novel; hujan; tereliye; styleoflanguage.*

**Abstrak:** Novel biasanya hanya berisi tulisan dan mengandalkan imajinasi pembaca untuk menggambarkan apa yang terjadi. Penulis dan pengarang harus mampu menggambarkan imajinasinya agar pembaca dapat terbawa dalam cerita. Untuk itu, penulis dan pengarang biasanya menggunakan gaya bahasa untuk membuat cerita lebih hidup. Tere Liye merupakan salah satu penulis terkenal Indonesia yang memiliki ciri khas tersendiri dalam gaya penulisan setiap novelnya. Gaya bahasa yang digunakan oleh setiap penulis dan pengarang novel akan berbeda. Dalam penelitian ini akan dibahas gaya bahasa yang digunakan dalam novel “Hujan” karya Tere Liye. Novel-novel “Hujan” berhasil masuk jajaran novel Best Seller saat diterbitkan. Bukan hanya jalan cerita yang bisa menarik pembaca, bahasa yang digunakan juga berhasil menarik orang untuk membaca novel. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode analisis, yaitu dengan menganalisis isi novel “Hujan” karya Tere Liye. Kajian ini akan membahas gaya bahasa yang terdapat dalam novel “Hujan” meliputi alegori, alusio, antiklimaks, antitesis, asindeton, hiperbola, klimaks, metafora, koreksi, paradoks, personifikasi, pleonasme, polisindeton, repetisi, retorika, simile, dan sinekdoke.

**Kata Kunci:** novel; hujan; tereliye; gaya bahasa.

## **INTRODUCTION**

A novel is a literary work in the form of prose which usually contains an idea or imagination of the author and the author. Novels also usually contain stories about a person's life with the life around him which may contain various events that have been passed by the characters in the novel (Adams, 2014). Usually the novel consists of a prologue, content, and epilogue. The prologue is the opening of the story which usually contains the introduction of the characters, an outline of the storyline, and the background in the story. The content is a section that discusses more specifically about storyline and the problems that occur. While the epilogue is a closing that usually contains a solution to the problems that occur. Novels usually only contain writings without pictures, even though there are still many people who like novels because of the interesting storyline or the reader's interest in the language used by the author and novelist. The novel makes the reader imagine the picture that occurs in it. The novel itself has a long storyline, usually, the pages can number up to hundreds of pages.

Tere Liye is a well-known author and novelist in Indonesia. Tere Liye has produced many of the best novels. One of them is the novel by Tere Liye entitled "Hujan" which is one of Tere Liye's best works. This novel was published in January 2016 with a total of 320 pages. When published by Gramedia Pustaka, the novel "Hujan" immediately attracted the interest of many people, so that it entered the ranks of the Best Seller novels.

This novel, which is a science fiction (sci-fi) genre, takes place in the future, from 2042 to 2050. This novel tells the story of a girl named Lail who is 13 years old in 2042. Lail lost his mother and father due to a volcanic eruption and an earthquake that was so powerful that it destroyed the city where Lail lived. Until the incident brought Lail to meet a boy named Esok who also lost his family due to the eruption of Mount Purba. Luckily, Esok's mother managed to survive when she was found in her family's shop crushed by shelves, although in the end, Esok's mother had to use a wheelchair. Time flies so fast between Lail and Esok, until finally there is a rich family who intends to make Esok a part of their family. Esok also told Lail about it, Lail also said to Esok if he also felt happy about what happened to Esok. Although Lail was very happy but she also felt very sad because she had to be separated from Esok. Years passed but Esok and Lail still meet even if only once a year. Esok is busy with his education as well as Lail. Until he doesn't realize Lail's feelings for Esok arise. In addition to presenting the story between Lail and Esok, this novel also describes how life will be in the future with available technological advances. But even though technology is very advanced and reliable in all aspects of human life, in fact, technology will not win when nature has acted.

The novel "Hujan" can really make the reader immersed in the storyline and all the events in it. Readers can easily imagine and feel what happened in 2042 in the novel, and feel how the characters in the story feel sad, happy, hopeless, and so on. Tere Liye managed to bring the novel's story to life as if it actually happened in real life. Of course there are factors that make the story in a novel come alive. One of them is the style of language used by the author in his work. The style of language also provides imaginative pleasure for the reader. This study is intended to examine what language styles are used in Tere Liye's novel "Hujan" by Tere Liye.

## METHOD

The method used in this research is content analysis method. The content analysis method is a technique in research that is used to describe the characteristics of the content and then draw conclusions from the contents of the novel. This method analyzes the contents of the novel "Hujan" by Tere Liye. Content analysis is used because it is an in-depth discussion of the contents of the novel "Hujan" itself. The analysis carried out is reading the contents of the novel and paying attention and looking for words or sentences which contain figure of speech or language style and then recorded.

## FINDINGS

Language style or figure of speech is a technique in written literary works, namely by utilizing the wealth in language by adding ideas, meanings, figurative words, like or even similes. The style of language is used to make a literary work more alive and create imaginative pleasure for the reader. Usually, the style of language arises as a result of the feelings expressed by the author and the author of a literary work (Arifah, 2016). Language style is divided into four types, namely contradiction, affirmation, comparison, and linkage. Examples of contrasting figures of speech are antithesis, hyperbole, litotes, and paradox. Examples of affirmative figures of speech are anticlimax, climax, correction, repetition, rhetoric, pleonasm, and tautology. Examples of comparative figure of speech are allegory, association, personification, metaphor, and symbolic figure of speech. Examples of linking figure of speech are allusion, ellipsis, epithet, eponym of erotheisis/, etonomia, euphemism, paralysis, rhetorical, and synecdoche.

### 1. Allegory

Allegory is a style of language that uses similes or figures of speech in its delivery. This allegorical style of language compares humans with something as if something acts like a human (Edwin & Ariyaningsih, 2022). Allegory is included in comparative figure of speech.

"Humans are like a virus. They breed quickly sucking up resources, then there's nothing left. They are greedy. So like a virus, only the strongest drugs can stop it." Based on one of the quotes in the novel "Hujan" there is a quote that uses allegorical language style, namely comparing viruses that seem to act like humans.

### 2. Alusio

Allusion language style is a style of language used to express or express something with something else. For example, the similarities between events, people, events, and places that are generally known by people and are commonly used or used in the life of the general public. Alusio is also commonly used to compare an event or something similar in the present with something similar in the past.

"That morning, as the capsule train that Lail was traveling in was speeding up, one of the mountains erupted. It's no ordinary mountain. It's an ancient mountain. As engraved in historical records, how powerful the eruption of Mount Karkatau or Tambora. But this

time the explosion of the primordial mountain was more powerful than the two mountains - a hundred times more powerful." Based on one of the quotes in the novel "Hujan" it is explained that there is an alusio style of language, namely by equating the enormity of a volcanic eruption that occurred in 2042, namely the eruption of a mountain called Mount Purba with the eruption of Mount Krakatau and Mount Tambora which occurred in the past.

### **3. Anticlimax**

Anticlimactic language style is a style of language that states statements about something in a row starting from a statement or something that is more important, complex or specific to a statement or something that is less important or becomes simple (Wales, 2014). Anticlimax is included in the figure of speech affirmation.

"Esok, we will take Lail for a walk not far from the hotel where the memorial is held. They headed for the Golden Ring, the most famous landmark in the Capital. Just like the fountains in their city, the difference here is the giant wheel. Weeks of school holidays, the mill area is crowded with visitors and tourists. Glittering lights decorate the city. From there, the entire Capital could be seen. Tall buildings, the elevated rail network, cars fly by, even bicycles can fly." Based on one of the quotes contained in the novel there is a quote that explains the anticlimactic style of language.

### **4. Antithesis**

Antithesis language style is a language style that uses two words that contradict each other. Antithesis usually uses opposites or antonyms (Ruzibaeva, 2019). Antithesis is included in the figure of speech of opposition.

"Since that day, the people of the earth have learned about volcanic eruptions. They can explain well that the size of a volcanic eruption is measured by the *explosive index* (VEI)"

"We can't save everyone, Lail. Only ten thousand people per ship, there are only ten thousand tickets for each country. And it has to be done fairly. We agree, the inhabitants of the earth have the same opportunities. Babies, children, teenagers, adults, even the elderly, rich, poor, lower class, high social strata, all chosen randomly. Based on the quote in the novel "Hujan" there are several sentences that state the antithesis language style which states about the contradictions in the words big and small, rich and poor.

### **5. Asyndeton**

Asyndeton in Greek means unrelated. This means that asyndeton is a style of language that expresses a discourse, sentence, clause, or phrase without any conjunctions or conjunctions. Asyndeton is included in affirmation figure of speech.

"Fifty kilometers, night, thunderstorms, five degrees Celsius. It's a tricky combination." Based on one of the quotes in the novel "Hujan" there is a sentence that describes the asyndeton language style, which describes a similar situation, namely a situation that is difficult for humans to pass without using conjunctions or conjunctions.

## 6. Hyperbole

Hyperbole is a style of language that is often and widely used by most people. Hyperbole is a style of language that states a statement or thing by exaggerating it from the reality that exists or actually happened. Hyperbole is included in the figure of speech which states about the contradiction.

"Once upon a time, there was a giant with a broken heart. A tragedy breaks his heart. The giant ran into the middle of the ocean that was only waist deep—that was how big the monster was. He wept bitterly there, hitting the sea's surface misery. howl. growl.

For days the sadness oozed thick. The sad giant made the ocean waves high. Black clouds roll in. Lightning and Thunder barked between his mournful roars. A storm hits the coast. Chaos was everywhere. How unfortunate the fate of the giant, his sadness like bad news to all around. The people know how much the giants suffer. But they can't do anything about it." Based on quotations from several paragraphs contained in the novel, there are words that describe hyperbole figure of speech.

## 7. Climax

Climax style is the opposite of anticlimax. Climax language style is a style of language that states statements about something in a row starting from a statement or something that is less important or simple then narrows down to a statement or something that is more important, complex or specific. Climax is included in affirmation figure of speech.

"Lail got up early in the morning, went to the public bathroom, took a quick shower, returned to the tent, prepared the books and stationery that had been distributed earlier, also had a quick breakfast in the soup kitchen, then walked to school." Based on the contents of the novel "Hujan" there is a quote that uses a climactic style of language, namely when Lail does something starting from simple things such as getting up early in the morning, then sequentially the things he does become more specific or more complex.

## 8. Metaphor

A metaphor is a kind of analogy that gives a direct comparison of two things by equating something else with something else (Larson, 2012). The words used in the metaphor are words that do not contain the actual meaning of the word and the words used are words that give a beautiful impression. Metaphors are included in comparative figure of speech.

"Why does he always feel happy thinking about Esok, but then feel sad? Why did he want to get rid of all these thoughts, but at the same time he smiled reminiscing about it? What does he expect from Esok? Wasn't he a nobody Esok, just a little boy who had been saved before. Look, today's tomorrow is not what it used to be. Mention the name of Soke Ark, the whole city knows. How could Lail wish for someone as far away as the full moon?" Based on the quote above, we can get a quote that contains a metaphorical style in the word far away like a full moon. The word is not a real word that is really as far as the full moon, it also gives a beautiful impression by equating someone who is difficult to reach to as far as the full moon.

## **9. Correction**

The correctional language style is a style of language used to emphasize or justify previous statements (Polaschek, 2012). Correction is included in the figure of speech affirmation by emphasizing a statement.

"It's not the prolonged winter that's dangerous, it's the summer. When the temperature reaches 60 to 80 degrees Celsius, the temperature is lethal. When that happens, then humans are headed for extinction. Not now, two to three years from now. But it's very difficult to prevent, almost impossible." Based on the quote in the novel, there is a quote that explains and reinforces the previous statement, namely when explaining about humans going to extinction but not now, but still two to three years from now.

## **10. Paradox**

The paradox is a style of language that describes where something or a situation contradicts each other. For example, outside people look happy by showing a smile but in fact someone is sad and covers up his sadness. The paradox is a figure of speech that expresses contradiction.

"You're not sad?"

Lail shook his head, "I'm glad to hear that."

"Really?"

Lail smiled. "Whenever we can meet again, right? This city isn't as big as it used to be."

"Esok finally smiled. It turned out to be an easy conversation."

"They went back to the stadium when it started to drizzle. The next day, he pedaled his bicycle fast, racing down the asphalt road. In the back seat, Lail held on tight. His eyes watered. Since then he has been crying. He tried to be happy to hear the news. He has been living with Esok, for a year. All the occupants of the refugee camp even memorized it; where there is Tomorrow, it means that there is Lail, and vice versa, if there is Lail, it means that there is Esok with him. It was raining heavily. Lail ended up crying without anyone knowing."

Based on pieces from the contents of the novel "Hujan" there is a paradoxical style of language, namely where the situation is contradictory. That is when Lail smiled and was happy because Esok would be adopted by a family but actually, Lail was sad and crying because he had to be separated from Tomorrow, but Lail didn't show it.

## **11. Personification**

The personification language style is a language style that treats inanimate objects as if they have human-like characteristics or behavior (Hede & Watne, 2013). The personification language style is included in the type of comparative figure of speech.

"The sun is starting to fall in the sky. The fountain pool is getting busier with visitors waiting for the night, when the lights make the pool look even more charming."

Based on the quote in the novel, there are sentences that are included in the personification style, for example the sun begins to fall in the sky, tumble is usually used for living things, but this uses the word tumble as a substitute for sunset. Then in the sentence when the light of the lamp makes the pool of water look even more charming. The word charming is usually used by humans for example, she is very beautiful and charming. In the quote the word charming as a pronoun beautiful.

## 12. Pleonasm

Pleonasm language style is a style of language that is done for reaffirmation even though the affirmation is not needed or not important. Pleonasm is included in the type of affirmation figure of speech.

"Lail came out of the plastic houses, walked slowly, got on the bike." In the quote there are words that add information or words that are not really needed, namely go up. It is clear that when the word goes up it will always go up.

## 13. Polysyndeton

Polysyndeton language style is a style of language that emphasizes a statement by mentioning several words in sequence and in it there are connecting words or conjunctions. Polysyndeton is a figure of speech of affirmation.

"For three days Lail and Maryam took the final basic training exam with dozens of other volunteer candidates. Tonight is the most difficult test. They have to carry backpacks through various obstacles until they arrive at the village residents. Starting from running up and down the incline for ten kilometers, past the ruins of buildings, crawling on a rope, climbing steep hills, and finally a fifty-meter mud hole."

## 14. Repetition

Repetition language style is a language style that is often and commonly used by people. Repetition language style has a characteristic that is identical to the phrase or word that is repeated (Horne & Adali, 2017). In repetition style, in one sentence or one paragraph the same word can be used or mentioned repeatedly. Repetition is included in the figure of speech affirmation.

"She is the mother of the boy who rode the red bicycle. The boy who got you in the rain, the boy who made you leave me at the volunteer inauguration, and the boy who made you daydream a lot. Is not it?"

"Just like the Queen Mother, Lail quickly told Maryam who Esok is. Boy holding his backpack at the subway emergency stairwell. The boy who picked her up before the acid rain fell. The boy who became his best friend while in the refugee camp. When Lail lost Mom and Dad, fate replaced him with Esok. The rest of the story, Maryam can connect herself. Fifteen minutes of Lail's story, the city bus route 12 keeps going."

Based on two quotes in the novel "Hujan" it is found that there is a repetition figurehead, namely a word that is repeated in one sentence or one paragraph. The word boy is repeated in these two quotes.

### **15. Rhetoric**

Rhetorical language style is the style of language used for words that actually already know the answer and don't need to be answered because the answer is already contained in the question being asked and the questioner answers his own question. Rhetoric is usually used to criticize, insinuate, give advice or support. Rhetoric is included in the figure of speech affirmation.

"Could they possibly still be alive?" Lail asked in a frantic voice – as if he was afraid to hear an answer."

"Happy? Who?"

"My mom. The one that fell in the stairwell. Is it possible to still survive?"

There was silence for a few seconds, leaving the sound of rain falling outside the plastic houses.

Based on the conversation above, when Lail asked Esok about his mother who fell down the stairs when the disaster occurred but Esok could not answer because of course Lail and Esok already know the answer. Mrs. Lail did not survive the disaster, because Mrs. Lail fell into the hole in the stairs and was crushed by the building stones.

### **16. Simile**

The simile language style is a language style that uses the imagery of attitudes or traits of two different things which if logically are very different. The simile is included in the comparative figure of speech.

"His frizzy hair is very thick, growing like a big ball. Lail remembered the incident a year ago when they were only able to take a shower after seven days at the refugee camp. lice. Curly hair". Based on the excerpts of the paragraphs contained in the novel, it is found that there is a simile style, namely equating very thick frizzy hair with a large ball. Yet they are two different things.

### **17. Synecdoche**

The synecdoche style is divided into two, namely pars pro toto synecdoche and totem to parte synecdoche. The pars pro toto synecdoche is a synecdoche that uses partial parables to express the whole, while the totem to parte synecdoche is the opposite of the pars pro toto synecdoche because the totem to parte synecdoche uses the whole imagery to express a part. Synecdoche is included in the linkage figure of speech.

"The country's leadership decided to send twelve shuttles into the stratosphere. The whole town danced with joy at the announcement. The whole country laughs that night, having a celebration, only to realize a year later, they are just like a virus. They are self-destructing, destroying each other, and heading for extinction." Based on the contents of the quote in the novel, it is included in the totem to parte synecdoche style because it uses the word wholly to express part. Not all townspeople are happy and celebrate what happened.

## CONCLUSION

The style of language used by Tere Liye in his writing entitled "Hujan" seems to be very many and varied, ranging from language styles that have meanings such as affirmations, comparisons, contradictions, and linkages. The language styles contained in the novel "Rain" by Tere Liye include allusion, allegory, anticlimax, asyndeton, antithesis, hyperbole, correction, climax, metaphor, paradox, polysyndeton, pleonasm, personification, rhetoric, repetition, simile, and synecdoche. Allegory is a style of language that uses similes or figures of speech in its delivery, namely comparing humans with something as if something acts like a human, for example comparing a virus with humans, while Alessio, is a style of language that expresses or states something with something else, for example similarities between events, humans. , events, places that are generally known by the public, are also commonly used to compare current events with past events such as the example in the novel, which is comparing the eruption of Mount Purba with Mount Krakatau and Tambora which have occurred in the past. Anticlimax is a style of language that states a statement about something in a row starting from a statement or something that is more important, complex or specific to a statement or something that is less important or becomes simple and is included in an affirmation figure of speech while climax is the opposite of anticlimactic. The climax is a style of language that states a statement about something in a row starting from a statement or something that is less important or simple then narrows down to a statement or something that is more important, complex, or specific and is included in an affirmative figure of speech. Antithesis is a style of language that uses two words that contradict each other, usually using opposites or antonyms, and is included in the figure of speech of opposition such as the example found in the novel, there are words big and small, rich and poor, lower class and upper class, while hyperbole is a style of language that is often and widely used by most people, hyperbole is a style of language that states a statement or thing by exaggerating it from the reality that exists or is actually happening and is included in the figure of speech which states about conflict. Asyndeton is a style of language that expresses a discourse, sentence, clause, or phrase without any conjunctions or conjunctions and is included in the affirmative figure of speech such as an example in a novel that explains when things are difficult without conjunction and only uses a comma, while polysyndeton is the opposite. from asyndeton because polysyndeton is a style of language that confirms a statement by mentioning several words in sequence and in it there are connecting words or conjunctions and includes affirm polysyndetonative figure of speech such as the example found in the novel when the two characters, namely Lail and Maryam, have to pass a series of physical tests which are explained in words liaison.

Metaphor is a style of language such as analogy that provides a direct comparison of two things by equating something else with something else and is included in a comparative figure of speech, usually the words used in metaphors are words that do not contain the actual meaning of the word and the words used are words that give a beautiful impression, for example in the novel rain is when Lail says how he can reach Tomorrow that is as far as the full moon, the word is not the actual word that is really as far as the full moon, the word also gives the impression beautiful by equating someone who is difficult to reach as far as the full moon, while the correction is a style of language used to emphasize or justify previous statements and

is included in the figure of speech affirmation by emphasizing a statement. The paradox is a style of language that describes where things or circumstances contradict each other, such as an example in the novel when Lail shows a smile but in fact, he is sad because he has to be separated from Tomorrow, paradox is a figure of speech that expresses opposition while personification is a style of language that treats inanimate objects as if it has human-like characteristics or behavior, for example, grass dancing in the wind, this is an example of personification because the grass is depicted as a human who can dance, personification is included in the type of comparative figure of speech. Pleonasm is a style of language that is carried out to reaffirm even though the affirmation is not needed or not important for that pleonasm is included in the type of affirmative figure of speech while repetition is a style of language that is often and commonly used by people who have characteristics that are identical to phrases or words. which is repeated and belongs to affirmation figure of speech while rhetorical is the style of language used for words that actually already know the answer and do not need to be answered because the answer is already contained in the question being asked and the questioner is the one who answers his own question, rhetoric itself is usually used to criticize, insinuate, give advice or support and is included in the affirmative figure of speech. The Simile is a style of language that uses the imagery of attitudes or traits of two different things which if logically are very different and included in the comparative figure of speech, while synecdoche is divided into two, namely, synecdoche pars pro toto and synecdoche totem to parte. The pars pro toto synecdoche is a synecdoche that uses partial parables to express the whole, while the totem to parte synecdoche is the opposite of the pars pro toto synecdoche because the totem to parte synecdoche uses the whole imagery to express a part.

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