

The Analysis of Figurative Language on The Novel *Tarian Bumi* by Oka Rusmini: A Hermeneutic Approach

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Abstrak- *The Novel of Tarian Bumi is one of the novels that tells about a woman who is of a different caste than men, both related to social status, culture, injustice and violence. In this novel, Oka Rusmini uses figurative language in telling the phenomenon of caste differences between men and women. The purpose of this research is to describe the using of the kinds of figurative in the novel of Tarian Bumi by Oka Rusmini. The research method is reading hermeneutic, that is the reading which can find out the meaning of the text readed. The result of this research showed that Oka Rusmini used two figurative language categories, namely figure speech and elements of rhetoric. The figure of speech used by Oka Rusmini in the novel Tarian Bumi is a figure of speech of simile, metaphor, hyperbole, while the rhetorical elements contained in the novel are repetition, anaphora and parallelism. Oka Rusmini many times used figurative language in the novel of Tarian Bumi image is to unable can give the effect to the readers and the readers are curious to know the messages that delivered because figurative language has the big impression on getting the good effect to Novel of Tarian Bumi. Besides, figurative language make people easy to understands about the meaning which are contained in the novel.*

Keywords: *figurative language, Hermeneutic Approach, the Novel of Tarian Bumi.*

I. INTRODUCTION

The novel is one of the most popular literary works in Indonesia, which tells about human life in terms of social, environmental, political, social relations, and culture. One of the novels that tells about a person's life is the novel of *Tarian Bumi*. In this novel, a woman who is of a different caste with men is told. This phenomenon cannot be separated from social status, culture, injustice and violence. In general, in novels there are several phenomena that can be studied, one of which is the style of language.

Language style is the most important element in a novel in order to influence and attract the reader's attention. In the novel there are several messages conveyed by the author through language style. This is done in order to beautify and influence the reader in living the message or story conveyed in the novel.

Language style is a beautiful language which is used to compare one thing with another. With the style of language used, the message conveyed will look beautiful. Language style has goals such as beautifying a sentence, giving a

good impression and effect on the reader both through speech and writing. This has a strong appeal in influencing the reader because the sentence makes it easy and entertaining for the reader to understand certain aims and objectives. Tarigan (2013) explains that style is beautiful language that is used to enhance effect by introducing and comparing an object or certain things with other things that are more general. In addition, Keraf (2009) explains that figurative language is comparing something with something else with the aim of trying to find characteristics that show similarities between the two things. Comparison the first is a comparison that uses direct language, while the second comparison is a comparison that uses indirect (implicit) or figurative language.

Based on the statement above it can be concluded that majas or language style is a beautiful language used to compare one thing with another with the aim of influencing and attracting the attention of the reader. This is a term so that it is easy for someone to find the common characteristics of the thing. This research is focused on the figurative language contained in the novel of *Tarian Bumi*. Figure of speech or figurative language has various types. As stated by Tarigan (2013) that there are around 60 kinds of language styles.

In this case, Tarigan divides 60 figurative languages into 4 groups, namely: figurative language of comparison, contradiction, association, and repetition. First, Language style comparison consists of ten types, including simile, metaphor, personification, depersonification, allegory, antithesis, pleonasm/tautology, periphrasis, anticipation prolepsis and correction or epanortosis. Second, language style conflict tadasi dari dua puluh jenis, utahtaran adalah hiperbola, litotes, ironi, oksimoron, paronomasia, paralipsis, zeugma (elipsis), satire, innuendo, antidrasis, paradox, klimaks, anti klimaks, apostrophe, anastrof, apofasis, histeron proteron, hipalase, sinisme dan sarcasm.

Third, The figurative language of association consists of thirteen types, including metonymy, synecdoche, allusion, euphemism, eponym, epithet, antonomasia, erotesis, parallelism, ellipsis, gradation, asyndeton and polysyndron. Fourth, the language style of repetition consists of twelve types, utahsana are alliteration, asonance, antanaklasis, chiasmus, epizeuxis, tautotes, anaphora, epistropa, simploki,

mesodilopsis, epanalepsis and anadiplosis. Meanwhile, according to Keraf (2009) there are two types of figurative language based on direct or indirect meaning, namely figurative language used as rhetoric and figurative language used as a figure of speech. The figurative language used as rhetoric consists of 21 parts; Among them are alliteration, asonance, anastrophes, apofasi or preterisio, apostrophe, asindeton, polysyndeton, chiasmus, ellipsis, euphemism, litotes, historia proteron, pleonasm or tautology, periphrasis, prolepsis or anticipation, erotesis or rhetorical questions, sylepsis and zeugma, correction or epanortosis, hyperbole, paradox, and oxymoron. While the figurative language used as a figure of speech consists of 16 parts; Among them are simile, metaphor, allegory (parables and fables) personification, allusion, eponym, epithet, synecdoche, metonymy, antonomasia, hypalase, irony (cynicism and sarcasm), satire, innuendo, antiphrasis, and/or paronomasia.

In this study, the author will discuss the synopsis of the novel of *Tarian Bumi*. Novel of *Tarian Bumi* is a novel by Oka Rusmini which tells the story of the struggle of a Balinese woman named Srintil in dealing with various social and cultural conflicts around her. Srintil was born in a small village in Bali and was born as the son of a professional dancer. Since childhood, Srintil was taught to dance and follow Balinese dance traditions. However, as an adult, Srintil found that her life was not always as beautiful as the dances she performed. Srintil begins to realize that she lives in a conservative Balinese society and is trapped in strict traditions. She went against the cultural rules that required her to marry a man chosen by her parents. Srintil chose to pursue her dream and achieve her freedom by dancing. However, the Balinese dance she loved was unable to provide her with a decent life.

Srintil faced various obstacles in her quest to become a professional dancer. She has to fight against discrimination and society's view that dancing is a lowly profession. In the midst of her struggle, Srintil falls in love with a young man named Rasmus. However, Rasmus' presence backfired on Srintil. Rasmus is the son of a family that is always at odds with the Srintil family. The conflict between the two families escalated and made Srintil's life even more difficult. The novel of *Tarian Bumi* tells of Srintil's struggle to defend her right to her own life. He struggles to become a recognized dancer, pursue his love, and defend his freedom. In this novel, Oka Rusmini shows

how difficult it is to live in a society that is still trapped in strict traditions and has to balance tradition and freedom.

So far, researchers have not found research that examines figurative language in the novel *Tarian Bumi*. However, there are several studies that have similarities with this study. The researches about the feminisme, moral values and intrinsic elements in the Novel *Tarian Bumi* by Oka Rusmini was conducted by Dirtomulyono (2005); Mandrastuty (2010); Novitasari & Dermawan (2014); Haryanti (2017); Mailiah (2018); Widayanti (2018); Andari (2019); Putra & Wedasuwari (2021); Rahmawati (2021); and Azmah, Attas & Anwar (2022).

While, the researches about figurative language in the poems, short story, advertisement, songs, poetry, post, slogan, Product Advertisement was conducted by Hashemian & Irvani (2010); Khany & Rostami (2011); Hashemian (2011); Muta'allim (2016); Nurhaida & Marlina (2017); Hamzah & Fitrawati (2018); Abdullah & Rahmawati (2018); Wibisono & Widodo (2019); Defistiyani, Hautaruk (2019); Ibrahim (2019); Astuti (2020); Ariska, Syamsurrijal & Syarifaturrahman (2021); Juliarta (2021); Ramadhan (2022); Swarniti (2022); Syaputra (2022); Megazain, (2022) & Mahendra (2022) and the researches about the language was conducted by Muta'allim, Sofyan & Haryono (2020); Salikin, Muta'allim, Alfani, Hosaini, & Sayfullah (2021); Muta'alim, Nawawi, Alfani, Ghaffar, & Wafi (2021); Muta'allim, Alfani, Mahidin, Agustin & Wicaksi (2021) and Sofyan, Yudistira, Muta'allim., Alfani, & Ghaffar (2022).

Based on several studies that have been conducted, the researcher has several reasons for choosing this topic as a research subject, namely that there is no research that examines figurative language in the novel *Tarian Bumi* with a hermeneutic approach; has not yet elaborated on the types and functions of figurative language in the novel *Tarian Bumi*; has not yet described the author's skill in telling the story of a woman's struggle using figurative language; Most readers find it difficult to understand stories told using figurative language. Departing from these reasons, researchers are interested in conducting research. Based on the background above, the researcher formulates a problem, namely what are the types of figurative language used in the novel *Tarian Bumi* and how does it affect the reader? To answer the formulation of the problem, researchers need to use a hermeneutic approach.

Hermeneutics is a scientific discipline that studies how to understand and interpret texts, especially literary and religious texts. Along with the changing times, the theory of hermeneutics has developed from time to time. One of the newest hermeneutic theories is responsive hermeneutics, which was developed by the pioneer of modern hermeneutics, Hans-Georg Gadamer, in the 1960s.

According to Gadamer, responsive hermeneutics focuses on personal experiences and how these experiences influence the way a person understands texts. In this approach, interpretation is not an attempt to find hidden meanings, but is the result of a continuous dialogue between the reader and the text. In responsive hermeneutics, the reader is considered as an active subject involved in the interpretation process, not as a passive object receiving meaning from the text. Readers bring a number of experiences and knowledge to their reading, which shape their understanding of the text.

In this approach, interpretation is considered as a dialogue that takes place between the reader and the text, as well as between the reader and other readers. In this case, the meaning of the text is never fixed or certain, but always open to different interpretations. Responsive hermeneutics emphasizes the importance of context in interpretation, and considers that context can change over time. Along with the times, the theory of hermeneutics continues to develop. However, responsive hermeneutics remains a relevant and influential approach in understanding texts in contemporary contexts.

II. RESEARCH METHODS

This research is a qualitative research. The data in this study are words, phrases and sentences that contain elements of rhetoric such as imagery, structure, repetition, figurative language, manipulation, comparison, satire and others, while the data source is the Novel *Tarian Bumi* by Oka Rusmini. Data was collected through the method of free-to-play listening, in which the researcher listened to every sentence contained in the novel *Tarian Bumi*, then noted down the sentences that contained figurative language. After the data is collected, then the researcher classifies the sentence based on its type. After that, the researcher validated the data and then analyzed it using the hermeneutic theory.

The hermeneutic theory is used in this study in order to find the meaning contained in the literary text of the novel. Reading Hermeneutics is a reading process that seeks to interpret the meaning of the text in accordance with literary conventions (Jabrohim, 2001:80). So that this method will provide an explanation of the analysis of rhetorical elements in the novel *Earth Dance* By Oka Rusmini. After that, the researcher describes and concludes the sentences that contain figurative language. In addition, the researchers did display data.

In this step the data that has been determined are then interpreted and analyzed according to the working steps of the stylistic approach so that a description of the types of figurative language contained therein is obtained. The working step of the stylistic approach is to study the meaning of the types of language styles. Then, analyzing the types of figurative language so as to achieve an aesthetic effect (beauty); (3) Thorough verification or conclusion from the results of data analysis. In this step, the researcher concludes the types of language styles that are most dominantly used by the author.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION RESULTS

The Novel of *Tarian Bumi* is one of the novels that tells about a woman who is of a different caste than men, both related to social status, culture, injustice and violence. In this novel, Oka Rusmini uses figurative language in telling the phenomenon of caste differences between men and women. The research describes the using of the kinds of figurative in the novel of *Tarian Bumi* by Oka Rusmini.

The result of this research showed that Oka Rusmini used two figurative language categories, namely figure speech and elements of rhetoric. The figure of speech used by Oka Rusmini in the novel *Tarian Bumi* is a figure of speech of simile, metaphor, hyperbole, while the rhetorical elements contained in the novel are repetition, anaphora and parallelism. Oka Rusmini many times used figurative language in the novel of *Tarian Bumi* image is to unable can give the effect to the readers and the readers are curious to know the messages that delivered because figurative language has the big impression on getting the good effect to Novel of *Tarian Bumi*. Besides, figurative language make people easy to understands about the meaning which are contained in the novel.

DISCUSSION

Language Style in the Novel *Tarian Bumi*

The beauty in choosing a diction in a literary work in the form of a novel is inseparable from the intelligence of an author in attracting and bringing his readers to the story. This is a suggestion of language used by a novelist. This is because a distinctive language will cause an aesthetic effect. The typical language in question is figurative language. Figure of speech is a branch of figurative language. The types of language styles contained in the novel *Tarian Bumi* Oka Rusmini's works are divided into two categories, namely figure of speech and rhetoric. The figurative language contained in the novel is simile, metaphor, hyperbole, while the rhetorical elements contained in the novel are repetition, anaphora and parallelism. The following will illustrate some of these figures of speech in giving aesthetic effects to novel writing *Tarian Bumi* by Oka Rusmini.

Simile

Simile is a figurative language used to compare two different things, by stating that one thing is "like" or "as if" the other thing. In similes, the words "like" or "as if" are usually used to express this comparison. Keraf (2009) & Muta'allim (2016) state that a simile is a comparative sentence that compares an object to another by using words such as, as, like, bait, similar, similar, like, as if and so on. In addition, Muta'allim (2016) states that a simile is an explicit comparison.

Data 1

Luh Sekar konon tidak peduli. Dia tersenyum seperti menantang para dewa. Mulutnya yang mungil seperti menggungam di telinga Luh Kenten. "Aku capek jadi perempuan miskin, Luh. Tidak ada orang yang bisa menghargaiku" (TB: 22).

The sentence "*Dia tersenyum seperti menantang para dewa*" is a simile sentence because in that sentence it simulates a smile as a challenge by using a conjunction like. He spoke thus, as if he was challenging a god. The key word of the simile in the quote above is *seperti*. The quote in the novel illustrates that Sekar has such an arrogant character and is too confident in

what he wants. This is known when he is praying, he does not humble himself to God, so in that context, the word smile does not reflect happiness but rather he is showing his arrogance as if he is mocking him.

Apart from that, Sekar wanted to live as the wife of a Brahmin whatever happened, as the quote says “If I don't find a Brahmin man, I won't will never marry” (TB: 22). This illustrates that he is arrogant and wants excessive things, but he does not introspect himself or try but he shows his arrogance. Saying these words, he was in the temple. Oka Rusmini uses simile sentences to describe Sekar's character because she aims to provide a strategy for the word smile which is indirectly challenging.

Metaphor

Metaphor is a sentence used in comparing an object with another object that is implicit. Keraf (2009) & Muta'allim (2016) state that metaphor is a comparative sentence used to express 2 different things that are the same.

Data 2

Laki-laki yang tidak memberi kesempatan pada tiga orang perempuan di rumah untuk memilih hidupnya sendiri. Perbuatan laki-laki itu telah menghitamkan masa depan Sekar, dua orang adik perempuan, dan seorang perempuan buta (TB:46).

The sentence Kalimat “*Perbuatan laki-laki itu telah menghitamkan masa depan Sekar, dua orang adik perempuan, dan seorang perempuan buta*” is a metaphorical sentence. This is found in the word blacken which is used to analogize the word destroy. In general, black color indicates something gloomy, dark, bad, catastrophe or things of a bad nature. Thus, this word is used by Oka Rusmini to describe that man (Sekar's father) has made his family's future a reality. However, in context, this sentence means that Sekar's father has damaged Luh Sekar's future image, so he must try his best to create a bright future even without the help or accountability of his father.

In this novel, Oka Rusmini uses metaphorical sentences with the aim of making the language seem beautiful, smooth, moderate and so that it can create an aesthetic effect in the form of a manipulation of meaning. Besides that, Oka Rusmini uses the word blacken to describe the man's cruelty. So the word blacken

here means to destroy his future. It was said that because the man was Sekar's father who committed cruelty to his wife and children. One of the bad things that Sekar's father did was getting involved in a movement that had no clear benefit. Thus, the surrounding community hated their children and even punished Luh Dalem until his eyes became blind.

Hyperbola

Hyperbole is a figurative language used to give an exaggerated description or expressiveness. Usually, this hyperbolic figure of speech is often used in literary works such as poetry, novels and poetry with the aim of giving a dramatic impression and strengthening the message to be conveyed. Tarigan (2013) states that hyperbole is a type of figurative language that contains exaggerated statements, both in terms of number, size, or nature with the intention of emphasizing a statement.

Data 3

Kau harus tahu, seluruh dayu di griya ini juga ingin menyentuh kulitnya dan ingin mencuri satu butir keringatnya. Kata mereka, keringat itu berguna untuk menghangatkan malam-malam mereka (TB:132).

The sentence “*keringat itu berguna untuk menghangatkan malam-malam mereka*” is a hyperbolic sentence. It is said that way, because literally they express exaggerated expressions that Wayan's sweat can satisfy them as a warmer at night. This is considered a statement excessive because it is impossible for Wayan's sweat to warm and accompany the village women's nights. However, in context, this sentence is an expression of their love, interest, and joy and praise for Wayan. As in the quote in the “*Bahkan perempuan yang sudah mempunyai suami tertarik kepada Wayan. Seperti yang terjadi dengan Dayu Bulan, kakak Made, setiap dia bersetubuh dengan suaminya, ia membayangkan tubuh Wayan (TB:132)*”.

Thus, this sentence indicates that many village women are crazy about Wayan, they even imagine and idolize Wayan. These sentences are Made's flattery hurled at Telaga about Wayan's prowess and body curves. Therefore, the meaning of the sentence used by Oka Rusmini indicates that Wayan is a special, beautiful, handsome,

handsome and able to excite every woman in his village. In this case, Oka Rusmini uses hyperbole sentences with the aim of aesthetic effect in the form of maneuvers that have exaggerated meanings.

Rhetoric in the Novel *Tarian Bumi*

Repetition

Repetition is a style of language that uses the repetition of words or phrases repeatedly to give a strong effect and reinforce the message you want to convey. In the repetition figure of speech, the word or phrase that is repeated must have an important meaning and be relevant to the message to be conveyed.

Data 4

“Perempuan kedua yang menjadi peta dalam proses kelengkapan pembentukan Telaga sebagai perempuan adalah Luh Sekar, seorang perempuan yang sangat aneh. Perempuan itu selalu mengagungkan nilai-nilai kebangsawanan” (TB:21).

Based on the sentence above, there is a word repetition, namely in the word woman. In this case, said Woman written repeatedly by Oka Rusmini in one sentence construction. In the novel, Oka Rusmini tells of a woman who struggles with all her might to achieve the future of Telaga's life. A woman depicted in this novel is Luh Sekar, namely Mother Telaga. Based on the contents of the story in the novel, Luh Sekar is a woman who always tries to fight for values nobility.

In addition, Luh Sekar is proud to be a Brahmin woman, even though previously she was someone from the Sudar family. But because she married a man who came from the circles Brahmin, until the degree of Luh Sekar also changed like she was a mother generally. It is said so, because this is something that should be done by a mother to shape and guide her child's personality because this is a very powerful character education. Thus, the family is the most powerful asset in shaping a child's personality. This was applied by Luh Sekar to Telaga during his developmental age. In this case, Oka Rusmini uses a repetitive language style with the aim of giving an aesthetic effect in the form of melodic narrative by repeating the word woman.

Anaphora

Anaphora is a figurative language used by repeating words or phrases at the beginning of a sentence or clause repeatedly. In anaphora, repeated words usually have a strong meaning or connotation and are often used to give an emotional effect or strengthen the message you want to convey. Tarigan (2013) states that anaphora is a style of repetition in which the first word is repeated in each line or sentence.

Data 5

“Meme juga tidak tahu seperti apa cinta itu. Meme dikawinkan sama ayahmu, karena keluarga Meme malu punya anak perempuan yang belum juga menikah. Meme terima siapa pun laki-laki yang disodorkan untuk Meme. Setahun lahirlah kau, Luh.” (TB:33).

Based on the sentence above, there is a repetition word, which is the word *Meme*. In this case, the word *Meme* written repeatedly, that is, in every first sentence. In this case, Oka Rusmini chose to do not use the pronouns he or she but instead chooses to use the word *Meme* because it aims to beautify a sentence so that it looks interesting, fun and easy to read. Besides that, the meaning of the repetition of the word *Meme* shows that *Meme* is a poor woman who cannot choose according to her heart's desire.

In the novel, Oka Rusmini tells about *Meme's* story on his son. In this novel, it is told that *Meme* is a woman who does not know the beauty of love. One of the proofs that she does not know the beauty of love is that she did not marry a man of her own volition but on the basis of her family's choice. In addition, he was also slow to marry until old age. So, in this novel, Oka Rusmini uses the word repetition in the word *Meme* to convey that message. *Memes* are women whose fate is unfortunate, do not have the power or courage to vote, and others.

Parallelism

Parallelism is a figurative language that is used by repeating the same syntactic pattern or sentence structure repeatedly in different sentences or clauses. In figurative language parallelism, repeated words or phrases usually have the same or similar meanings or connotations, and are often used to give emotional effect or strengthen the message to be conveyed. Tarigan (2013) states that figure of speech parallelism is a kind of figurative

language that tries to achieve parallelism in the use of words or phrases that occupy the same function in the same grammatical form.

Data 6

"Ibunya memang bukan seorang bangsawan. Ibu Telaga adalah seorang Sudra, perempuan kebanyakan yang disunting oleh laki-laki Barhmana, laki-laki yang darahnya mengalir nilai-nilai kebangsawanan, keagungan, kebesaran, sekaligus keangkuhan" (TB:10).

Based on the sentence above, there is the word parallelism, namely in the word *"kebangsawanan, keagungan, kebesaran, sekaligus keangkuhan"*. It is said so, because the word *"kebangsawanan, keagungan, kebesaran, sekaligus keangkuhan"* are words that have the same functional position and are in the same grammatical form, namely as adjectives that get a prefix *ke* and suffixes *an*. In this case the word parallelism indicates that the life of the man who comes from the Brahmin is a privilege.

In the novel, Oka Rusmini tells that Ibu Telaga is a woman Sudra women edited by male Brahmins who have many privileges, that is, they have value nobility, majesty, grandeur, as well as arrogance. With this privilege, they abuse it unjustly and brutally, that is, they are free at any time and whoever they want to marry. Thus, he uses his arrogance to freely choose women arbitrarily and no other women may dare to oppose him, including Sudra women. Oka Rusmini uses the word parallelism in describing Sudra women and Brahman men with the aim of creating an aesthetic effect in the form of melodic words, namely words that start with *ke* and suffixes *an* with the meaning that it has the same degree.

IV. CONCLUSION

The novel of *Tarian Bumi* is a literary work written by Oka Rusmini. The novel tells about the life of a Balinese woman. In this story, the life of a Balinese woman who struggles in facing a patriarchal society that still adheres to customs and traditions is described. In this study, Oka Rusmini uses 2 categories of figurative language, namely figurative language and elements of rhetoric. The figure of speech used by Oka Rusmini in the novel *Tarian Bumi* is a figure of speech of simile, metaphor, hyperbole, while the rhetorical elements contained in the novel are repetition, anaphora and parallelism.

Oka Rusmini many times used figurative language in the novel *Tarian Bumi* image is to unable can give the effect to the readers and the readers are curious to know the messages that delivered because figurative language has the big impression on getting the good effect to Novel *Tarian Bumi*. Besides, figurative language makes it easy for people to understand the meaning which is contained in the novel. This research needs to be carried out further research, which is not only related to the function and use of language styles but also people's attitudes towards customs that are contrary to religion. In addition, this research also needs to carry out further research related to religious moderation, namely how they carry out a culture that experiences competition with religion.

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