Personification in Leila S. Chudori's Novel Homecoming

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Abstract: This research focuses on research into personification figures of speech found in sentences in the novel Pulang by Leila S. Chudori. A personification figure of speech is a figure of speech that depicts inanimate, inanimate objects as if they have human-like characteristics and abilities. The Pulang novel by Leila S, Chudori tells about the struggles of Indonesian youths who were also former politicians (Hananto, Alam, Dimas Suryo, Vivienne, Risjaf, Tjai Sin Soe, Bimo, Kenanga, Rinita, Lintang and Nugroho) in saving their friends. friends in Indonesia who were kidnapped, shot, and imprisoned in the September 30, 1998 tragedy. The study of personification in this study was carried out so that readers can better understand and appreciate all forms of beauty in stories packaged in personification as well as increase readers' understanding of personification figurative language. This research uses a descriptive qualitative method. This method can describe/detail the use of personification figures of speech in the novel Pulang by Leila S. Chudori. There were five data in this study which were analyzed from conversations and narratives contained in the novel Pulang by Leila S. Chudori. From the results of the analysis, personification figures of speech are dominant in chapters 3 and 7

Keywords: Personification, Pulang Novel by Leila S. Chudori

Abstrak: *Penelitian ini berfokus pada penelitian majas personifikasi yang terdapat pada kalimat di dalam cerita novel Pulang karya Leila S. Chudori. Majas personifikasi adalah majas yang melukiskan benda-benda mati yang tak bernyawa seolah mempunyai sifat-sifat dan kemampuan layaknya manusia. Novel Pulang karya Leila S, Chudori menceritakan tentang perjuangan pemuda-pemudi Indonesia yang juga dahulunya sebagai eks politik (Hananto, Alam, Dimas Suryo, Vivienne, Risjaf, Tjai Sin Soe, Bimo, Kenanga, Rinita, Lintang dan Nugroho) dalam menyelamatkan teman-temannya di Indonesia yang diculik, ditembak, dan dibui dalam tragedi 30 September 1998. Pengkajian personifikasi dalam penelitian ini dilakukan agar, para pembaca menjadi lebih dapat memahami dan mengapresiasi segala bentuk keindahan dalam cerita yang dikemas dalam personifikasi juga menambah pemahaman pembaca terhadap majas personifikasi. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif jenis deskriptif. Metode ini dapat mendeksripsikan/merincikan pemakaian majas personifikasi dalam novel Pulang karya Leila S. Chudori. Data dalam penelitian ini berjumlah lima yang dianalisis dari percakapan dan narasi yang terdapat di dalam novel Pulang karya Leila S. Chudori. Dari hasil analisis, majas personifikasi dominan terdapat dalam bab 3 dan 7*

Kata kunci: personifikasi, novel pulang karya Leila S. Chudori

▪ INTRODUCTION

Novels are a type of literary work that teaches a lot about life values (Simbolon, et al, 2022). The novel is also a manifestation of human long life, because in the novel there are conflicts between characters and with the social conditions around them (Yulianto, Iis and Afriza, 2020). Novel is a work of fiction based on the author's imagination (Putri, Maryam, and Firmansyah, 2018). Meanwhile, according to (Nurgiyantoro, 2012) "Novel is a work of fiction that has two building elements, namely intrinsic elements and extrinsic

elements". So it can be concluded that the novel is actually a literary work that manifests human life because it contains many values of life. As a novel story has elements contained in it, these elements are none other than intrinsic and extrinsic elements (Rezeki, 2021). The intrinsic elements are the elements contained in a story (short stories, novels, fairy tales, etc.), namely, theme, plot, characters and characterizations, setting, style of language, point of view, and message (Amna, et al, 2022). Meanwhile, extrinsic elements are elements that are contained outside the story, such as the author's background and the values contained in the story (Danur, et al, 2021). So, it can be concluded that the difference between intrinsic and extrinsic elements is in terms of their location in building a story. In this research, the writer focuses on the analysis of the novel's intrinsic elements, namely figurative language or figurative language.

Figure of speech is the author's media in describing it by equating it with something else similar (Masruchin, 2017). Figure of speech can also be said to be the aesthetic value of language building elements in a story (Anam, Yogi and Sri, 2022). Figures of speech can be used by readers or writers to explain their ideas (Yono and Mimi, 2017). Thus figurative language can make literary works more seasoned and livelier and not make readers feel bored (Hidayat and Supriyanto, 2017). So it can be concluded that figure of speech is a medium used by the author to describe something in the story, through expression in beautiful words. Language style or figure of speech is divided into several types, namely figures of comparison, contrast, and parable (Damayanti, 2018). This study focuses on the analysis of the types of comparative figure of speech, namely personification figure of speech.

Personification figure of speech is a figure of speech that describes lifeless inanimate objects as if they have human-like characteristics and abilities (Dewi, Antonius, and Agus, 2022). Personification is also a figure of speech that can create the illusion that inanimate objects can feel and carry out activities like humans (Yono, 2020). An example of a figure of speech for personification is: The leaves of the coconut tree appear to be dancing happily (Keraf, 2016). It can be concluded that the personification figure of speech is a figure of speech used by the author to make inanimate objects look like living objects. The use of personification figures of speech can also provide beauty in a sentence so that it makes an impression on the reader (Pratiwi, 2017). In this research, we will examine the figure of speech of personification found in the storyline in the form of a narrative or the speech of a story character.

The novel Pulang by Leila S, Chudori tells the story of the struggle of Indonesian youths who were also ex-politicians (Hananto, Alam, Dimas Suryo, Vivienne, Risjaf, Tjai Sin Soe, Bimo, Kenanga, Rinita, Lintang and Nugroho) in saving their friends. his friend in Indonesia who was kidnapped, shot and imprisoned in the tragedy of 30 September 1998 (PKI riots in Indonesia). The novel Pulang by Leila S. Chudori takes two local settings, namely Indonesia and France. Dimas, Tjai, and Risjaf, who are in France, chose to manage an Indonesian food restaurant on French soil under the name Rumah Tanah Air Restaurant. The restaurant is the root of a series of important events that have a big role in the overall course of the story. Apart from telling the story of ex-political young men in Indonesia who sought asylum on French soil to escape the 30 September riots in Indonesia, this novel also tells the story of the experiences of the families of the victims of the 30 September riots in Indonesia.

The author's scientific reason for having the topic of personification figure of speech analysis in this research is because of the urgency of figure of speech as an aesthetic builder in a story in a novel. Many readers may not know about figures of speech

or language styles, especially personification figures of speech which are often found in novels. By knowing the personification figures of speech in the storyline, it will help readers to better understand the beauty created by the author in analogizing inanimate objects and humans in the story. The novel Pulang by Leila S. Chudori was chosen as the author's research object because if examined in this novel there are several personification figures of speech that need to be explained for the reader's understanding and insight. The benefit of studying personification in this research is that readers can better understand and appreciate all forms of beauty in stories packaged in personification and also increase readers' understanding of personification figures of speech.

There are previous studies that use the same scalpel in analyzing a novel. The research is "Translation of personification figures of speech in the novel Sekai No Chuushin De Ai Wo Sakebu by Katayama Kyoichi" which was researched by Ni Luh Jessica Pratiwi in 2017. The difference between this previous research and the author's research lies in the strategy used in analyzing personification figures of speech in the story. Previous research used a figure of speech translation strategy because the novel used by the author was a novel by a Japanese author, while the author did not use this strategy. The similarity between this previous research and the author's research is that they both use the scalpel of personification analysis on the objects studied. The formulation of the problem in this research is: (1) what sentences in the novel Pulang by Leila S. Chudori contain personification figures of speech? (2) What is the explanation of the personinification figure of speech in this sentence?

▪ **METHOD**

This personification figure of speech research uses descriptive-qualitative research methods. This type of descriptive research is intended to investigate the circumstances, conditions or other things that have been mentioned, the results of which are presented in the form of a research report (Arikunto, 2014). Qualitative research is directed at researchers' efforts to interpret a phenomenon based on the views of participants by conducting investigations on an issue related to the marginalization of certain individuals (Creswell, 2015). The researcher chose this type of research method because it can describe/detail the use of personification in the novel Pulang by Leila S. Chudori. Data in the descriptive method is collected in the form of words, sentences, images, not numbers. All data collected will be key to the research results (Moelong, 2021). This descriptive research refers to documents as research materials used for supporting information materials and partly derived from case studies which are the main data source. The data found in the research was described systematically. The data found are in the form of words, phrases, sentences, and text in the novel Pulang by Leila S. Chudori which tells about the struggles of these former Indonesian political figures who were in France and Indonesia.

▪ **RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

Following are the findings of several sentences containing personification figures of speech in the novel Pulang by Leila S. Chudori;

Data 1: "Those little statues are like playing behind the glass." – p. 150

The sentence above is a personification figure of speech because in the sentence there is the noun phrase 'figurines' which are inanimate objects. Furthermore, the sentence 'small is like playing a play behind a glass' is an explanation of what the statue is doing.

In fact, statues are inanimate objects that cannot carry out human activities, such as 'acting out a play behind glass'. Therefore, the sentence above is a figure of speech for personification.

Data II: "My cell phone has been screaming" – p. 300

The sentence above contains a personification figure of speech because in the noun phrase 'phone', the following explanation emphasizes that the noun 'phone' can carry out human activities, such as yelling. Even though telephone numbers themselves are inanimate objects that cannot possibly carry out activities like humans. Therefore, the sentence above is a personification figure of speech.

Data III:"But the clock still runs fine" – p. 308

The sentence above contains a personification figure of speech because it contains the compound word 'clockwork' which is captioned 'still running well'. This information is an activity that humans usually do, namely, walking around while the clock hand is an inanimate object. Therefore, the sentence above is a personification figure of speech.

Data IV: "CHILDHOOD HOME. A house filled with anxiety and tension" – p. 311

The sentence above contains personification figures of speech if viewed from the presence of the noun phrase 'home; who were given information had anxiety and tension. The noun house is an inanimate object that actually does not have emotions like humans, but in this sentence it is described that the house has emotions in the form of anxiety and tension. Maybe what is meant is that the atmosphere of the house feels empty and tense, but the author implies that the atmosphere of the house uses human emotions. Therefore, the sentence above is also included in the personification figure of speech.

Data V: "The sun rose so quickly that suddenly it was early afternoon." – p. 343

The sentence above contains a figure of speech of personification because in the noun 'sun' it is given information that it can make movements like humans, namely gliding. The sun is an inanimate object that cannot make movements like humans. Therefore, the sentence above is a personification figure of speech.

▪ **CONCLUSION**

In general, this research is intended to find and describe sentences in the novel that are identified as containing personification figures of speech. Based on the results of the analysis carried out on the research object (the novel Pulang by Leila S. Chudori) there are five sentences that contain personification figures of speech. These sentences are sequentially on pages 150, 300, 308, 311, and 343, in chapters 3 and 7. So, there are two chapters that contain a lot of personification figures of speech in the novel. To identify whether the research data contains personification figures of speech or not, this is done by analyzing the subject and predicate of the sentence without looking at changes in word class because personification figures of speech are actually figures of speech that describe inanimate objects that can carry out activities and have human-like characteristics.

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