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THE LANGUAGE STYLE IN THE HUMOROUS STORIES OF NASREDDIN A MAN WHO NEVER GIVES UP RETOLD BY SUGENG HARIYANTO

THESIS

Submitted to the English Education Department of Tarbiyah Faculty of IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for Islamic Scholar in English Education



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2012



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ABSTRACT

OOM NURQOMALA SARI. Register Number 5840686. 2012. "The Language Style in the humorous stories of Nasreddin a Man Who Never Gives Up". This thesis is submitted to the English Study Program of Tarbiyyah Department.

Learning the language is one from worship that we should do. Language is a gift of God to man, then the effort to know is a liability and is a good deeds. If someone can find a variety of language, it is certainly include people who are knowledgeable, then he was among those who believe.

After the observation, the writer found the problem that had become the main problem of this thesis, that is the lack of reader's ability in understanding the language style. We can say, in fact, there are so many people who still do not understand comprehensively about the language style; not only the readers in general, but also the student and teachers of English. That is the reason why the writer arranged this thesis and tried to solve that problem.

The aims of research of this thesis are to know the biography of the author, to know the synopsis of the stories of Nasreddin, to know the moral value in the stories, and to know the language style of the Humorous stories of Nasreddin a Man Who Never Gives Up retold By Sugeng Hariyanto.

In this thesis, the writer describes some theories and definition of the language style, the kinds of figurative speech, and the, and the discourse of stories that has been proposed by scientific of language.

The techniques of collecting data used by the writer are reading the stories, underlining all expression (sentences, clauses, phrase, words), rewriting all underlined expression on the data sheet, coding data. In this thesis, the writer chooses the humorous stories of Nasreddin a Man Who Never Gives Up as the object of research.

After processing the data that have been obtained from the novel, the writer could conclude that the language style in the Humorous stories of Nasreddin a Man Who Never Gives Up retold By Sugeng Hariyanto is very good, expressive, and absolutely impressive. The story is beautifully written with descriptive details that will haunt us long after we finish reading it. It has a number of figures of speech. From the same previous chapters, the writer draws conclusion of the thesis based on the writer's research that has been done.

The conclusion are about the biography of the author, the synopsis of the stories, the moral value in the stories, and the language style in the humorous stories of Nasreddin a Man Who Never Gives Up retold by Sugeng Hariyanto.

This thesis is expected to improve the reader's ability in understanding the language style, the definition, the examples, and the interpretations of the words, sentences, phrases, or clauses that contain of language style.



PREFACE

Bismillahirrahmanirrahim

Assalamualaukum, Wr. Wb.

By the grace of Allah, the Tost Gracious, The Most Merciful. All praises and thanks are given to Allah who has thought writing by pen. With His Mercy and Permission, the writer has been able to finish thus thesis. My invocation and safety always be given to the prophet Muhammad (Peace be upon him), his families, and his followers up to the end of the world.

The thesis “**THE FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN THE HUMOROUS STORIES OF NASREDDIN A MAN WHO NEVER GIVES UP RETOLD BY SUGENG HARIYANTO**” is submitted to The English Education Department of IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon in Partial Fulfillment for Undergraduate Degree in English Education.

In constructing this thesis, there are a lot of people who has taken a part in helping and giving advice. Therefore, the writer would like to convey profound thankfulness to:

1. Prof. Dr. H. Maksum Mukhtar, M. A, The rector of the State Collage for Islamic Studies Cirebon.
2. Dr. Saefudin Zuhri, M. Ag, the chief of Tarbiyyah Faculty of the State Collage for Islamic Stidies Cirebon.
3. Dr. Hj. Huriyah Saleh, M. Pd, the chairwomen of English Department and also as the first supervisor.
4. Dr. Ilman Nafi’a M. Ag, the second supervisor.
5. Sugeng Hariyanto, the author of humorous stories of Nasreddin.

However, the writer realize that this paper is far from being perfect in spite of having done her best. In this case, she always expect constructive criticism.



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Finally, the writer hopes that this thesis would be useful and valuable for the readers and particularly for the writer and for English Education Department of the State Collage for Islamic Studies Cirebon.

Cirebon, 25 Agustus 2012

The Writer



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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

A. The Background of the Problem

The art is able to give the contentment, the entertainment, and the happiness of human being. Because it is the beauty. The writer often heard that statement, and happiness to human being. And it goes without forcing the writer accepted its offered truth. There are three matters that have good relation with the art, they are the art of creator, the art devotee, and the art itself, God is primary creator who creates the art in the universe. Balance, proportion, harmony, contrast, rhyme, and unity of condition measurement that make human can live below this earth atmosphere are not created, by God without His Art. They are created by God by His deliberateness in order that human can know Him. While human and their *khudi* are secondary creator who reflect the combination of valued reward from God intellectual, emotional, and spiritual, in making the creative action (works) they can turn into the art devotee too when they cannot reflect it (Sumardjo, 2004:11)

Learning the language is one form of worship that we should do. After the observation, the writer found the problem that had since become the main problem of this thesis, that is the lack of reader's ability in understanding the language style. We can say, in fact, there are so many people who still do not understand comprehensively about the language style, not only the readers in general, but also the student and teachers of English. That is the reason why the writer arranged and tried to solve that problem.



Before continuing the further discussion, here will be deployed to several restriction regarding the language that has been proposed by scientists of language, such as definitions of language, language style, art, beauty, and literature.

According to AS. Hornby (2000:721) language is (1) the system of communication in speech and writing that is used by people of particular country. (2) the use by human of a system of sounds and words to communicate. (3) A particular style of speaking or writing. (4) A way of expressing ideas and feeling using movement, symbol and sound. (5) A system of symbol and rules that is used to operate computer.

Asep Ahmad Hidayat (2006:22) explains that (1) according to Bloch and Triger, language is a system of arbitrary vocal symbols by means of which a social group cooperates. (2) According to Joseph Bram language is a structured system of arbitrary vocal symbols by means of which members of a social group interact. (3) According to Ronald Wardhaugh, language is a system of arbitrary vocal symbol for human communication.

Based on some definition above, we can conclude that language is a system of communication by written or spoken word. The use of words, phrase, and sentences to corporate and interact. It is a tool to deliver opinion, ideas, and feelings for communication between or among people.

We must first be aware that the term “Style” has a number of meaning. When we speak of the “Attic Style”, for instance, we are speaking of a literary tendency that has flourished especially in some periods, but maybe discovered in any period. On the other hand, there are “Period style”, characteristic of one historical period and not to



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be found to any significant extent in any other. Here, we are more concerned with individual style; the single writer's way of using language.

According to William Kenney (1966:58) that is, style may simply mean a writer's characteristic way of using language.

According to Robert Stanton (1965:30) that is in literature, style is the author's manner of using language.

According to Sylvan Barnet, Morton Berman, and William Burto (1963:73) most writers set themselves Conrad's task, attempting to make us "see" by their choice and arrangement of words into sentences. These sentences constitute the writer's style, and there are important part of his meaning, just as a speakers style. In addition to choice of sentences, his pace, tone of voice, gestures, helps communicate his meaning.

Based on these definitions, language style is the manner in which a writer chooses among different strategies to address an issue and an audience. A style reveals the writer's personality, but it also shows how he or she sees the audience of the writing. We can be aware of the important of style in any literature works. Ultimately, only wide experience in reading fiction can turn a reader into a competent judge of style. But also neglect these element in analysis is to neglect the very sources of vitality in fiction.

As human being, we communicate with other people around us. When we communicate with the others, we use a language as a means of communication. A language has an important role in human life. Because of habit people seldom give an attention on it and and thing that language is a usual thing, like breathing and walking. Language and incredible influence of human. It differs human from an animal. (Leonard Bloomfield, 1995:1)



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The beauty cannot be separated from the art, so does language. The art inhabits language room since it cries to see the sun firstly. The linguist mention it by term 'Literature' as exist in *Oaldoce Dictionary*. Literature introduces itself as, "writing of the study books, etc. valued as works of art (biography, drama, fiction, poetry, [and] essay contrasted to technical books or journalism."

The Muslim scientist and philosopher Imam Ja'far al-Sadiq defined literature as 'the garment which one puts on what he says or writers so that it may appear more attractive.' Panghilito Luigi added that literature is a slice of live that has been given direction and meaning and artistic interpretation of the world according to the percipient's point of view (eg.wikipedia.org/wiki/Literature-81k-, 2008).

(Ashraf, 1982:22) as cited in Nasr defines, 'Literature is that form of writing which man creators with the help of language in order to enjoy his exploration of the experience of life. Literature or language art or literary art is s a national art that involves the thought, the feeling and the wants as the medium. (Hornby, 2005, 251) in his *Oxford Leaner's Pocket Dictionary* defines "Literature is writing valued as works of art especially novel, plays, poem, anecdote."

There are so many Literature definitions that are stated by the linguist. The writer does not graft the definition that exist in paragraph above because of some reason, summarizing all of literature above, literature can be meant as anything written (printed), spoken, and sung (recited) by using language as its medium to extend the author's expression the thought, the feeling and the want, in which each work form involves the beauty and its content and message, at least have an influence that is able to change someone's attitude who receives, read and listen it.

Literature does not only have definition, but also has element, forms, and function. It has some element, say, language, beauty, value, imagination, truth, expression, and influence. Language is a medium that is used to extend the involved



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content and message in each literary form. Literature is human activity that is classified on the art work that uses language as a medium. Each literary work written, spoken, and sung has the beauty. They are kind of beauty; they are artistic and aesthetic beauty. Artistic beauty is the beauty that can be seen by eyes and can be heard by ears. In literary works e.g. short story, the artistic beauty exists in its long and short sentences, it is rhymes, it is diction, it is figure of speech, and so on. While the aesthetic beauty that shows up for internal judgment of an art devotee man after he or she saw, listened, and enjoy it. The packet message by narration and dialogue, the author's expertise in using surrealism style, and the end of the story that makes the receivers-readers and listener be embittered are some samples of the aesthetic beautiful form. A good literature will always drag the values and messages that will be extended by the author to the receivers. Each literary work is in the form of imagination because of these characteristic, they will be enable to experience losing and adding in making literary work even though it is the form of biography or history. Literature is also supposed to be the truth because it has the content of the truth. It is in the form an author's experience, views, and hopes. Literature has expressive element. It means that it is one of someone's medium form in expressing his or her thoughts, feelings, and wants. At the last, literature has influential element. It means that literature and it is stated and implied content are able to show up the influence toward it is receivers.

There are three literature form, say, prose, poetry, and drama. "Prose is the ordinary form of written or spoken language, without rhyme or meter. Speech or writing, sometimes specify, non fictional writing" (Neufeld and Guralnik, 1996:1079). "Poetry is collection of poems; poems in general" (Hornby, 2005:330) "Drama is literary



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composition that tells a story, usually of human conflict, by means of dialogue and action, to be performed by actor; play, now specif, any play that is not comedy” (Neufeld and Guralink, 1996;413)

Based on the time, the prose division result the old and new prose. Although it is like that, it does not mean that between the old and new prose have no relation. The new prose created form on the old prose. It means that the new prose shows up by finding the new form of old prose. Certainly, there will not be the new prose without the old prose.

While the prose division according to it is form, so it divided into some forms, they are fiction, assay, and the other prose literature. Fiction form includes epic, novel, novella, novelette, short story, flash story, and mini saga. Those forms are classified based on their words number and another characteristic. Memoir and epistle are some essay form. And the other prose literature form is philosophy, biography, journalism, legal, and scientific writing, and so on.

Short story in unity of some elements that form it. Generally, there are two elements in the short story; they are intrinsic and extrinsic element. Intrinsic element is element that forms literary work from intern. Intrinsic aspect that form literary work from intern. That is that correlates to structure as plot, setting, story center, and characterization.

Extrinsic element is element that influent fiction from extern. A piece of literature is to be interpreted in relation to the political, economical, moral, biographical, social, cultural, historical, psychological, and philosophical factors presumed to have



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influenced it.. Extrinsic aspect is aspect that influences literary work from external or background of literary work.

The truth literature function is to expand, to broad, and to exacerbate our vigilance towards the life by literature, the life attitude that has been giving the problem to someone often makes him or her in defeating, frustration, and stress in facing it. When the psycholinguistic's advices and what a doctor gives are not suitable function as the problem solving to get over him or her. Literature existence is able to be the problem solving alternative. It is able to be good problem solving sometimes. It is content and moral values are able to help a someone in knowing the life attitude clearly.

To know and to understand what involved moral value that lies in a literary work is, a receiver is not enough by reading and listening it once. He or she has to read, listen, analyze, and interpret until he or she acquires the message. As when the writer cannot acquires the message. As when the writer read the humorous stories of Nasreddin entitled *Nasreddin a man who never gives up* retold by Sugeng Hariyanto. The writer cannot acquire the moral value and language style directly by reading it once. The writer read repeatedly, attended, analyzed, and interpreted later. All of the activities before were done by the writer to discover the moral value and language style.

Dealing with the description above, the writer is interested to describe language style and moral value that exist in the humorous stories of Nasreddin entitled in *Nasreddin a man who never gives up* retold by Sugeng Hariyanto for some reason. *Firstly*, the writer's interest toward literature especially short story. *Secondly*, the writer's interest in studying fiction elements e.g shorts story, both intrinsic element. *Thirdly*, the writer's angered feeling toward Nasreddin it caused the stories are funny, interesting, and



have language style moral values together. *The last*, getting the language style and moral value from a humorous stories of Nas reddin. This description is arranged into the research form under the title '*Literary Analysis on Moral Value and Language style in the Humorous Stories of Nasreddin a Man Who Never Gives Up Retold by Sugeng Hariyanto*'.

B. The Identification of the Problem

The identification of the problem is needed to give clarification about the problem that will be investigated. The writer arranged the identification of the problem referred to the background of the background above, there are:

1. The Field of the Research

The field of the study from this thesis is '*Literature*'

2. The Research Approach

The research approach of this thesis is qualitative approach; that is collect to arrange, to present, to analyze. To conclude, to make decision, to interpret the data to be systemic, valid and reasonable, and to control the situation,

3. The Main Problem

After the Observation, the writer found the problem that had become the main problem of this thesis; it is lack of reader ability in understanding the figurative language comprehensively, not only the reader on general, but also the student and teachers of English. That is the reason why the writer arranged this thesis and tried to solve that problem.

C. The Limitation of the Problem



The figurative language in the Humorous Stories of Nasreddin a Man Who

Never Gives Up Retold by Sugeng Hariyanto, the description of the problem is limited into some points, such as:

1. The Biography of the Author.
2. The Biography of Nasreddin.
3. The kinds of Stories of Nasdreddin.
4. The Moral Value in the Humorous Stories of Nasreddin.
5. The Language Style in the Humorous Stories of Nasreddin.

D. The Questions of Research

1. What is the Biography of the Author?
2. What is the Bioghraphy of Nasreddin?
3. What is the Kind of Stories of Nasreddin?
4. What is moral value in the stories of Nasreddin?
5. What is the language style used on Nasreddin stories?

E. The Aims of the Research

The aims of the research in writing this thesis are as follows:

1. To Know and to understand about the Author's biography
2. To know and to understand about Nasreddin's Biography.
3. To know and to understand about short stories, it's history, types and element, both intrinsic and extrinsic element.
4. To know the social message or moral value in the humorous stories of Nasreddin.
5. To know language style used on humorous stories of Nasreddin

F. The Uses of the Research



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The research product is hoped to be able to increase the development of literature and language learning, literary development. It means knowledge development about one of extrinsic element form from literary work short story that is moral value and language style. Language learning, it means the development of language studies through literature, as semantics, psycholinguistics, Cross Cultural Understanding, Vocabulary and so on.

We are able to study semantics through literature, when we study literature especially humorous story, we would like to find out many types of meaning and lexeme in each word, phrase, clause, and sentence form. They could be acquired stiltedly and impliedly.

In literary work e.g short story, we would like to understand psycholinguistic, this understanding can be viewed through internal and external aspect. We are able to study about player's characteristic through their dialogues. The author's directed description, and so on. We are able to understand about the author's characteristic through his words, phrases, clauses, sentences, style, and language in his or her short story too. The author's meaning symbol in form of words, phrases, clauses, sentence, and language in which short story form is influenced by the situation besides it. That can be understood by readers is the way where we find psycholinguistics through extrinsic aspect is.

Language as the cultural product function as a medium in understanding culture in a place. Short story that uses language as it is medium function as medium in understanding culture in a place too. In the humorous story retold entitled in Nasreddin a man who never gives up.

The writer also would like to enrich the vocabularies through words, phrases, idioms, and sentences that the writer finds in the humorous story of Nasreddin.



G. The Methodology of Research

1. The objective of research

The objective of research is to know the figurative language in the humorous stories of Nasreddin a man who never gives up retold by Sugeng Hariyanto.

2. The Method of Research

The method of the research is qualitative research. The writer choose this method for some reason. Firstly, qualitative method is the good method in studying plural reality. Secondly. It present the relation between the researcher and the research directly. And thirdly, it is more sensitive and more adaptive to the influential precision with message, value and norm.

3. The Source and Type of data.

Primary source of qualitative research is word and action and additional data, and so on. Dealing with the matter, it is data types are divided into words and action, written data source, photo and statistic.

If it is seemed through data source aspect, additional data that derives from written data source can be divided into scientific book and magazine, source from file, personal document, and official document. Book source is data source that is used in this research. To acquire substantive theories, the writer uses many books. They are classified to be two part; they are primary and secondary data source.

a. Primary source

Primary data source of this research is in the form of Humorous Story of Nasreddin a Man Who Never Gives Up retold By Sugeng Hariyanto. It is published in surabaya By Penerbit Kansius



b. Secondary data source

The writer does not only use the interpretation towards primary data source, but also uses another data source. Most of secondary data sources are in the form of the linguist opinions about theorist that deal with the research investigational necessity. They are acquired from internet, books, newspaper, magazines, and so on.

This matter is meant to pull the research product that has subjective character.

4. The Object and Time to Research

The object of the research is Humorous Stories of Nasreddin a Man Who Never Gives Up retold By Sugeng Hariyanto. The writer did the research on 1998.

5. The Technique of Data Collection

The writer finds and collects the data, both primary and secondary data. In this matter, the writer used library research or theoretical data. Library research is the research that is implemented in the work-room of research or library, until the researcher acquires data and information research object through books and audio instrument.

6. The Method of Data Analysis

There are three methode in analysing qualitative data based on Meleong'sndescription

There are three kind of method qualitative data analysis; they are: (1). Constant comparative method as stated By Glaser and Struss in their book *The Discovery of Grounded Research*, (2). Data analysis Method based on Spradly as found in his book *Parcipant Observation*, and (3). Analysis method based on Miles and Huberman as state in their book *Qualitative Data Analysis*



In this thesis arrangement, the writer Spradly Data Analysis. Entire of the research focused observation. Chosen, taxonomic observation, chosen observation, component analysis, and ended by theme Analysis.

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