

**A STUDY OF DICTION ON SUJIWO TEJO' SELECTED
SHORT STORIES IN *LUPA ENDONESIA* BOOK**

THESIS



Submitted as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Sarjana Degree of
English Department Faculty of Letters and Humanities UIN Sunan Ampel
Surabaya

The Advisor

Endratno Pilih Swasono, M.Pd.

NIP. 197106072003121001

**PERPUSTAKAAN
UIN SUNAN AMPEL SURABAYA**

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By

Ari Dyah Untari

Reg. Number: A03210028

**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF LETTERS AND HUMANITIES
STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY SUNAN AMPEL SURABAYA**

2014

DECLARATION

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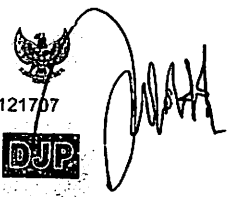
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Ari Dyah Untari

NIM. A03210028

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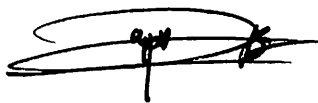
Approved to be examined
Surabaya, June 30, 2014

Thesis advisor



Endratno Pili Swasono, M.Pd.
NIP. 197106072003121001

Acknowledged by
The Head of English Department



Endratno Pili Swasono, M.Pd.
NIP. 197106072003121001

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FACULTY OF LETTERS AND HUMANITIES
STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY SUNAN AMPEL SURABAYA
2014

EXAMINER SHEET



This thesis has been approved and accepted by the Board of Examiners, English Department Faculty of Letters and Humanities State Islamic University Sunan Ampel Surabaya on July 14, 2014.

The Dean of Faculty of Letters and Humanities



Dr. H. Imam Ghozali Said, M.A.
NIP. 196002121990031002

The Board of Examiners

Head of Examination

Endratno Pili Swasono, M.Pd.
NIP. 197106072003121001

Secretary

Raudlotul Jannah, M.App.Ling.
NIP. 197810062005012004

Examiner I

Dr. Mohammad Kurjum, M.Ag.
NIP. 196909251994031002

Examiner II

Itsna Syahadatud Dinurriyah, M.A.
NIP. 197604122011012003

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ABSTRACT

Untari, Ari Dyah. 2014. *A Study of Diction on Sujiwo Tejo' Selected Short Stories in Lupa Endonesa Book*. Thesis, English Department, Faculty of Letters and Humanities, State Islamic University Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Advisor: Endratno Pili Swasono, M.Pd.

Key Words : Diction, Semantics, Short Stories, *Lupa Endonesa*.

This thesis discussed about diction on short stories, the types that used in it, and the meaning of each types in Sujiwo Tejo' selected short stories in *Lupa Endonesa* book. The researcher chose Sujiwo Tejo' short Stories to be analyzed because the writer assumed that in Sujiwo Tejo' short stories, there are kinds of diction used by short stories which can be analyzed. The aims of this study were to identify the types of appropriateness and figurative language used in this short stories and to analyze the meaning that found in Sujiwo Tejo' short stories in *Lupa Endonesa* book. This research was conducted by using descriptive qualitative method, because the data of this study were in the writing form taken from Sujiwo Tejo' short stories in *Lupa Endonesa* book. The researcher used a theory of quality of diction by McCrimmon. Based on the theory, diction used in *Lupa Endonesa* book was analyzed in terms of their diction quality of their figurative language and appropriateness. In conducting the research, firstly the researcher selected the short stories which contain of the most of diction usage and identified the quality of diction to get the data. Through the analysis, the researcher found that *Lupa Endonesa* book presented its stories in informal context and using a lot of colloquial and figurative languages. Finally, diction must be well selected in order to be able to convey the message to the readers through short stories.

INTISARI

Untari, Ari Dyah. 2014. *A Study of Diction on Sujiwo Tejo' Selected Short Stories in Lupa Endonesa Book*. Skripsi, Program Studi Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Adab dan Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Dosen Pembimbing: Endratno Pili Swasono, M.Pd.

Kata Kunci: Diksi, Semantik, Cerita Pendek, *Lupa Endonesa*.

Skripsi ini membahas tentang diksi pada cerita pendek, jenis yang digunakan di dalamnya, dan arti dari setiap jenis dalam memilih cerita pendek Sujiwo Tejo dalam buku *Lupa Endonesa*. Peneliti memilih cerita pendek Sujiwo Tejo untuk dianalisis karena penulis menganggap bahwa di cerita pendek Sujiwo Tejo, ada jenis diksi yang digunakan oleh cerita pendek yang dapat dianalisis. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengidentifikasi jenis kelayakan dan bahasa kiasan yang digunakan dalam cerita pendek ini dan untuk menganalisis makna yang ditemukan dalam cerita pendek Sujiwo Tejo dalam buku *Lupa Endonesa*. Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif, karena data dari penelitian ini dalam bentuk tulisan yang diambil dari cerita pendek Sujiwo Tejo dalam buku *Lupa Endonesa*. Peneliti menggunakan teori kualitas diksi oleh McCrimmon. Berdasarkan teorinya, diksi yang digunakan dalam buku *Lupa Endonesa* dianalisis dalam hal kualitas diksi termasuk bahasa kiasan dan kesesuaian. Dalam melakukan penelitian, terlebih dahulu peneliti memilih cerita-cerita pendek yang mengandung sebagian besar penggunaan diksi dan mengidentifikasi kualitas diksi untuk mendapatkan data. Melalui analisis, peneliti menemukan bahwa buku *Lupa Endonesa* menyajikan cerita dalam konteks informal dan menggunakan banyak kata sehari-hari dan bahasa kiasan. Akhirnya, diksi harus dipilih dengan baik agar dapat menyampaikan pesan kepada pembaca melalui cerita pendek.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTON

1.1. Background of the Study

Good writing is made of words that suit its subject and its expected audience. In order to write well, people need to be aware of the rules that govern use of words and the construction of sentence. As people write, they constantly need to make choices among words that have similar meanings but different effects on people. In writing, people use a language that is appropriate to their subjects by choosing words that state their meaning exactly and that convey a clear sense to the readers. So, when the authors write a written book such as short stories, the result determine by own choice of words. People must think about the words they use, the meaning, the appropriate word, and also figurative language which is called diction.

In written language, diction is really important. In the early stage of writing, people often choose them consciously. Diction is a writer's choice of words. Diction is the use of appropriate of words to utter idea in order to give the influence to the readers (McCrimmon, 1984: 134). It means that the mastery of words, influence the communication activity including in making the literary work. Words are important in determining whether the readers understood what the authors means. Therefore, when choosing his words the authors should take



reader into account. When people write or read a literary work such as short stories, the result determined by own choice of words.

Making the literary work, especially short stories, the choice of words have a specific role in conveying the story to the readers. As Burt and Thomas (2010: 75) argued that make the effort to put together sentences that will grab your readers's attention and inject life into your stories. Words which appear are appropriate when they are suited to the context and the message that stories want to convey (McCrimmon, 1984: 131). Different short stories have different choices of words based on what stories delivered to the readers. For instance, in telling the economic topics, the authors used the specific words which are appropriate in conveying the stories and not suitable for reporting a culture, politic or religion stories.

Diction is defined by the usage of words and sentence structure. How diction is use in a short stories depends on the type of stories being written and the

various literary elements the researcher wishes to use in telling the stories. If people want to speak about something in a sentence, people concerned themselves with findings of words that best convey their thought. Therefore, the choice of words must take into account the context in which selected words are appear.

The choice make establish the meaning of words, conclude the appropriateness of words and figurative language. Appropriateness means by knowing the situation, the authors can convey the message to the readers. And also figurative language means language used as a way in saying something other

than the ordinary way. Figurative language contains several figures of speech, like simile, metaphor, metonymy, hyperbole, etc.

The researcher find the implementation of choice of words in short stories. According to Lucke (1999: 2), short stories is a narrative, designed to interest, amuse, or inform the hearer or reader. Beside, short stories is the telling of a happening or a series of connected events. Also short story as a work of fiction comprised of several thousand words, but generally not more than 5,000 (Burt & Thomas, 2010: 17). Short stories are unique in that the authors has only a brief time in which to develop their characters, and every word counts. In addition, every short stories has writing style. Any style of writing can be enhanced through a greater understanding of diction. Sujiwo Tejo's usage of words can be seen through diction which should be appropriate to the context.

Sujiwo Tejo known is a puppeteer, who is also an author, painter, musician and even called a humanist. Sujiwo Tejo or Agus Hudi Sudjiwo born in Jember, August 31, 1962. He had his education at ITB, Mathematic and Civil Engineering Department, but he did not continue his studies to pursue a career in the arts are more interested to him. He had become a journalist in the Harian Kompas for 8 years, and then turned into an author, painter, musician and puppeteer. He has completed ten book, they are *Dalang Edan*, *Kelakar Madura buat Gus Dur*, *The Sax*, *Ngawur Karena Benar*, *Jiwo J#ncuk*, *Lupa Endonesa*, *Republik Jancukers*, *Dalang Galau ngetwit*, *Lupa Endonesa Deui*, *Kang Mbok* and *Rahvayana* . He stayed in www.sujiwotejo.com and twitter @sudjiwotedjo.

The researcher uses Sujiwo Tejo's selected short stories in *Lupa Endonesa* book as object of this research. The researcher choose Sujiwo Tejo's book, because his book is unique. He uses a sloppy language, joke, serious, romantic, outspoken, full of innuendo but contained critical advice. Besides, the stories has interested theme which make the readers open mind, not boring and would to be followed these stories. So, the researcher assumes *Lupa Endonesa* book suitable with diction analysis, because this book have the kinds of diction usage including appropriateness and figurative language by the authors.

This thesis focuses on the analysis of diction used in Sujiwo Tejo' selected short stories in *Lupa Endonesa* book. The researcher find many various kinds of short stories in these book. It still need choice of words to communicate the messages from the content. *Lupa Endonesa* motivates the readers confronted with title and front covers competing for it attention to read the book rather than

another. So every single word with the appropriate words is significant and influencing.

Finally, realizing the existence of words in short stories was crucial. The researcher would like to analyze the diction or choice of words used on short stories in book. The main concern is whether the short stories used literal or non literal language to convey the intended message.

1.2. Statement of the Problems

This thesis focuses on the following problems:

1. What are the types of appropriateness and figurative language used in Sujiwo Tejo's selected short stories?
2. What are the meaning of each types of appropriateness and figurative language found in Sujiwo Tejo's selected short stories?

1.3. Objective of the Study

Derived directly from the statement of the problems, the purposes of the study are aim:

1. To identify the types of appropriateness and figurative language which used in Sujiwo Tejo's selected short stories.
2. To analyze the meaning of each types of appropriateness and figurative language found in Sujiwo Tejo's selected short stories.

1.4. Significance of the Study

This study is expected to enlarge the researcher's knowledge about the written of diction. On the other hand, this study is to be one of the sources for language research development especially for English Department students who concerns to analysis the diction or choice of words. This study also provides knowledge to students about choice of words, so that students are able to catch the messages being conveyed in a book. It also develops the student's knowledge on how to apply diction effectively in writing.

1.5. Scope and Limitation

To make focus of the analysis and easy to analyze of being matter being analyzed and easier to understand, the scope of analysis is focused on diction aspect. Those are appropriateness word, that are learned and colloquial word; and figurative language, that are hyperbole, metaphor, simile, metonymy and personification. Here, the researcher used eight short stories of *Lupa Endonesa* book as object of analysis.

1.6. Definition of Key Terms

To make every term in this study is clear and can be understood easily, here are researcher's definition of some important terms:

- Diction is the choice of words as the best way to communicate the meaning or messages to the readers (McCrimmon, 1984: 27)
- Appropriateness is the kind of language required by the situation, including the audience, and the distance the writer wants to maintain between himself and his reader (McCrimmon, 1984: 134)
- Figurative language is a striking comparison between two things which are not usually thought of as similar, but which in the imagination of the writer become similar in some way important to him (McCrimmon, 1984: 141).
- A short story is a short narrative text in prose designed to produce a single dominant effect
- Sujiwo Tejo is a Indonesian humanist. He is also a puppeteer, researcher, painter and musician.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

This chapter is presents a brief description of general theoretical concepts of semantics, theory of McCrimmon about qualities of diction in accordance with appropriateness and figurative language and also previous studies. This review is expected to serve as important background information for the discussion of the findings of the study.

2.1. Theoretical Framework

Since this study is focused on the diction used in Sujiwo Tejo's selected short stories in *Lupa Endonesa* book, in order to reconstruct the entended meanings, thus, the researcher covers theories of semantic and qualities of diction by McCrimmon.

2.1.1. Semantic

Semantical concepts are often used, not only in science but in everyday life. (Carnap, 1948: v). Semantics is the study of meaning communicated through language. As Saced (2004: 3) stated that, semantics is the study of the meanings of words and sentences. It can be said that semantics is one of linguistics branches study about meaning.

Jackson (1988: 10) stated that semantic is the relationship between sentences or words and their meaning. Since semantics deals with words and their

meaning, there is close relationship between the words of language and the way to study the meaning. The researcher is restricting the study of meaning in this thesis to meaning the words. Therefore, in semantics the meaning of words must be understood well. For instance, if we don't know the words in sentence, the words will be meaningless and they will affect the sentences. It's because word meaning is what a word means, what it counts as the equivalent of the language concerned (Hurford and Heasley, 1983: 3).

The obvious thing is that people can make their thoughts and feelings and intentions known to other people of the language and can understand what others say. How to choose the words that express what they want to express and how to find the meanings in what other people say. If it is hard to say what meaning is, it is fairly easy to show what knowledge speakers have about meanings in their language and therefore what things must be included in an account of semantics

However, we should be careful thought concerning the meaning of the words and the way it is used. Since the researcher investigates the intended meaning of Sujiwo Tejo's selected short stories, the researcher deals with the words found in Sujiwo Tejo's selected short stories to find the basic meaning of these words. Furthermore, the researcher deals with diction aspect, there are appropriateness and figurative language.

2.1.2. Diction

In communication to others, people use words to express their ideas, beside additional behavioral movements to make clearer intentions such as gesture, facial expressions, and body movements. In order to make the communication more effective, the word should be chosen particularly, related to the purpose and the audience or readers. As Mc Crimmon (1973: 131) stated, "A word is right in a sentence when it expresses the witer's meaning and is appropriate to the situation in which it is used". The choosen word is called diction.

Good diction is the choice of words that best allows you to communicate your meaning to your readers. Diction itself is often found in literary and linguistic works, such as poetry, short stories, advestisement, etc. They are very interested in using diction that their intended meanings evoke the reader's mind to investigate the basic meaning (Yule, 1985: 115). Also another stated from digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id McCrimmon (1967: 165), "A word is always used in some situation or context and we learn its meaning by observing the context in which occurs". It means that the readers must have an ability to know the meaning of diction not only based on its literal meaning, but also based on the situation or context. So by knowing the meaning, we may be able to understand by decoding the hidden messages in short stories (Lee, 2005: 34)

According to McCrimmon (1984: 27), diction is the choice of words as the best way to communicate the meaning or the messages to the readers. Similar with Campbell and Littlefield's definition (1995:119) that diction is the writer's choice of words. We can conclude from these definitions is that the basic meaning of

diction is the choice of words. Theory that is used in this study is the theory of McCrimmon (1984: 131) about qualities of diction. Based on his theory, choice of words appear in writing products can be analyzed its qualities from the figurative language and appropriateness. These two points are the basic items in conducting the study. Diction used in Sujiwo Tejo's selected short stories in *Lupa Endonesa* book is analyzed from its figurative language and appropriateness.

a. Appropriateness

Appropriateness mean acceptable or correct in a circumstance. In this case, words chosen in expressing the ideas are proper or suitable to report situation and the aim that the writer wants to convey to the readers. McCrimmon (1984: 271) states that the words are appropriate when they are suited to writer purpose, which includes writer's analyses of situation and of the audience for which writer is

writing. For example, choice of words used in writing cultural short stories different with political, education, or economic stories.

The best way to understand this distinction is to consider two types of words, those are learned and colloquial.

1) Learned Words

Learned word are needed in a formal situation and used by people who claim themselves as 'educated' people. This view is supported by McCrimmon (1984: 272), "Learned words are words that we read more that we hear, and write more often than we speak. These words more widely used by educated than by

uneducated people, and more likely to be used on formal than on informal occasions”

In order to make the differences between popular and learned words are clearly indicated, the examples of both are presented in the following pairs in which each pair has same meaning.

Popular	Learned	English
<i>Pengamatan</i>	Observasi	Observation
<i>Pengertian</i>	Definisi	Definition/meaning
<i>Mendesak</i>	Urgen	Urgent

2) Colloquial words

The term colloquial is defined as characteristic of appropriate to the spoken language or to writing that seeks its effect, informal in diction or style of expression. Some people have misperception about colloquial words, they regard these kind of words are not popular in speaking or writing and contain a slangly expression. However, the colloquial words cannot be judge whether it is good or bad language, like McCrimmon (1984: 273) says that, “Colloquialisms are not ‘incorrect’ or ‘bad’ language. They are kinds of words that people, educated and uneducated alike, use when they are speaking together quite informally. In writing they are used to give the impression of talking directly and intimately with the readers”. The following are illustration:

<i>Banget</i> (Very)	<i>Ngacir</i> (Go)
<i>Ngomong</i> (Speak)	<i>Rempong</i> (Busy/noisy)

Nggak (No/not)

Gue (Me)

b. Figurative language

Figurative language play a prominent role in everyday communicative contexts when speakers are emotionally involved (Claridge, 2011: 78). According to McCrimmon (1963: 152) figurative language communicates by analogy. One thing is linkened to another, usually familiar, and the comparison invites the imagination to visualize the similarity. Based on this view, figurative language is a comparison between two things of similar or almost similar quality. In figurative language, the intended meaning does not coincide with the literal meanings of the words and sentences that are used (Glucksberg, 2001: v)

Figurative language which surprise, expand the reader's understanding, draw attention to the message, increase reading pleasure, and add dimensions by

making associations that wouldn't immediately have come to mind (Burt &

Thomas, 2010: 83). It means that figurative language should be fresh and should make an image for the readers. Instead they represent some idea or reaction that is distinguishable from this basic meaning (Alm, Christina & Arvius, 2003: 12). In summary, the purpose of figurative language is to create picture, to make an clearly idea, and forceful through comparison. The commonest figurative languages are hyperbole, metaphor, simile, metonymy and personification.

1) Hyperbole

Exaggeration is common in language, and hyperbole is the term used for this kind of figure of speech (Alm, Christina & Arvius, 2003: 135). Hyperbole means a language that is deliberately and obviously exaggerated for effect. Hyperbole thus deals not simply with the 'description' of experience, but with the understanding (Claridge, 2011: 1). The kind of language is used in order to exaggerate something that is actually not so. Hyperbole has an effect to the reader, as Edwards (as cited from Claridge, 2011: 74) stated that hyperbole has a highlighting and emphasising effect, it also indicates to the hearer 'a speaker investment' in that point. In addition, Claridge (2011: 92) stated that in fact, hyperbole is being not only more expressive of the speaker('s aims) but also more interesting, more vivid, cleverer, funnier and more likely to catch or focus the hearers' attention is an effect of hyperbole's standing out from the norm.

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Therefore, Gibbs (as cited from Claridge, 2011: 78-79) argued there are three reason for people using hyperbole as their way to express their idea. Firstly, as hyperbole magnifies the aspect talked about, people who are emotionally involved often choose to express themselves in a more exaggerated manner in order to convey their affect . Secondly, figurative language can be useful for capturing finenuances of emotion more adequately than literal language. Thirdly, figurative expressions like hyperbole, which can be as small as one word, allow the conveyance of emotion besides and on

top of an 'objective-content' message, thus economically telescoping several messages

In summary, hyperbole means a figure of speech is words that have statement containing exxageration. For example:

- *Kamu ndak usah bingung”, kata Cangik makin **meledak tangisnya**.*

(“Don’t be confuse”, said Cangik who become crying)

2) Metaphor

Metaphor is comparison between two things that are the same. Lakoff and Johnson (as cited from Trim, 2007: 9) introduced the idea that metaphor has a ubiquitous nature and that it is fundamental to our way of thinking. It means that metaphor makes an implied comparison, as in this description. Metaphors allow us to make sense of phenomena in the world in human terms

that we can understand on the basis of our own motivations, goals, actions

and characteristics (Lakoff and Johnson in Dodson, 2008: 44). Besides, metaphor are often used to describe something new by reference to something familiar (Katz, dkk, 1998: 121).

The metaphoric of such expressions is not quite so clear and unproblematic (Glucksberg, 2001: 7). It means, metaphor is the implicit comparison (meaning not clearly stated). For example:

- *Matamu **adalah** takdirmu* (Your eyes are your destiny)

3) Simile

Sometimes we can compare two things without using the words 'like' or 'as'. Therefore, simile compares two things by using the words like or as. Good simile is that it should be one of two things with no regard for startling the imagination of the reader (Kleiser, 1925: 5). It means simile must be absolutely exact, or it fails completely.

In a summary, simile is the comparison between two things which are particularly similar in their essence through the use of connecting words such as 'like' or 'as' that the comparison is always explicit (meaning clearly stated). For example:

- *Ini berarti Matematika **sebagai** ratu science* (It means Mathematics as the queen of science)

4) Metonymy

Metonymy is a figurative language which the name of a thing is substituted for that another closely associated with it. In addition, Paul (2004: 43) stated,

Metonymy is based on transfer within a single conceptual domain. Staying within the boundaries of the same domain, metonymy involves transpositions between associated concepts and this commonly results in transfer between the part and the whole, a procedure and the produced, an institution and its location and so on.

The nature of substitutions in metonymic is clear and unproblematic (Glucksberg, 2001: 7) Metonymy is the rhetorical strategy of describing something indirectly by referring to things around it, such as describing someone's clothing in order to characterize the individual. For Example:

- *Cewek baju merah itu, perempuan yang mungkin juga punya..* (The girl who wear the red cloth, is maybe the women which also has...)

5) Personification

Personification is giving human qualities to inanimate object (Burt & Thomas, 2010: 88). Beside, Christina and Arvius (2003: 129) stated as a figurative construction contains a personification when it describes something that is not human as though it could feel, think, act, live, or die in the same way as people. In addition, Dodson (2008: 30) defined personification as the attribution of human characteristics to any inanimate object, abstract concept or impersonal being. Personification speaks of an inanimate object, abstract concept or impersonal being in comparison to a person.

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Personification actually represents someone else. A representative personification can stand for a human, for human desires and also for a suprahuman power. As Dodson (2008: 32) argued, the representative personification is conceive to stand for another person or power and highlights an attribute, emotion, or part of that being.

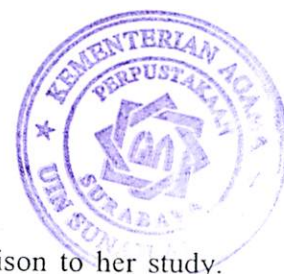
The purpose of personification has stated by Dodson (2008: 49-50) that personification communicates in a way like no other in order to decorate or

amplify, to educate or clarify, to motivate or manipulate, to expose the cause or to deflect attention away from an insufficient system. As part of rhetoric, personifications primarily serve as a tool to persuade.

In conclusion, personification is the device of endowing animals, inanimate objects, abstractions, and events with human qualities and abilities.

For instance:

- *Dapurnya sudah tiga minggu ini tidak nyala* (The kitchen is not a flame for 3 weeks)



2.2. Related Studies

In this part, the researcher used three studies as comparison to her study.

Those studies discuss about diction and that appear in printed publication, for instance newspaper and magazine. Those studies are the study of Sukmono (2001), Gustiantoro (2006), Simbolon (2010) and Fahmawati (2008).

Adityo Sukmono (2001), who studied about A Comparative Study In Diction Differences Used By Memorandum And Jawa Post In Reporting Criminal News, conducted his research based on the text analysis approach. Adityo chose this topic because he is curious to know the differences in the choice of words between Memorandum and Jawa Pos in reporting criminal news. Aditya believes that by providing the knowledge of diction difference between two newspaper, the research assist readers how to assess quality of diction in written report especially criminal news. Therefore, he uses the Diction theory as suggested by McCrimmon as the basis of his analysis. He limits his data on the appropriateness and

figurative language only. Futhermore, Adityo uses qualitative approach in analyzing the data.

Lenny Gustiantoro (2006) studied about A Study of Diction Used in Jewelry Advertisement Slogans in Cosmopolitan Magazine. She was interested in investigating the diction used in jewelry advertisement, especially on its effectiveness. In this case, Gustiantoro was curious to know whether the use of diction which applied in jewelry advertisement slogans could transmit its intended messages to readers well or not. Also it could persuade both the researcher herself and other buyers to purchase the product or not. Therefore, he applies several theories such as Stylistics, Pragmatics, Discourse and McCrimmon theory about diction in helping her in reconstructing the intended meanings of the slogans. Futhermore, she uses both qualitative and quantitative approach in analyzing the data.

Romauli Simbolon (2010) studied about An Analysis of Diction Used in Magazine Advertisements. This thesis was analyzed about the meaning and language style such as personification, hyperbole, metaphor, metonymy and simile that used in twenty magazine advertisement. Simbolon focuses on Women's magazine, Bussiness, News and Farm Magazine that contain of diction aspect. He applies Gorys Keraf theory about the diction as the basis of his analysis. Therefore, he conducted his research based on the library research method. In analyzing the data, he used descriptive qualitative method.

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Titye Fahmawati (2008), studied about A Study on Diction Used in Essay of Time Magazine. This study is focused on Essay in TIME magazine in June to December. To know more about diction, this study uses the theory was developed by McCrimmon, the types of meaning word, classes of word and the commonest figures of speech. The rest of these types deal with each of qualities in choosing accurate and appropriate word. It is concluded by using descriptive qualitative method, because the data are inform of words on sentences on essay.

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CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1. Research Approach

The approach that used by the researcher is qualitative research approach. According to Wray & Bloomer (2006: 97), qualitative research is kind of research often involves longer-term observation, very detailed and close perusal of the data, and relatively small numbers of subject. Therefore, Litosseliti (2010: 33) argued qualitative approach are particularly valuable in providing in-depth, rich data. Meanwhile, qualitative research is defined as a research that focuses on words, which describes the real situation briefly in order to support the data. As Dornyei (2011: 37-38) stated that qualitative research works with a wide range of data including recorded interviews, various types of texts (for example, field notes, journal and diary entries, documents) and images (photos or videos). Most data are transformed into textual form because most qualitative data analysis is done with words.

The data in this study were in form of words and sentences on the written text of the short stories in *Lupa Endonesa* book. In analyzing this study, the researcher used the theory of McCrimmon about the quality of diction.

3.2. Sample of Data

Mason (2002: 120-121) argued that, "Sampling and selection are principles and procedures used to identify, choose, and gain access to relevant data sources (respondents, cases, photographs, documents, and so on) from which you will generate data using your chosen methods. Also sample is to help provide you with the data which you will need to address your research questions".

The data of this analysis were words and sentences. The data sources of this analysis were taken from short stories of *Lupa Endonesa* book. There were 30 short stories and the researcher only used eight short stories which contain of the most of diction usage. Those are entitled *Lupa Endonesa*, *Jembatan Madusura*, *Anakmu Bukan Anakmu*, *Anggodo Oh Anggodo*, *Unjuk Rasa Badut-Badut*, *Garuda di Duda Limbuk*, *Waspadai Angka Keramat 32* and *Surat Untuk Ibu Negara*. Then they were classified into some types of diction that includes appropriateness and figurative language.

3.3. Technique of Data Collection

As the technique of data collection, the researcher takes two main steps; selecting short stories and identifying the quality in the short stories.

3.3.1. Selecting Short Stories

In selecting short stories, the researcher determined the short stories which contain of the most of diction usage. The researcher selected only eight short stories from thirty short stories to be research.

3.3.2. Identifying the Quality of Diction

Then the researcher identified the quality of diction of each short stories. The research read the short stories and defined its figurative language and appropriateness markers. In defining the figurative language, the researcher underlined words or phrases that contain hyperbole, metonymy, metaphor, simile and personification expression. For appropriateness markers, the researcher underlined learned and colloquial words which appear in the short stories. Thus, the underlined words or phrases found in each article regarded as the data of the research. On the following steps, the data obtained are given codes. For instance:

03 : Paragraf 3

10 : Page 10

For example “...*Mau ngepruk kepala saya.*” (14/13). It means this sentence can found in paragraph 14 on page 13.

3.4. Technique of Data Analysis

3.4.1. The Principles of Data Analysis in Qualitative

As the principles of data analysis in qualitative research, the researcher used literal readings approach. This approach deals with literal content such as document, text, video, etc. As Mason (2002: 149) argued that in literal readings, you will be interested in their literal form, content, structure, style, layout, and so on. Also literal readings are working with documents, video, film, visual artefacts, or whatever.

3.4.2. The Categories and Interpretation of the Data

The first step in analyzing the data was collecting the data. The data were in the form of written text of Sujiwo Tejo's short stories in *Lupa Endonesa* book. The next was classifying the data. After taking the data, the researcher started to select through each data in order to find out the kinds of writing form, the diction on each type and the interpretation of reference them. Then the researcher analyzed the data that had been classified. The analysis was begun from presenting of the short stories words which collected from *Lupa Endonesa* book. In the analysis, the researcher described kinds of writing form used by short stories and the diction, and then made interpretation of them. The last step was conclusion in which the researcher drew some conclusion of data analysis.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

After collecting the data, the researcher begins to analyze the data. The analysis is presented in this chapter. This chapter is divided into two parts. The first part is findings the data and the second one is the interpretation of the data.

4.1. Findings

The sources of data that consist of eight short stories. The short stories was taken from *Lupa Endonesa* book. The diction quality of each short stories was investigated. The quality of diction that was analyzed covers into two points; they were appropriateness and figurative language.

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In this part, the researcher used the data from the italic word in the quoted sentences. The researcher wrote the sentence and decided types of appropriateness and figurative language. In the *Lupa Endonesa* book, the researcher tabulates the data by classified them into eight tables below. The finding and analysis was reported as follows:

Short Story 1

Appropriateness		
Type	Data	Prg/page
Learned word	-	-
Colloquial	Beda dengan Bagong yang <i>mbuethik</i> dan bisanya cuma ngotot ndak pakai pikiran.	5/3
	Jutaan pengangguran itu akan dapat <i>ojir</i> untuk membuka lapangan kerja sendiri..	7/4
	Gareng: “Lho, Dik, Dik, Dik.. ojo <i>merengut</i> . Jangan <i>mutung</i> ..”	12/5
	Bagong: “Itu bukan gendong, <i>goblok!</i> ..”	17/6
	Gareng: “Eh, kamu malam-malam, kok, <i>ujug-ujug</i> datang..”	18/6
Figurative Language		
Type	Data	Prg/page
Hyperbole	<i>Dengan girang dan terpincang-pincang</i> , Gareng mendekati istrinya	1/2
	Sariwati: “Lho, Monalisa itu bukannya yang <i>disilet-silet</i> di Malaysia, to..?”	4/3
Metaphor	Dasar Gareng, ponokawan yang sering ngengkel <i>alias</i> menggemari perdebatan,..	2/2
	Kemerdekaan <i>adalah</i> hak segala bangsa dan oleh sebab itu maka penja...	9/4

Simile	“Kamu perempuan, sebagai istriku, ndak perlu keluyuran malam-malam <i>koyok</i> burung hantu”	7/4
	Gareng: “Lantaran saya ngguaaanteng <i>koyok</i> Ariel Peterpan.”	10/4
Personification	-	-
Metonymy	<i>Golkar</i> dan <i>PDI-P</i> saja sckarang sudah menunjukkan gejala-gejala merapat dan menggendong <i>Pak SBY</i> .	17/6

In the short story 1, we can see that *Lupa Endonesa* book use some of appropriateness that is colloquial word; and also figurative language that are hyperbole, metaphor, simile and metonymy.

a. Colloquial Words

The words *mbuethik*, *ojir*, *merengui*, *mutung*, *goblok* and *ujug-ujug* are considered as colloquial words because they are usually found in speaking area. Those words used to substitute a plain word *nakal*, *uang*, *cemberut*, *kesal*, *bodoh* and *tiba-tiba*.

b. Hyperbole

The phrase “*dengan girang dan terpincang-pincang*” and “*disilet-silet di Malaysia*” are hyperbole because these statement exaggeratedly used that the facts are not like so. For instance, in the phrase “*dengan girang dan terpincang-pincang*” means gareng is happy when he knows his wife was offered to play the movie It is imposible to be limping caused being happy. While in the phrase

"*disilet-silet di Malaysia*", the word *disilet-silet* are not like so, it means Manohara is tortured by Malaysian.

c. Metaphor

Then in the phrase "*ngengkel alias menggemari perdebatan*" and "*Kemerdekaan adalah hak segala bangsa*" has a implied comparison. The word "*alias*" and "*adalah*" has meaning that similar quality, because metaphor is a kind of figurative language in which an expression means or describes one thing or idea using words usually used of something else with similar qualities.

d. Simile

Beside, in phrase "*ndak perlu keluyuran malam-malam koyok burung hantu*" and "*ngguaaanteng koyok Ariel Peterpan*" using the word "*koyok*" or *like* in english. These word is refers to the simile. It is a figure in which a similarity between two objects directly expressed. For instance, in phrase "*ndak perlu keluyuran malam-malam koyok burung hantu*" is comparing between the habit of spend the night is like owl while we know that it is not as the same with the owl actually. Then, the phrase "*ngguaaanteng koyok Ariel Peterpan*" means Gareng compares himself to Ariel Peterpan who has handsome face.

e. Metonymy

The short story also use metonymy. The word *Golkar*, *PDI-P* and *Pak SBY* are considered as metonymy. Because *Golkar* and *PDI-P* refers to closely associated word for some of political party in Indonesia, while *Pak SBY* is President of Indonesia for the moment.

Short Story 2

Appropriateness		
Type	Data	Prg/page
Learned word	Gareng alias Pancal Pamor boleh menepuk diri sebagai Punokawan yang paling pandai <i>beranalisis</i> dan paling awas..	6/10
	..perjanjian Bongaya, yang nglarang orang Bugis membuat kapal dan mematikan tradisi <i>bahari</i>	11/12
	Se- <i>oncat</i> Batara Wisnu dari raganya Kresna langsung membisiki Gareng dan membuat <i>instruksi</i>	13/12
Colloquial	Matanya yang dari zaman Pak Aburizal Bakrie belum turun tanah memang sudah <i>menidelik</i>	1/8
	“..Lha, Prabu Baladewa <i>moring-moring</i> sebabnya apa? Ndak ada”	5/9
	Lalu pendidikan manajemen kesyahbandaran harus menjadi perguruan yang paling bergengsi di negeri ini, paling sering masuk dalam <i>sinetron..</i>	9/11
	Baladewa panik langsung <i>ngacir</i> .	18/13
Figurative Language		
Type	Data	Prg/page

Hyperbole	Matanya tampak <i>lebih mendidih</i> daripada lumpur Lapindo	1/8
	Ponokawan Gareng <i>pontang-panting</i> lapor pada Prabu Kresna	2/8
	Kok, waktu Gatutkaca <i>ngamuk</i> panggung pas di televisi ada pementasan ketoprak operasi penangkapan pelaku teror, Kang Gareng juga <i>diem?</i> ”	4/9
	Kuku Bima diacung-acungkan terus sampai para perempuan <i>tunggang langgang colong playu.</i>	5/9
	<i>Bumi gonjang-ganjing</i> langit kelap-kelap	6/9
	..BPR yang hari ini <i>megap-megap</i> karena bank-bank umum	12/11
	Mau <i>ngepruk</i> kepala saya.	14/13
Metaphor	Tapi, si bos Kresna <i>alias</i> Prabu Madusudana bukannya ngadem-adem kakak Petruk itu, malah nyolong kesempatan buat menguji.	3/9
	Gareng <i>aiias</i> pancal pamor bolch menepuk diri sebagai ponokawan yang paling pandai..	6/10
Simile	-	-
Personification	-	-
Metonymy	<i>Anak-anak negeri</i> harus diajari cara bikin	9/11

	perahu, dari perahu kertas mainan, perahu gabus, sampai pinisi.	
	Apa beda <i>China</i> bantu <i>Suramadu</i> dan <i>Belanda</i> dulu bantu orang Makassar,..	13/11
	.naik <i>hercules</i> nanti jatuh	13/12

In the short story 2, we can see that it used appropriateness word that are learned and colloquial; and also figurative language that are hyperbole, metaphor and metonymy.

a. Learned Word

The word *beranalisis*, *bahari* and *instruksi* is used in formal situation. Referring to the definition of learned word, those words are considered as learned word. Those word are to substitute popular words *menyelidiki*, *laut* and *perintah*.

b. Colloquial Word

The word *mendelik*, *moring-moring*, *sinetron* and *ngacir* are indispensable for daily communication which is common to use in conversation. Although the word *sinetron* adopted from another language, but it common language which are common to the speech of educated and uneducated speakers alike.

c. Hyperbole

The phrase “*matanya tampak lebih mendidih, pontang-panting, ngamuk, tunggang langgang colong playu, bumi gonjang-ganjing, megap-megap and ngepruk*” are considered as hyperbole words because these are words used exxageratedly by the authors to seek an effect from the readers.

The phrase "*matanya tampak lebih mendidih*" is an exxageration. It means Prabu Baladewa is angry, but it is imposible to be boil when he with anger. The phrase "*pontang-panting*" means gareng rush to report Prabu Baladewa to Prabu Krena. The phrase "*ngamuk*" means Gatutkaca furious when he saw the arrest of terrorist operations in television. The phrase "*tunggang langgang colong playu*" means the women run away because Bima get angry. The phrase "*bumi gonjang-ganjing*" means the world is disorder. The phrase "*megap-megap*" means the bank (BPR) overwhelmed to other banks caused the foreign market are allowed on to the traditional market. The phrase "*ngepruk*" means Petruk challenged Baladewa to hit his head. Balarama annoyed because Petruk blocking his way.

d. Metaphor

The word "*alias*" in the phrase "*si bos Kresna alias Prabu Madusudana*" and "*Gareng alias pancal pamor*" are considered as metaphor. For instance, the phrase "*si bos Kresna alias Prabu Madusudana*" means Kresna is similar with Prabu Madusudana or in other word it is his Prabu Madusudana' surname.

e. Metonymy

Also the word *anak-anak negeri*, *China-Suramadu-Belanda* and *Hercules* are considered as metonymy because these words refers to closely assosiated words Indonesia children, the name of country and airplane.

Short Story 3

Appropriateness		
Type	Data	Prg/page
Learned word	Di lombok dia <i>frustasi</i> karena budaya gotong royong ternyata sudah mati juga seperti di pelosok-pelosok lain.	3/15
	Saweran orang-orang yang nonton dia di jalan-jalan, lima puluh persen dulu buat makan dan <i>operasional</i> .	5/15
	Mereka membawakan <i>fragmen</i> "Anakmu Bukanlah Anakmu"	8/16
Colloquial	Dengan kostum serbaputih itu, jalan-jalanlah dia <i>sledrang-sledreng</i> di Tunjungan.	1/14
	<i>Cangkruk</i> di depan Balai Pemuda pakai kostum Raden Buriswara.	2/14
	Pura-puranya <i>ongkos</i> sewa nang awake dhewe.	5/15
	Ketimbang kita <i>eker-ekeran</i> , petuahnya, toh kita sama-sama orang laper	7/16
	Petruk sambil <i>cengengesan</i> juga terus-menerus cuma bilang begitu.	9/17
Figurative Language		
Type	Data	Prg/page
Hyperbole	Wayang orang mati, bareng matinya ketoprak,	4/15

	<i>kejut-kejete</i> ludruk, dan lain-lain.	
	Bagong sambil <i>melotot-melotot</i> terus saja cuma bilang itu	9/17
	Gareng <i>berpikir keras</i>	13/18
Metaphor	Bahwa Ibu <i>adalah</i> pendekar kaumnya yang harum namanya	13/18
	Seorang ibu <i>adalah</i> orang yang merawat dan membesarkan..	14/19
Simile	-	-
Personification	Sekarang 99,99 persen karena harga bahan-bahan pokok seperti gula sudah <i>naik</i>	5/15
	Mari kita tanya pada <i>jambulku yang bergoyang</i> , apa iya, kita sendiri sudah merawat dan membesarkan tari Pendet?	16/19
Metonymy	-	-

In the short story 3, we can see that the short story used appropriateness that are learned and colloquial word; also figurative language that are hyperbole, metaphor and personification.

a. Learned Word

The word *frustasi* and *fragmen* are learned words for *kecewa* and *cuplikan*. Referring to the definition of learned word, those words are considered as learned word.



b. Colloquial Word

The words *sledrang-sledreng*, *cangkruk*, *ongkos*, *eker-ekeran* and *cengengesan* is considered as colloquial words since they usually appear in speaking situation. Those words are colloquial words for *berjalan seenaknya*, *nongkrong*, *biaya*, *berselisih* and *tersenyum-senyum*.

c. Hyperbole

The word *kejut-kejut*, *melotot-melotot* and *berpikir keras* are considered as hyperbole because it is attached to exxagerate. The phrase “*kejut-kejut*” means ludruk almost does not exist or extinct from Indonesian culture. The phrase “*melotot-melotot*” means Bagong said something by bulge. The phrase “*berpikir keras*” means Gareng thinking within keep in mind the song lyric.

d. Metaphor

The word “*adalah*” in the statement “*Ibu adalah pendekar kaumnya yang haram nananya*” and “*Seorang Ibu adalah orang yang merawat dan membesarkan*” are considered as metaphor. For instance, in the first statement, the word *Ibu* is compared with *orang yang merawat dan membesarkan*. It is also the same case as the second statement.

e. Personification

Beside in the phrase “*gula sudah naik*” and “*jambulku yang bergoyang*” we can see that it is considered as personification. The word *naik* and *bergoyang* is used to express something that could be done by human being. For instance, in the phrase “*gula sudah naik*” it is illogical and clumsy if sugar can go up. Also in the

phrase “*jambulku yang bergoyang*”, it is illogical and imposible if front wave can swing like human. Sugar and front wave is not a person that can do human ability.

Short Story 4

Appropriateness		
Type	Data	Prg/page
Learned word	Omong punya omong, Togog ilang baru saja disuruh bosnya <i>mereparasi</i> kopiah ala raja, yaitu mahkota.	1/49
	Semar sangat paham, mengapa kakak <i>spiritual</i> -nya, Togog, tidak mau ikut-ikutan mendongkel kepemimpinan seorang tokoh.	10/51
Colloquial	..kepalanya <i>kinclong</i> tertutup mahkota	2/49
	Pendar-pendar mahkota kilahnya ke seluruh ruangan	2/49
	..seorang pemimpin turun tahta karena terlibat persengkolan korupsi, <i>mbadog</i> uang kita	8/51
	Lihatlah di perang Baratayuda, hampir saja Jayajatra bikin Arjuna <i>modar</i>	11/52
	Eh, ketika Arjuna hampir <i>mampus</i> tiba-tiba Kresna menghalang-halangi matahari dengan senjatanya, Cakra.	12/52
	..tapi terus <i>bablas</i> ke leher Burisrawa	14/52

Figurative Language		
Type	Data	Prg/page
Hyperbole	Sebetulnya, Bilung yang asistennya Togog lebih bisa <i>munthuk cangkeme</i> menjelaskan perkara itu	5/50
	Bagaimana seorang pemimpin tidak <i>keceh getih</i> dan <i>gupak pulut</i> untuk mewujudkan cita-citanya	5/50
	..Semar malah <i>terkekeh-kekeh</i> .	8/51
Metaphor	Togog <i>alias</i> Tejomantri ini sudah nggak heran lagi dengan kelakuan para pemimpin di dunia hitam	3/50
Simile	-	-
Personification	Tapi, di pemancingan sore itu, diantara ikan-ikan yang <i>berlompat-lompatan</i> membentuk riak-riak kolam, Bagong lupa sesuatu.	3/49
	Panah melesat <i>membelah</i> rambut Kresna.	13/52
Metonymy	-	-

In the short story 4, we can see that it used appropriateness that are learned and colloquial word; also figurative language that are hyperbole, metaphor and personification.

a. Learned Word

The word *mereparasi* and *kakak spiritual* are considered as learned because they adapted from another language and usually used in formal situation. Those words are to substitute popular words *memperbaiki* and *kakak tertua*.

b. Colloquial Word

Whereas, the words *kinclong*, *pendar-pendar mak byar*, *mbadog*, *modar*, *mampus* and *bablas* are considered as colloquial words because these kinds of words usually appear in speaking situation. In writing, it is written as *bersinar*, *sangat berkilau*, *makan*, *meninggal* and *terus melaju*.

c. Hyperbole

The phrase *munthuk cangkeme*, *keceh getih dan gupak pulut* and *terkekeh-kekeh* are considered as hyperbole words because these are words used exxageratedly by the author to seek an effect from the reader.

For instance, the phrase "*munthuk cangkeme*" is clearly exxageratedly. In

fact, it is imposible to explain something until foamy mouth. Therefore, the author's exxagerate the fact too much. The phrase "*keceh getih dan gupak pulut*" are stated figuratively, it means how the leader struggled and sacrificed in order realizing his ideals. The phrase "*terkekeh-kekeh*" means Semar laughed loudly when he would tell something to his sons.

d. Metaphor

The word "*alias*" in the statement "*Togog alias Tejomantri*" are considered as metaphor. It means Tejomantri is similar with Togog or in other word it is his Tejomantri' surname.

e. Personification

Another figurative language is personification. Based on the phrase “*ikan-ikan yang berlompat-lompatan*” and “*Panah melesat membelah rambut Kresna*”, it is shown by using the word *berlompat-lompatan* and *membelah*. The words *berlompat-lompatan* and *membelah* is activites that usually done by human being. In this case, these word is given to emphasized the inanimate object that is *ikan* and *panah* which can do those activities as human ability.

Short Story 5

Appropriateness		
Type	Data	Prg/page
Learned word	Kita akan sepi <i>job</i> ..	2/61
	Mereka meminta calon-calon pejabat itu dites juga oleh para <i>psikolog</i> apakah punya bakat nglawak	4/62
	Duitnya dipakai untuk membayar <i>demonstran</i>	7/63
	Karena kita tidak punya kata <i>sportif</i>	8/63
Colloquial	Kalau kita nggak kuat beli makanan, <i>mbadog</i> opo?	2/61
	Istrinya, Dewi Bagnawati, di Pucang Sewu sudah <i>bete</i> terus	3/61
	Tambah <i>membik-membiklah</i> Petruk	3/61
	Tanpa <i>ba bi bu</i> , <i>ndak srantan</i> Bagong	11/64

	memecah celengan dimulai dari cangkeme Narada	
	Ada yang bekas tukang ukir yang kini kerjanya <i>thengak-thenguk</i>	23/67
	Ada bekas penambak udang yang sudah setahun ini <i>ndlongop</i> saja kerjanya	23/67
	Jutaan orang yang merangsek ke depan menemui pejabat itu bukan hendak mendamprat dan menyampaikan <i>unek-unek</i> .	27/68
Figurative Language		
Type	Data	Prg/page
Hyperbole	Masyarakat lebih <i>kepingkel-pingkel sampai keluar air matanya..</i>	1/60
	Petrak <i>mbagiling</i> pintu	2/60
	Pasti mercka segera datang <i>tumplak turun</i> ke jalan	5/62
	Orang-orang yang kecewa itu tinggal mbayar siapa yang mau <i>bengak-bengok keleleran</i> di jalanen sambil mengepal-ngepalkan tangan	7/63
	..pejabat itu bukan hendak <i>mendamprat</i>	27/68
Metaphor	-	-
Simile	-	-
Personification	<i>Pendapatan pelawak turun drastis</i> persis	1/60

	jalan di Klakah nek Sampeyan dari Lumajang ke Probolinggo	
Metonimy	-	-

In the short story 5, we can see that it used appropriateness that are learned and colloquial word; and also figurative language that is hyperbole.

a. Learned Word

The word *job*, *psikolog*, *demonstran* and *sportif* are considered as learned because they adapted from another language and usually used in formal situation. Those words are to substitute popular words *pekerjaan*, *ahli psikologi*, *pelaku demonstrasi* and *jujur*.

b. Colloquial Word

Whereas, the words *mbadog*, *bete*, *membik-membiklah*, *babibu ndak sranton*, *thengak-thenguk*, *ndalongon* and *unek-unek* are considered as colloquial words because these kinds of words usually appear in speaking situation. For writing purpose, the words used are *makan*, *sedih*, *menahan tangis*, *tidak sabar lagi*, *santai berpangku tangan*, *melongo* and *curahan hati*. In this case, the author chose to give an impression as if talking directly to the readers.

c. Hyperbole

The phrase *kepingkel-pingkel sampai keluar air matanya*, *tumplak turun*, *keleleran* and *mendamprat* are considered as hyperbole. They persuade the readers there can be great effect and exxaggerately used that the fact are not like so.

The phrase “*kepingkel-pingkel sampai keluar air matanya*” means people laugh to see the officials cases. People entertained by watching the officials cases

because people consider them as a clown. The phrase “*tumplak turun*” means people gathered on the road in order hold a demonstration to officials. The phrase “*keleleran*” means people stands on the streets to deliver their aspirations. The phrase “*mendamprat*” means people berate the officials.

d. Personification

Another figurative language is personification. The phrase “*Pendapatan pelawak turun drastis persis jalanan di Klakah*” is considered as personification. *Turun* s is activites that usually done by human being.

Short Story 6

Appropriateness		
Type	Data	Prg/page
Learned word	-	-
Colloquial	Limbuk <i>ndak nggabres</i> pertanyaan mboknya	3/70
	Ah, tapi tidak mungkin Limbuk mau-maunya <i>nggagas</i> perkara-perkara yang <i>ngglambyar</i>	3/70
	<i>Ndahneyo</i> senengnya kalau di hari-hari <i>kayak</i> bgini Ngoro Putri <i>nanggap</i> Mas Topan and Mas Lesus	4/71
	Limbuk malah <i>menjeb</i> sinis	6/71
	Nanti kalau kita semua yang pelupa ini sudah <i>ndak ngrewes</i> Century lagi, ya, angketnya dikandaskan	6/72

	Apa salahnya jatuh cinta pada <i>wong wedok moleg ginuk-ginuk</i>	8/72
	Pas Arjuna mau <i>ngambung</i> , eh, Limbuk dengan Yellowberry-nya Facebook-an entah dengan siapa	9/72
	Untuk ngusir pikiranku sing lagi <i>judeg</i> , aku penginnya burung perkutut..	12/73
	Bukankah mendengar bekisar dan burung perkutut itu bagus timbang nonton orang-orang partai <i>nggedebus</i> di televisi	12/73
	“Apa pak Lik Nurbuat juga <i>judeg</i> mikir bongso iki, pelariannya seneng perkutut”	14/74
	“..daripada tiap hari nonton orang <i>eyel-eyelan</i> perkoro Bank Century. Gak onok Lesus, ya, perkutut saja”	15/74
	Bilang pada Arjuna. <i>Ora ritek</i> , saya tidak mau ketemu dia lagi. Ora ritek..	18/74
Figurative Language		
Type	Data	Prg/page
Hyperbole	..dan tokoh-tokohnya Cuma <i>pating pecotot</i> itu	3/71
Metaphor	-	-
Simile	Suatu purnama mulailah mereka jalan-jalan berdua di pesisir Banyuwangi, yang lautnya	8/72

	kinclong-kinclong <i>bagai</i> kaca	
Personification	Burung Garuda yang menclok di kenanga mulai <i>ngomong</i>	15/74
Metonimy	Mungkin <i>perawan gembrot ini</i> sedang memikirkan hak angket DPR tentang Bank Century	3/70
	Tapi, <i>Facebook</i> itu menjauhkan yang jelas- jelas sudah dekat.. <i>bye..</i>	10/73
	<i>Garuda</i> justru ingin melamar menjadi salah seekor satwa pengisi taman	18/74

In the short story 6, we can see that it used appropriateness that is colloquial word; also figurative language that are hyperbole, simile, personification and metonimy.

a. Colloquial Word

The words *ndak nggabres, nggagas, ngglambyar, nanggap, menjeb, ndak ngrewes, wong wedok moleg ginuk-ginuk, ngambung, nggedebus, judeg, eyel-eyelan* and *ora ritek* are considered as colloquial words because they are usually found in speaking area. In writing, people tend to use words *tidak menggubris, memikirkan, tidak jelas, mementaskan, mencibir, tidak membicarakan, perempuan molek gemuk segar, mencium, bicara panjang lebar, kesal, berselisih pendapat* and *tak sudi*.

b. Hyperbole

The statement *pating pecotot* are considered as hyperbole. They persuade the readers there can be great effect and exxaggerately used that the fact are not like so. The phrase “*pating pecotot*” means Limbuk are reluctant to think of officials who talk full of shit.

c. Simile

Beside, in the phrase “*lautnya kinclong-kinclong bagai kaca*” using the word ‘*bagai*’. These word is refers to the simile. It is a figure in which a similarity between two objects directly expressed The phrase *lautnya kinclong-kinclong* is compared with *kaca*.

d. Personification

In the statement “*burung Garuda yang menclok di kenanga mulai ngomong*”, we can see personification. It is shown by using the word *ngomong*

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which activities are usually done by human being. It is illogical and clumsy if bird can speak as human ability.

e. Metonymy

The short story also use metonymy. The word *perawan gembrot ini*, *Facebook* and *Garuda* are considered as metonymy. These words refers to closely assosiated words Limbuk, social network and bird.

Short Story 7

Appropriateness		
Type	Data	Prg/page
Learned word	..itulah yang diusulkan jadi dana <i>aspirasi</i> anggota DPR..	1/100
	Ini sangat <i>urgen</i>	2/100
	Itulah jumlah lubang pada setiap insan, <i>babahan hawa sanga</i> , yang harus kita kendalikan saat <i>meditasi</i>	25/107
Colloquial	Angka 32 itu keramat, wingit, karena <i>diutak-atik</i> dengan cara apapun teta p mempunyai makna	1/100
	Yang masih <i>dikuyo-kuyo</i> , kan, SD yang lain, Susno Duaji	8/102
	”Sudah dua kali dia <i>mblenjani</i> janji akan datang menengok saya”	14/104
	Sekarang Indra menyamar sebagai murid sekolah dasar yang sedang <i>kesengsem</i> video porno di telepon genggamnya	21/107
Figurative Language		
Type	Data	Prg/page
Hyperbole	Sampai-sampai ponokawan Togog dan Bilung <i>kedungsang-dungsang</i> datang ke Amerta	2/100

	Ingat <i>kan</i> ? Waktu itu Pak Presiden minta agar Bibit-Chandra dibebaskan dari kasus dugaan <i>pemerasan</i> terhadap Anggodo	11/103
	Napas Limbuk masih <i>tersengal-sengal</i> karena tangis, dan <i>kembang kempis</i> karena berlarian jauh dari kantornya di Astina.	14/104
	Dananjaya prihatin, berita-berita <i>penyergapan</i> teroris sudah tak mampu lagi mengalihkan perhatian masyarakat	20/106
Metaphor	Raden Mintaraga <i>alias</i> Arjuna, menurut Togog, tidak prihatin lantaran merasa kalah pamor pada Ariel	10/103
Simile	-	-
Personification		
	Sekarang mereka malah berkunjung ke <i>Amerta</i> , tempat para Pandawa	2/100
	Terus soal <i>Century</i> saya juga sudah lupa, apa itu.	8/102
Metonimy	Maka, <i>pemimpin KPK</i> itu bisa kembali aktif jadi komandan kesatuan tempur pada korupsi	11/103
	..pas pemimpin negara-negara lain mengutuk <i>Israel</i> , saya nahaan supaya tidak mengutuk Israel.	15/104

	Batara Guru penguasa kahyangan tersebut segera memerintahkan Batara Indra turun ke <i>Mayapada</i> , menemui Arjuna	21/106
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In the short story 7, we can see that *Lupa Endonesa* book used appropriateness that are learned and colloquial word; and also figurative language that are hyperbole, metaphor and metonymy.

a. Learned Word

The word *aspirasi*, *urgen* and *meditasi* more used on formal situation. Those words are considered as learned because they adapted from another language. Those words are to substitute popular words *harapan*, *mendesak* and *memusatkan pikiran*.

b. Colloquial Word

While, the words *diulak-ulik*, *dikuyo-kuyo*, *mblenjan* and *kesengsem* are regarded as colloquial words since they usually found in speaking area. For writing purpose, the words used are *diakali*, *dibanggakan*, *tidak menepati* and *senang*.

c. Hyperbole

The phrase *kedungsang-dungsang*, *pemerasan*, *tersengal-sengal*, *kembang kempis* and *penyergapan* are considered as hyperbole because these are words used exxageratedly by the authors to seek an effect from the readers.

The phrase “*kedungsang-dungsang*” means Togog and Bilung walked hurriedly to deliver a message to Amerta. Te phrase “*pemerasan*” means the

president asked that Bibit-chandra freed from the suspected cases of ask forcefully against Anggodo. The phrase “*tersengal-sengal*” means Limbuk is breathless because of weeping. The phrase “*kembang kempis*” means Limbuk is hard to breathe because of running around. The phrase “*penyergapan*” means Dananjaya concerned about the news of the terrorists arrest who can not distract the public.

d. Metaphor

The word “*alias*” in the statement “*Raden Mintaraga alias Arjuna*” are considered as metaphor. It means Radcn Mintaraga is similar with Arjuna or in other word it is his Arjuna’ surname.

e. Metonymy

Also the word *Amerta*, *Century*, *pemimpin KPK*, *Israel* and *Mayapadu* are considered as metonymy because these words refers to closely associated words Pandawa country, bank, Bibit-Chandra, state and heaven.

Short Story 8

Appropriateness		
Type	Data	Prg/page
Learned word	Isinya sangat <i>bervariasi</i>	12/214
	Para pemilik <i>saham</i> Ponokawan Cargo itu semula sangat yakin bahwa surat tertuju buat Dewi Banuwati, Ibu Negara Astina.	14/214
Colloquial	Diantaranya, dengan penampakan <i>semlohay</i>	5/211
	Mungkin karena mereka melas melihat paras	7/211

	siswa <i>melongo, ndlahom,..</i>	
	Satu sama lain <i>thingak-thinguk</i> saling bertanya siapa yang punya ide membawa-bawa kitab yang ada Phanes-Phanes-nya itu	10/213
	Akhirnya ... Bu Guru <i>ngacung</i> dan <i>cekikikan</i>	11/213
	Setelah seluruh isi surat <i>komplet</i> tertulis di papan, Limbuk disuruh menyalinnya ke dalam kertas surat.	13/214
Figurative Language		
Type	Data	Prg/page
Hyperbole	Nah, pada siang bolong itu mereka juga tak kalah gaduh mau main <i>gerebek</i>	1/210
	Keruan saja yang dibentak langsung <i>ciut</i>	3/210
	Perempuan ayu itu langsung <i>mengerut</i>	3/210
	Lumrahnya, sehari-hari dia <i>memberantas</i> buta huruf dengan kebaya	4/210
	Api itu diharapkannya akan turut <i>mengobarkan</i> inspirasi para murid untuk dituangkan dalam surat ke Bu Besar.	6/211
Metaphor	-	-
Simile	Perempuan ayu itu langsung <i>mengerut sampai seperti kerupuk kecelup kuah</i>	3/210
	..mengapa ada maling <i>ala</i> Robinhoodyang	12/214

	belum lama ini ditangkap	
Personification	Angin diantara pepohonan berhenti <i>bertiup</i>	10/213
Metonimy	Apa saya nggak boleh ikutan nulis surat buat <i>Ibu Negara</i> , to?	11/213

In the short story 8, we can see that it used appropriateness that are learned and colloquial word; also figurative language that are hyperbole, simile, personification and metonimy.

a. Learned Word

The words *bervariasi* and *saham* are learned words to substitute popular words *bermacam-macam* and *tanam modal*.

b. Colloquial Word

While, the words *semlohay*, *melongo-ndlahom*, *thingak-thinguk*, *ngacung*, *cekikikan* and *kompler* are regarded as colloquial words because they have a type of speaking-words. In writing, people tend to use words *seksi*, *termenung*, *menoleh ke sekitarnya*, *mengangkat tangan*, *tertawa kecil* and *lengkap*.

c. Hyperbole

The word *gerebek*, *ciut*, *memberantas* and *mengobarkan* are considered as hyperbole words because these are words used exxageratedly by the authors to seek an effect from the readers.

The phrase “*gerebek*” means Punokawan will rummage the illiteracy school. The phrase “*ciut*” means the women become afraid because of scolded by Punokawan. The phrase “*memberantas*” means the women struggle to eradicate

illiteracy every day. The phrase “*mengobarkan*” means Mrs. Susi trying to evoke the students spirit by write a letter to the Indonesian first lady.

d. Simile

Beside, in statement “*Perempuan ayu itu langsung mengerut sampai seperti kerupuk kecelup kuah*” and “*mengapa ada maling ala Robinhood*” using the word “*seperti*” and “*ala*”. These word is refers to the simile. For instance, in phrase *perempuan ayu* is compared with *kerupuk kecelup kuah*. Actually, there is no connection between *perempuan ayu* and *kerupuk kecelup kuah*. *Kerupuk kecelup kuah* means chips which puckering because it dip in water. She compares her guts which puckering like chip in water.

e. Personification

Another figurative language is personification. Based on the statement “*Angin diantara pepohonan berhenti bertiup*”, it is shown by using the word *bertiup*. *Bertiup* is activities that usually done by human being. In this case, these word is given to emphasized the inanimate object that is *angin* which can do those activities as human ability.

f. Metonymy

The short story also use metonymy. The word *Ibu Negara* is considered as metonymy. These words refers to closely associated words Mrs. Ani Yudhoyono or Indonesia first lady.

4.2. Discussion

Some of words used in short stories in *Lupa Endonesa* book usually are different from any other short stories in any other books. They are influenced by the authors and situations and the intended readers and topic or subjects are being discussed. In this study, the researcher found of all the types of word in accordance with appropriateness and also some of kinds of figurative language exist in these eight short stories in *Lupa Endonesa* book. Considering the research finding, some conclusions can be made.

4.2.1. Types of Appropriateness and Figurative Language

Related with appropriateness of choice of words, the researcher uses learned and colloquial meaning to express his view or attitude toward certain cases, situation or condition. Therefore, the colloquial words are dominant in short stories in *Lupa Endonesa* book. The dominant usage of colloquial words in short stories in *Lupa Endonesa* book is apparently intended to make the message to the readers fruitful. If the readers can understand it, their writing has a chance to be successful.

The usage of colloquial words are to arouse the readers's emotion and feeling. Hence, they are potential to achieve the effect of the authors wants. Futhermore, the use of colloquial avoid monotonous and boring in their writing.

4.2.2. The Meaning of Each Types

Secondly, the authors uses words as figurative language in short stories in *Lupa Endonesa* book to increase the readers's interest on the short stories. The uses of figurative language are aimed to create certain sense of meaning and also to make an idea clear and forceful through comparison. Futhermore, from the analysis, it was found out that most of the short stories used a hyperbole. Thus, it can be concluded that hyperbole is often assoiated with the language of writing. It evokes more belief that a milder statement.

These eight short stories, after analyzing them, discuss about different topics or subject. Those different topics create different choice of words on intended the meaning to the readers. Although, there are possibilities that many people in highly intellectual degree can understand well the topics. However, as researcher stated above, there is specially intended readers to which the researcher give and share their opinions.

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Based on the findings, it can be concluded that the readers are able to reconstruct the message of short stories in *Lupa Endonesa* book through the use of dictions. Moreover, based on findings, as compared with the researcher's analysis on the diction used in short stories in *Lupa Endonesa* book in order to reconstrtuct its meanings. Allah SWT commanded his servant to be awared and selected in choosing the word contained in the Qur'an.

وَلَا تُؤْتُوا السُّفَهَاءَ أَمْوَالَكُمُ الَّتِي جَعَلَ اللَّهُ لَكُمْ قِيَمًا وَارْزُقُوهُمْ فِيهَا
وَأَكْسُوهُمْ وَقُولُوا لَهُمْ قَوْلًا مَعْرُوفًا ﴿٥﴾

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To those weak of understanding Make not over your property, which Allah hath made a means of support for you, but feed and clothe them therewith, and speak to them words of kindness and justice (QS. An-Nisa: 5)

Thus, it is undoubtedly true that dictions are created in such an effective way in order to transmit the messages of the authors themselves to its readers. Through diction, the readers can understand the message of the authors easily.

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CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

5.1. Conclusion

Language is created as a mean of communication between one another. By using language, a person can communicate and express what he or she has in mind and feels. Moreover, interaction among people depends on the language. *Lupa Endonesa* book also use a language as a mean of communication between the authors and the readers. They use language to convey the messages in order the readers know about something.

In telling the stories, *Lupa Endonesa* book tends to convey its stories in informal atmosphere. It is supportes by the fact that *Lupa Endonesa* book mostly chooses words that have colloquial aspects in its reports. The important of using some colloquia! words in written is that it can build an impression as if the authors talk or speak directly to the readers. This kind of impression is crucial for *Lupa Endonesa* book because in its short stories, *Lupa Endonesa* book tries to involve the readers's attention and lift up their emotion by exxagerated something that is not like so. The exxageration can be seen from the usage of hyperbole expression used in its short stories. So, the effort of *Lupa Endonesa* book to involve reader' emotion is stated in informal context.

The using of certain words is depending on the authors' interest, situations, the intended readers and topics are being discussed. And the authors use figurative

language in order to increase the readers's interest on the short stories. Thus, diction plays an important role in transmitting the messages of the authors themselves to its readers. Diction must be well selected in order to be able to touch the readers's mind toward the message that has been delivered by the authors through short stories. Finally, it can be concluded that diction or choice of words can be used as a means to reconstruct the meaning of short stories.

5.2. Suggestions

Realizing the existence of diction in the short stories is crucial, the researcher would like to offer some suggestions.

- a. The researcher suggests to who want to write short stories by themselves, should be aware in choosing and arranging the words in order to make their writing successfully. So, their work are clear and easy to understand by the readers.
- b. The researcher suggests the readers to deepen their knowledge about diction, because the skill in choosing the proper diction will be helpful in any field of work, such as authors, advertisers, etc.
- c. In writing this thesis, the researcher finds some difficulties in finding the books that are related to the topics. Therefore, the researcher hopes the linguist write some more books related to the diction.

Finally, the researcher could say that this thesis is far from being perfect. Therefore, any constructive criticism and suggestion will be humbly accepted.

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