



Analysis of Extrinsic Elements in the Novel Rindu By Tere

Eka Putri Saptari Wulan^{1*}, Sarma Panggabean²

^{1,2} (Department of Indonesian Language and Literature Education, HKBP Nommensen University, Indonesia)

* Corresponding Author. E-mail: 1eka.putri@uhn.ac.id

Receive: 19/01/2024

Accepted: 27/02/2024

Published: 01/03/2024

Abstrak

Sastra adalah hasil dari pengungkapan sastrawan terhadap masalah kehidupan manusia dalam segala aspeknya, yang merupakan perpaduan antara imajinasi, ekspresi, dan kreativitas. Karya sastra adalah ekspresi pengarang tentang dunia melalui karya sastra. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menjelaskan hubungan unsur ekstrinsik dalam bentuk sosiokultural budaya yang digambarkan dalam Novel Rindu Karya Tere Liye. Data kemudian diklasifikasikan, diinterpretasikan, dan dipelajari. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa Novel Rindu Tere Liye menunjukkan cara hubungan antara elemen ekstrinsik dengan unsur sosiokultural dan budaya dalam masyarakat. Hal ini ditunjukkan oleh perpaduan dua bahasa, yaitu bahasa Indonesia dan bahasa Belanda, dalam interaksi para tokoh, dan oleh pengetahuan yang mengangkat cerita tentang perjalanan panjang ibadah haji Tere Liye pada tahun 1938. Organisasi masyarakat yang digambarkan adalah orang-orang biasa, dan sistem peralatan yang digambarkan masih menggunakan tr. Studi ini memberikan gambaran tentang bagaimana elemen luar novel berinteraksi dengan sosiokultural dan budaya oleh masyarakat.

Kata Kunci: *Novel; unsur ekstrinsik; sosio kultur budaya*

Analysis of Extrinsic Elements in the Novel Rindu By Tere Liye

Abstract

Literature is the result of a writer's disclosure of the problems of human life in all its aspects, which is a combination of imagination, expression and creativity. Literary works are the author's expression of the world through literary works. The aim of this research is to explain the relationship between extrinsic elements in the sociocultural form of culture depicted in the Novel Rindu by Tere Liye. The data is then classified, interpreted, and studied. The research results show that the Novel Rindu Tere Liye shows the relationship between extrinsic elements and sociocultural and cultural elements in society. This is shown by the combination of two languages, namely Indonesian and Dutch, in the interactions of the characters, and by the knowledge that tells the story of the long journey of the Tere Liye pilgrimage in 1938. The community organization depicted is ordinary people, and the equipment system which is described as still using tr. This study provides an overview of how the external elements of the novel interact with sociocultural and cultural aspects of society.

Keywords: *Novel; extrinsic elements; socio-cultural culture*

Introduction

Literature is a means of transmitting learning to children. Literary learning deals with the character, noble values, and culture of a society, usually conveyed orally through stories from parents and others. Literary works are a means of conveying messages about the truth. The message of a work is used to describe the author's perception of life around him. The literary work is likened to a "portrait" of life and a form of expression of its author. Literature is written with a soul and passion full of imagination that is immersed in the form of literary works. Many life values can be found in these literary works.

According to (Sumardjo, 2005: 25) literature is a human experience in the form of an impressive language. To enjoy the beauty of literary works, literary connoisseurs must be able to analyze and appreciate their content. Literature lovers usually read literary works for entertainment purposes, but some literature lovers also want to get new experiences and expand their horizons and knowledge through the works they read.

A novel is part of a literary work that takes the form of prose. According to (Tarigan, 2011: 167) the word novel from Latin novellus which is derived from the word novies which means "new". When translated into English, it means novel. A novel is a long prose essay that contains a series of stories about life with other people and their environment, emphasizing the personality and wisdom of each character. In this regard, (Thahar, 2008: 130) reveals that novels are stories that are much longer and wider than short stories.

In the novel it is presented serially for a number of pages until the end. Novels describe characters extensively. So it has the opportunity to develop according to the order of the story. Novels contain human life, have plots, characters, events, settings, conflicts, themes and language as the medium. A novel is said to be successful if the reader is able to understand the story, live it (incorporate it

into the story) and contain aesthetic elements into the story. The aesthetic element in question is that the work is not just a work of imagination, but as a work of art that requires recognition and responsibility of creativity.

The novel is basically a transactional discourse and the resulting discourse is focused on the content and meaning conveyed. The creation of a novel, of course, is supported by intrinsic elements and extrinsic elements. Intrinsic elements are elements that build literary works including events, stories, plots, characterizations, themes, setting points of view, language or language. Extrinsic elements include the author's background, sociocultural conditions, and the location where the novel was written. Intrinsic elements and extrinsic elements are related, so if there is an intrinsic element then there must also be an extrinsic element.

Basically, extrinsic elements are closely related to applicable values and norms. By definition, a norm is a code or rule that applies and must be obeyed by someone who is part of the norm. According to (Kaelan, 2002: 174) value is a unique ability of an object that aims to please humans. It is also a unique ability of objects intended to please man, because literary works are influenced and inseparable from culture, normative values and rules also accompany it.

Based on the above statement, researchers are interested in analyzing extrinsic elements in the novel Rindu by Tere Liye. On the grounds that extrinsic elements can express different elements outside of a literary work and can be used as a constituent in a literary work. Researchers chose the novel Rindu by Tere Liye as a source of research, because this novel tells about the long journey of pilgrimage to the holy land. By revealing various tragedies, conflicts, and a series of events that accompany them. In this novel, it is even more weighty by describing the history of several regions in the novel. In this novel, Tere Liye as the author also

contains messages about religious diversity, and tolerance. But this statement is inseparable from the subjectivity of the author. The reason why the author chose the novel Rindu by Tere Liye as his study is because the novel has its own privileges for readers.

Research that discusses literature is certainly often carried out by several researchers, both oral and written literature. The research relevant to this research has been carried out by (Missi, 2022) with the title Analysis of Extrinsic Elements of R. Adrelas' Dream Blanket Novel as a Literary Learning Media. The results of data analysis from his research showed that there are extrinsic elements in the novel Selimut Mimpi by R. Adrelas, including religious values consisting of faith, prayer, prayer. Moral values consist of honesty, patience, sincerity, respect. Cultural values consist of cultural values in the pasundan areas of Banten and Jakarta, as well as social values such as affection, caring, helping and sharing.

The similarity of the research conducted by (Missi, 2022) entitled Analysis of Extrinsic Elements of R. Adrelas' Dream Blanket Novel as a Literary Learning Media as a Material Contribution to Literature Teaching, with what is studied by researchers is both analyzing the extrinsic elements of novels, while the differences in researchers do not examine in depth related to matters that discuss the intrinsic elements.

The purpose of this study is to determine the extrinsic elements contained in the novel Rindu by Tere Liye by discussing more about socio-cultural culture.

Method

This study aims to find and describe extrinsic elements in the novel Rindu by Tere Liye. Based on this, the method used in this study is qualitative descriptive research with the library research method. Literature study

is a study that aims to collect information and data using various library materials, such as journals, documents, books and novels.

According to (Mestika, 2003: 45) stated that literature study can be interpreted as a series of activities related to library data collection methods, reading and recording and looking for research materials for processing. Based on the explanation above, researchers conclude that literature research is an activity that collects all information about topics or problems that are the subject of research applied to a work. Researchers observe, analyze and identify knowledge contained in literature, reading materials, reference books, and other researchers to support their research.

The techniques in data collection carried out are (1) reading and understanding the overall content, and (2) recording data related to extrinsic elements in the novel Rindu by Tere Liye. There are five steps taken in analyzing data. The five steps are (1) describing the extrinsic elements in Tere Liye's novel Rindu, (2) classifying, (3) analyzing data, (4) interpreting, (5) compiling reports. In the data validation technique carried out in this study is a triangulation technique. The triangulation technique is a technique on the validity of data that utilizes something other than the data for the purposes of checking or comparing the data (Moelong, 2012, p. 330).

Results and Discussions

The results in the research that have been conducted show an overview of extrinsic elements that focus on discussing (1) the state of subjectivity of the author, (2) community background, (3) the values contained and socio-cultural relationships contained in the novel Rindu by Tere Liye.

State of Subjectivity of the Author

All the characters in the novel Rindu Tere Liye have characteristics similar to

Ahmad Karaeng or Guratta, such as the struggle to be the best, subjective observation, unity of personality, social interests, creative power, and lifestyle.

"Mijn vriend, don't you know him? This person is very famous throughout Makassar. Captain Phillips even asked the entire sailor to make sure he was well served. You should have welcomed him well (Liye, 2014: 97)".

"Of course not, God willing, I will say your name there, Dale. Hopefully the day after tomorrow you and your family can leave for the Holy Land." Gurutta nodded, looking at his barber's face from the mirror (Liye, 2014: 17)".

"It's just recitation, discussing religious advice. There is no understanding there. Unless the company has a new definition of good and bad understanding. Guratta's old face remained calm and patient, even though the commander was so excited that his saliva splashed everywhere (Liye, 2014: 37)".

In addition, Gurutta spent his time on the ship writing a book, so that he could finish one or two books at a time after arriving in Mecca. We can conclude that the author will choose a character that suits the story to be conveyed based on previous exposure to the author's subjectivity. If the character of the character is not changed, the story in the novel cannot be built. In general, the author's state of subjectivity consists of attitudes, beliefs, life perspectives, and ideologies. Therefore, the author's state of subjectivity is influenced by the author's thoughts about the character Gurutta in Tere Liye's novel, Rindu, where Gurutta always has bright ideas even though he faces problems.

Community Background

Tere Liye's 20th novel, Rindu (2014), was published by Republika Publisher and became a best-seller. This novel tells about the journey of Hajj under the rule of the Dutch East Indies, which is interesting. During the Dutch East Indies rule, Indonesians made the

pilgrimage with difficulty. For example, the transportation used for Hajj travel is steamships, very long travel times, problems with pirates in the middle of the sea, and Belanda soldiers who escort the natives on board. In the novel Rindu, people used large steamboats to make the pilgrimage to the Holy Land of Mecca during the rule of the Dutch East Indies.

"The ship continued to move away from the port towards the open waters. The joy of letting go of the big ship seemed to warm the ceiling of Makassar City. The passengers of the ship are the few people who have the opportunity to perform Hajj (Liye, 2014: 44)".

"The ship is 136 meters long, with a width of 16 meters. Its jet-black steam tower soars high. At that time, there was no building in the city of Makassar that was taller than the steam tower. Brown smoke billowed from his chimney. The shape is getting longer and longer, more and more vivid and huge, as if there is a black giant approaching. The capitalized writing in the midhull can be read now; BLITAR HOLLAND (Liye, 2014:3)".

The above quote shows people who travel Hajj by boat. The ship was described as larger than the structure of Makassar at the time. The steamship was known as BLITAR HOLLAND. The pilgrimage to the Holy Land of Mecca also takes a long time because ships often stop at every port in the region whose people also make the pilgrimage, and the ship's engine often breaks down and stalls for days. This caused the Hajj journey to take a long time during the Dutch East Indies government.

"Five days later, the Blitar Holland ship docked at Jeddah Port (transiting in Aden). It ended already for those 30 days. The journey of the past five days has been smooth, the weather is good. The ship drove at full speed. Elsa read the Qur'an on the 28th day, witnessed by Gurutta and several other adults in the ship mosque (Liye, 2014: 541).

According to the above quote, the Hajj journey lasts thirty days. During this time, many ships stop at the Port to raise prospective pilgrims. During the Hajj pilgrimage on board, Dutch soldiers kept a close eye on the local population. Ahmad Karaeng, one of the passengers going on Hajj, was disliked by the Dutch soldiers. Ahmad Karaeng was a famous indigenous resident in the Dutch East Indies. The Dutch soldiers did not like Ahmad Karaeng because they thought he was a great threat to the Dutch East Indies government. He accused Ahmad Karaeng of spreading a rebellious ideology. As illustrated in the following excerpt:

"The army leader's face was bright red, I know who you are, Ahmad Karaeng. You are a danger to the Dutch East Indies government. Don't think we don't know that every month you hold a big meeting in Katangka, spreading forbidden ideas. Colonel Vooren is just waiting for the right time to arrest you and your followers. We keep an eye on you every second (Liye, 2014: 37).

In the quote above, it can be seen that the Dutch soldiers did not like Ahmad Karaeng. The soldiers alleged that Ahmad Karaeng spread the banned ideology to his followers. He said that he would always observe Ahmad Karaeng on board the boat during the trip. During the Dutch East Indies administration, prospective pilgrims faced the threat of pirates. Somali pirates disguised as fishermen adrift in the vast ocean have trapped the pilgrimage boat. The passengers of the ship were frightened because pirates took control of the contents of the ship.

"A very warm and intimate dinner soon turned terrible. Some passengers screamed, but soon kept silent because the pirate brandished his machete, threatened, told to kneel on the floor (Liye, 2014: 519)".

The story in Tere Liye's novel "Rindu" tells about the Hajj journey during the Dutch East Indies government, especially for the community.

Contained Values

Religious Values

In Tere Liye's novel "Rindu" found the religious principles of Islam, namely tawhid (faith), which consists of two pillars of faith, namely faith in Allah and faith in the book of Allah. When Gurutta prayed for a barber so that he could leave for the Holy Land tomorrow with his family, the barber was very happy. This shows the value of religiosity in the novel Rindu Tere Liye. It is contained in the following excerpt:

"Gurutta smiled, the day after tomorrow you and your wife will join that ship Dale, I will pray for you there. God willing."

"Really? Dale exclaimed restrained, even the movement of his shaving hand stopped, Gurutta didn't joke about praying for me?"

"Of course not, God willing, I will say your name there Dale. Hopefully the day after tomorrow you and your family can leave for the Holy Land, Gurutta nodded looking at his barber's face from the mirror."

"Yes, Rabbi. Thank you Gurutta. Thanks. Dale's eyes were now filled with tears, he was moved. I had been anxious to ask if Gurutta would like to pray for me there. But feel free, my wife will be happy to hear this news, just wait when I tell her, she must cry with joy." (Miss, 2014:16).

"Ok. Gurutta corrected his sitting position, first, birth and death are God's destiny. We cannot know it, nor can we guess it. We can't choose parents, dates, places,... cannot. It is God's absolute right. We cannot delay, nor advance it for even a second. Why did Mbah Putri have to die on this ship? God knows the reason, Kang Mas, and when we don't know, don't understand the reason, it doesn't mean we hate, don't like that fate. It is strictly forbidden for a Muslim to lie about Allah's destiny." (Miss, 2014:470)".

In Tere Liye's novel "Rindu", religious values encourage the characters to learn to pray and learn more about the Islamic religion. Death is also regarded as the mystery

of God, the absolute right of God, so that no one else can know it.

Moral Values

The moral values in Tere Liye's novel "Miss" include the moral value of man's relationship with God, the moral value of man's relationship with oneself, and the moral value of man's relationship with God in the context of the characters' vertical relationship with God, which includes worship and gratitude.

Everyone who is Muslim has an obligation to worship Allah. All Muslims are obliged to obey His commandments and circumvent His prohibitions. In the novel Rindu Tere Liye, worshipping Allah is described as a journey of Hajj, five daily prayers, and recitation. Being grateful means thanking Allah Almighty and acknowledging the blessings and gifts given to us.

Social Values

(Nurgiyantoro, 2000) suggests that "Literary works that contain social values usually come from social situations and communities that are not good. According to Notonegoro (in (Kaelan, Pancasila Education, 2014) divides social values into three types, namely: Material value is everything that arises or is beneficial to human life or human physical material needs. For example, in the novel Rindu, passengers need food that is always served and served, such as rendang, mung bean porridge, and tempeh that the chef makes when they are on board. Vital Values: These values are those values related to skills and knowledge that arise or are beneficial for a person or others to carry out activities or activities that correspond to human needs and benefits. As depicted in this Rindu novel, Bunda Upe and Bapak Soejaningrat were willing to become teachers for the children on board so that their needs for education were always met. Spiritual values fall into four distinct categories: truth values, which come from human reason

(ratio, mind, and creation). This novel contains many things, including the fact that most women experience vomiting and nausea during pregnancy when they are still young. The value of beauty, also known as aesthetic value, comes from the element of human feeling. In Tere Liye's novel "Miss", the character Gurutta, who loves to write very much, and she can spend her time in her room just to write a book, shows that writing is part of beauty that can express the ideas and ideas that we have in mind. In the novel Rindu Tere Liye, the main character who always makes a speech in the mosque while on the boat after every morning prayer is considered an incitement by a Sergeant from the Netherlands, although Gurutta only preached in accordance with Islamic law without provocation. In the novel Rindu Tere Liye, the main character who always makes a speech in the mosque while on the boat after every morning prayer is considered an incitement by a Dutch Sergeant, even though Gurutta only preaches in accordance with Islamic law without provoking.

Cultural Values

Cultural values can influence the meaning of literary works written by authors. According to (Koentjaraningrat, 2016) cannot define with certainty the type of cultural value. Cultural values are the ideas that most people have in mind that are considered important, valuable, and valuable in life so that they can be used as guidelines to direct and move their lives. According to Koentjaraningrat, cultural values include social organization, language, knowledge, technology, livelihood, religion, and art all in the novel Rindu by Tere Liye as follows:

Language

In this novel, the characters talk Indonesian and Dutch to each other. In this novel, the characters speak in Dutch as they board a ship in Blitar, Holland. Conversations in Dutch have no meaning, but the reader can understand the description sentences written by the author.

"But it seems that the two Dutch soldiers did not easily relent, exclaiming back, "Verboden. Hoor je me, he?" (p9)

"Kapitien zal je al snel zien," (p26)

" alright, Eerlijk gezegd". (p 32)

In addition, people speak in a mixture of Indonesian and Dutch. The author would like to reveal his knowledge of language skills here. In this case, the author seems to believe that the reader understands Dutch so that they can relate the Indonesian sentence to the next Dutch sentence.

Knowledge

Psychologically, the author makes readers interested in the subtitles of Rindu's novel so they want to know how the storyline goes from beginning to end. Tere Liye raised the story of a long journey of a pilgrim in 1938 in her novel, Rindu. about the history of Indonesia and the steamship Blitar from Holland. And the novel talks about the past, hatred, fate, love, and hypocrisy. We can take lessons from it.

Civic Organization

In the book, social organization is described as a component of culture that exhibits values. The novel depicts the lower class society. The novel "RINDU" is the story of a long journey that begins in the port of Makassar on the British-Holland steamship carrying thousands of passengers, which raises many questions and life stories. It's a journey that has a lot of hope. The ship BLITAR HOLLAND made its pilgrimage from the port of Makassar on December 1, 1938. The Blitar ship arrived in Jeddah on 9 Shawwal 1357 H from Makassar Port. After passing through Surabaya Port, Semarang Port, Batavia, Lampung, Bengkulu, Banda Aceh, Colombo, and Sri Lanka, he arrived in Jeddah.

Equipment System

In Tere Liye's novel "Miss", the system of living facilities and technology as components of cultural values is depicted through the use of ships as a means of

transportation to perform the pilgrimage to Mecca on a 30-day journey.

Livelihood

In Tere Liye's novel "Rindu", the characters work as da'wah and some also work as sailors and merchants. Amboo Uleng has been an expert sailor since the age of nine. He had helped his father who was also a sailor. However, since it was the first time he encountered a steamship, he volunteered to work anywhere on this ship, even without pay. He did not intend to go to Mecca for free, but just wanted to go away from his hometown, Pare-pare.

Religious System

These figures show Islamic life and the religious system consisting of aqidah, worship, and morals. The following is a description of the character in the novel Rindu by Tere Liye:

Gurutta Gurutta was a famous scholar. He is a wise individual. Daeng Andipati: Daeng andipati is a merchant living in Makassar. He is kind and smart. Ambo Uleng: A tough, friendly, and reliable Bugis sailor. Captain Phillips: Captain Phillips was one of the great kapiteins at Koninklijke Rotterdamsche Lloyd. He was a good sailor.

Mother is kind, loving, cautious, and understanding of others. Bonda Upe is a kind and friendly Chinese woman who teaches ngaji on the Holland ship. Her husband, Mbah Kangkung, is a romantic figure. In addition, he has been senile, which often makes others laugh.

Daeng Andipati had a second child named Anna. He is still an innocent, friendly, and easy to make friends child. Bonda Upe's Husband: He is a wonderful husband. accept her shortcomings as his wife. Father Mangoenkoesoemo was a kind man, and Mr. Soerjaningrat was also educated. Daeng Andipati is the mother of Elsa. Mbah Kakung's wife, Anna Mbah putri's sister, is kind, patient, and caring. A chef on Holland's flagship is Chef Lars. Reuben, the boatswain, was a friendly man.

Conclusions

The results showed that Novel Rindu Tere Liye displays extrinsic elements that analyze the subjectivity of the author, community background, and the values and sociocultural relationships contained. According to the results of this study, people who are obedient in carrying out worship in accordance with their teachings will avoid bad things. During the reign of the Dutch East Indies, people had to use large steamships to perform the Hajj to Mecca, which took thirty days. After conducting research on the novel Rindu Tere Liye, researchers hope (1) this research can be used as comparison material for other studies that have been conducted, especially studies that look at extrinsic elements in novels, and (2) this research can be used by teachers of Indonesian language and literature in schools to analyze extrinsic elements in novels.

References

- Ahyar, Juni (2019). *Apa itu sastra: Jenis-jenis Karya Sastra dan Bagaimana cara menulis dan mengapresiasi sastra (pdf)*. Sleman: Deepublish. ISBN 978-623-02-0145-5.
- Kaelan. (2002: 174). *Filsafat Pancasila Pandangan Hidup Bangsa Indonesia*. Yogyakarta: Paradigma.
- Kaelan. (2014). *Pendidikan Pancasila*. Yogyakarta : Paradigma .
- Koentjaraningrat. (2016). *Pengantar Ilmu Antropologi*. Jakarta : PT Rineka Cipta.
- Liye, Tere. 2015. *Rindu*. Jakarta: PT Gramedia
- Mestika, Z. (2003: 45). *Metode Penelitian Kepustakaan*. Jakarta: Yayasan Obor Indonesia.
- Missi. (2022). Analisis Unsur Ekstrinsik Novel Selimut Mimpi Karya R. Adrelas Sebagai Media Pembelajaran Sastra . *Tuwah Pande: Jurnal Ilmu Pendidikan dan Pengajaran* , 34-39.
- Moelong, L. (2012). *Metodologi penelitian kuantitatif (edisi revisi)* . Bandung : Remaja Karya .
- Nurgiyantoro, B. (2000). *Teori Pengkajian Fiksi* . Yogyakarta : Gadjah Mada University Press.
- Priyatni, Endah Tri. 2015. *Membaca Sastra Dengan Ancangan Literasi Kritis*. Jakarta:PT. Bumi Aksara.
- Sumardjo, J. S. (2005: 25). *Apresiasi Kesustraan*. Jakarta: Gramedia.
- Tarigan, H. (2011: 167). *Prinsip-Prinsip dasar sastra*. Bandung: PT Angkasa.
- Thahar, H. (2008: 130). *Menulis kreatif: panduan bagi pemula*. Padang: UNP Press.