ANALYSIS OF LANGUAGE STYLE IN THE NOVEL "ORANG ORANG BIASA" BY ANDREA HIRATA AS LITERATURE TEACHING MATERIAL IN SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL

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Abstract

This study aims to delineate the language styles present in Andrea Hirata's novel "Orang-Orang Biasa" and ascertain its applicability as teaching material for historical story texts in Indonesian language learning. Employing a descriptive qualitative method, the research analyzes the novel to discern the form and meaning of language styles within it. The data source is the novel itself, and data collection involves library research, reading techniques, and note-taking. The note technique records the analysis results of the novel. The research unfolds in three stages: planning, implementation, and data reporting. The novel exhibits various language styles, categorized as: 1) comparison styles, encompassing simile, personification, metaphor, pleonasm, periphrasis, antithesis, prolepsis; 2) opposition styles, including hyperbole, irony, litotes, oxymoron, zeugma, innuendo, satire, paradox, climax, anticlimax, hypocrisy, cynicism, and sarcasm; 3) linking styles, consisting of metonymy, synecdoche, euphemism, allusion, eponymy, epithet, antonomasia, ellipsis, asyndeton, and polysyndeton; and 4) repetition styles, such as alliteration, assonance, chiasmus, epizeuxis, anaphora, epistrophe, mesodiplosis, epanalepsis, and anadiplosis. These language styles contribute to the novel's aesthetic appeal, imparting an artistic and dramatic essence. The findings are applicable to Indonesian language learning in SMA class XII semester 2, particularly in historical story text materials covering language styles within basic competency 3.4 (analyzing the language of historical stories or novels) and basic competency 4.4 (writing personal historical stories with attention to language). The teaching materials developed for this study utilize a modular approach.

Keywords: *Language Style, Novel, Teaching Materials*

1. INTRODUCTION

Literature serves as a means of communication and a source of inspiration for all those who appreciate it. As a form of fiction, literature holds profound significance in its narrative and the underlying message it aims to impart. It is rare for a writer to create a piece of literature without a purpose or message to convey. Novels, in particular, offer a platform for authors to effectively communicate their ideas and perspectives.

A novel is a lengthy piece of prose that narrates the tale of human existence and society, portrayed through the unique linguistic style of each author. Novels encompass a wide range of genres, including romance, horror, comedy, tragedy, history, adventure, and more. The diversity of these genres stems from the varied interests and preferences of readers. Teenage readers, for instance, may gravitate towards adventure or comedy novels due to their accessibility, yet they may also find themselves engrossed in historical or romantic novels.

The author deliberately incorporates various intrinsic elements into a complex literary work in order to create a sense of realism and vitality. These intrinsic elements play a crucial role in shaping the content of the novel, and without them, the novel would be incomplete and disorganized. One such intrinsic element is the language style, which serves as a medium for the author to convey their ideas through writing. Each author possesses their own unique style of expressing ideas in their works, and this style is influenced by their individual characteristics. Kridalaksana shares a similar perspective, stating that language style involves the skillful use of language, the incorporation of specific varieties or effects, and the overall characteristics of the author's language (Siswono, 2014: 26).

According to Rahmayanti & Arifin (2020: 79) in his article states that language style is the author's behavior in using language. This is not much different from Usman's opinion (in Astutik 2022: 78) which states that language style is a distinctive way of expressing a person. Meanwhile, according to Arsyad (2020: 21) explains that language style is a special way to express thoughts and feelings in written and spoken form.

Based on some of the above opinions, it can be concluded that language style is a way of expressing the author's thoughts and feelings through his work, both written and oral works. The written work can be in the form of poetry, rhymes, poems, novels, romances and so on. Each author certainly has his own characteristics in his writing and the use of style in his work also varies. One of the written works that often use language styles to beautify their writing is novels.

Novels can be studied from several aspects, such as language style. All studies are carried out only to find out the extent to which literary works are enjoyed by readers. Readers' responses to the same novel will certainly vary according to their level of understanding and imagination, such as in Andrea Hirata's novel *Orang-Orang Biasa*, of course the readers' imaginations will also vary.

Novels are one of the media to convey ideas through stories written by novelists who utilize language and language styles. In the novel *Orang-Orang Biasa*, there are many types of language styles used by the author to express his ideas and ideas that are poured into a story. This shows that there are various variations of language styles. The variation in the writing of language styles in novels causes differences in the use of language styles used by a novelist.

In the process of examining the novel *Orang-Orang Biasa* written by Andrea Hirata, scholars have come across a multitude of language styles employed by the author. The utilization of these diverse styles proves to be highly captivating and warrants further investigation, as it significantly contributes to the advancement of the Indonesian language. Consequently, the author's curiosity is piqued, prompting an earnest desire to delve into a comprehensive exploration and analysis of the language styles employed within the pages of the novel Orang-Orang Biasa by Andrea Hirata.

2. RESEARCH METHODS

The type of research used is qualitative research. This research is said to be qualitative research because it has a form of data in the form of words, sentences, dialogs, or quotations from a novel that is used as the subject of research. In addition, the results of this study are also descriptive not in the form of numbers. Qualitative research is

considered more open to various changes that are needed and flexible to the conditions in the field (Margono, 2010: 35). Therefore, the data obtained in qualitative form has a broader meaning than just numbers or frequencies.

The choice of qualitative type in this research is based on the problem studied in this research, namely the stylistic analysis of the novel *Orang-Orang Biasa* by Andrea Hirata as teaching material for historical story texts. In addition, qualitative type research is more sensitive and more able to adjust to the patterns encountered and the changing situation during the research.

Qualitative descriptive method is a very suitable method used in this research, because in this research the data is in the form of words, sentences, dialog, or quotations from a novel used by the research subject. In addition, the results of this research will also be in the form of descriptions, not numbers.

3. RESULTS AND DICUSSION

3.1. Comparative Language Style

a. Simile

Simile is a language style that uses the words: like, like, like, like, like, and words that have the meaning of simile.

"For the Inspector, a law enforcer who does not act is like a solo organ player who cannot perform the song "Terajana"." (Hirata 2019: 3)

In the quote above, there is the word *"like"* which means to compare that law enforcers who do not act are like a solo organist who cannot perform the song *"Terajana"*, as found in the quote above.

b. Personification

Personification is a language style that describes inanimate objects as if they were alive, that is, they can carry out activities or activities like humans.

"After the rain, the sunlight fell again." (Hirata 2019: 1)

In the quote above, there is the word *"fell again"* as the predicate of *"sunlight"* which is the object. In this sentence, the sun seems to act like an animate object that can plunge from a height.

c. Metaphor

Metaphor is a simile that compares two things implicitly.

"Handai, as his name suggests, is an imaginative person who likes to fantasize." (Hirata 2019: 7)

In the quote above, there is a word explaining the comparison between his name and the character possessed by the owner of the name, namely *"Handai"*, which is closely associated with wishful thinking.

d. Pleonasm

Pleonasme is a comparative language style that uses words that are redundant or the word does not have any effect, only as an additional word in a sentence.

"This can't go unpunished! Where is all the money in the world, Dinah!" (Hirata 2019: 79)

In this quote, the sentence "*Where is all the money in the world"* is is a question that has no answer, which means that the question is actually not important to ask, especially to people who are not in their field. Thus, it is found that the data above uses a comparative language style in the form of pleonasm.

e. Periphrasis

Slightly similar to pleonasm, periphrasis has the meaning of a language style that uses more words than needed.

"A moment later, a letter of good behavior protruded from the smallest typewriter ever made by mankind." (Hirata 2019: 4)

In the quote above, we find the word *"a letter of good behavior protruded from the smallest typewriter ever made by mankind"*, in which the word can be simplified into a letter of good behavior coming out of a typewriter. Hence, one can argue that the sentence employs a comparative linguistic style through the use of periphrasis.

f. Antithesis

Antithesis is a language style that contains conflicting ideas.

"The temperature cannot be said to be hot, but it is also difficult to say cold." (Hirata 2019: 1)

In the quote above, it describes a conflicting condition between phrases, which is shown through the nature of *"hot"* and *"cold"*. This is in line with what antithesis means, which is having conflicting ideas.

g. Prolepsis

Prolepsis is a comparative language style that uses adjectives or atmosphere first before describing an event.

"A midwife who had been close to him for a long time was pathetically taken by soldiers into the village." (Hirata 2019: 127)

In the semiotic study of the quote above, it means a midwife who was taken or made a lover by a soldiers. "*taken by soldiers into the village."*, then sadly became an atmosphere that was written first so that it became a sign that the data used a comparative language style in the form of prolepsis.

3.2. Contradictory Language Style

a. Hyperbole

Hyperbole is a contradictory language style in which the sentence exaggerates something more than it actually is. Hyperbole is a popular style of language, as its

meaning is more often recalled than other styles of language, and it is easy to create, as people find it easier to talk about things in an exaggerated way than in a simple way.

"Don't worry Tap, from now on Bastardin and Boron won't dare to punch you in the face because I will defend you, all out!" (Hirata 2019: 16)

It is identified that the above speech means hyperbole, because at the end of the sentence there is the word *"all out!"*. Which without a doubt, that the pronunciation does seem excessive.

b. Irony

Irony is a contradictory language style that uses subtle innuendos and sentences.

"After all, it is difficult for ten friends to make a story, authors who are not mentally strong will retreat because it is not difficult to remember the names of the ten people." (Hirata 2019: 16)

In the quote above, what indicates that it uses ironic language style is the word *"authors who are not mentally strong"*, which means an author who is mentally weak. However, the author of this novel does not write it brutally in order to explain without offending any party, but still the word means satire in the form of irony.

c. Litotes

Litotes is a contradictory language style that has a self-deprecating meaning in a sentence. Very polite.

"In fact, wanting to be an appraiser is too high for her. Ideals are expensive things that Aini can't afford." (Hirata 2019: 32)

The beauty in this novel is not only in the satire and parables, but also in the humility drawn on the characters. In data 1, it is found that the character Aini humbles herself to the word *"appraiser is too high for her. Ideals are expensive things that Aini can't afford."*, which can actually be reached by anyone who wants to try. Thus, it is proven that data 1 uses the litotes language style.

d. Oxymoron

Oxymoron is a language style that combines two words to achieve a contradictory effect. Similar to antithesis, but oxymoron is more directed at the effect produced when reading a sentence.

"In general, he is innocent, well-mannered, kind, gentle, and stupid." (Hirata 2019: 8)

In the quote above, we find a sentence that contains a contradictory effect at the beginning of reading and then at the end of the sentence changes its meaning as if it is laughing. Compassion for one's naivety but also conveyed in terms of reality clearly.

e. Zeugma

Zeugma is a language style that connects a word with another word but only one of them has a relationship with the first word.

"Apparently, Debut Awaludin more or less does have the quality to lead, maybe because his mother is a seller of kue cucur." (Hirata 2019: 17)

The marker that the data uses zeugma language style is in the sentence *"maybe because his mother is a seller of kue cucur"*, whose meaning has no relationship at all with the first sentence. Thus, the quote above is proven to use zeugma language style.

f. Innuendo

Innuendo is a contradictory language style that contains the meaning of a kind of satire by minimizing the actual reality. Ha

"Of the thousands of students who have been taught, teachers will usually only remember a few people, namely the smartest and the least smart, unfortunately, your mother is in the second group Boi! And, you and your mother are, like three money, in the dark of math!" (Hirata 2019: 44)

The satire in the quote above is found in the word *"in the dark of math!"*. Actually, the word means not understanding math at all, but it is packaged by the author by downplaying reality. Hence, it has been demonstrated that the information employs a contrasting linguistic approach known as innuendo.

g. Satire

Satire is a language style that contains expressions that laugh at or reject something.

"We've been talking vectors, Boi! Your question is still calculating roots like that! That junior high school kid's question! Shame ah!" (Hirata 2019: 41)

In the quote above, it has a meaning that laughs at or rejects something, found in the words "*That junior high school kid's question! Shame ah!".* Thus, the data above can be said to use a satirical language style.

h. Antiphrasis

Antiphrasis is a language style that uses a word that has the opposite meaning of the word. In the novel *Orang-Orang Biasa* by Andrea Hirata, there is no language style that uses opposition in the form of antiphrasis.

i. Climax

Climax is a language style that uses words sequentially and progressively. Or it can be an event that is told in sequence and reaches its end.

"Soon the fine dots of rainwater were swept by the wind from the South, tampias to the verandas and shop overhangs, getting heavier and heavier, hitting the belantik like millions of arrows." (Hirata 2019: 5)

In the quotation above, the events are told in sequence from a small trickle to a torrential stream that drenched the entire city. Thus, the data can be said to use oppositional language style in the form of climax.

j. Anticlimax

Anticlimax is a language style that uses words in sequence and progressively decreases. This anticlimax is the opposite of the climax itself.

"Five months, two weeks, four days, Sergeant," said the Inspector, looking languidly at the crime statistics blackboard." (Hirata 2019: 21)

The marker that the anticlimax language style is used in the data is the time sequence shown from the longest to the fastest.

k. Hipalase

Hipalase is a language style characterized by the use of a word that is intended for a different word.

"Now the Inspector is more proud to be a policeman every time he watches a Shah Rukh Khan movie. After watching the action of his all-time idol, with his thrilling sunglasses, storming the dens of rogues, rummaging through the robbers, the Inspector couldn't wait to eradicate crime from the face of the earth." (Hirata 2019: 13)

In the quote above there are words *"with his thrilling sunglasses"*, actually what is thrilling is the atmosphere in the story, not the glasses. Thus, the data is said to use the hypalase language style.

l. Cynicism

Cynicism is a contradictory language style that contains moderate sarcasm in the sentence.

"In the name of humanity, they were re-admitted to this Kampung school and placed on the benches at the very back of the back." (Hirata 2019: 7)

In the quotation above, there is the word *"on the benches at the very back of the back."*, the word contains the meaning of sarcasm but not blatantly nor secretly. The word describes someone who sits very back or very far. Thus, it can be said that the data uses the language style of cynicism which means moderate satire.

m. Sarcasm

Sarcasm is a contradictory language style that contains the meaning of blatant satire.

"Why are you so stupid! If I'm not good at teaching, why can't you teach other kids?! So, who is really at fault?!" (Hirata 2019: 6)

By reading the quote above, we find the use of sarcasm in the word *"Why are you so stupid"*, which blatantly says bad things about someone. That marker proves that the data above uses an oppositional language style in the form of sarcasm.

n. Paradox

Paradox is a language style that means all things that attract attention because of their truth.

"The teacher, whose students are all smart, feels useless. A referee who doesn't issue a red card feels like he's eating a blind salary. Perfection defines human life, imperfection completes it." (Hirata 2019: 2)

In the quote above, it can be observed that the meaning is the futility obtained if there is no struggle at all when living something, especially this life. That is why data 1 is categorized as using a paradoxical language style.

3.3. Linking Language Style

a. Metanomia

Metanomia is a linguistic style that employs a word closely associated with another word in order to establish a connection.

"To ease his blue feelings from this morning, the Inspector decided to take a look around the city, a kind of extra patrol out of schedule." (Hirata 2019: 60)

In the data above, we find the word *"blue feelings"*, which has a sad or upset meaning. The blue has a very close relationship with the depression that is being experienced in the quote above. So, it can be said that the data uses metanomia language style.

b. Synecdoche

Synecdoche is a language style that uses a part to express the whole or vice versa.

"So, in general, his face is funny. However, it is horribly funny." (Hirata 2019: 10)

In the quote above, it explains the absurdity of an object which marks that the sentence uses synecdoche.

c. Euphemisms

Euphemism is a linguistic style that employs a softening term within a sentence.

"The mothers struggled to calm the tireless little mouths, that the rain had gone home and tomorrow would come." (Hirata 2019: 1)

In the quote above, there is the phrase *"the tireless little mouths"*, which refers to the sound of the frog children who do not stop making noise. Thus, the data is found to use the euphemisms language style.

d. Alusio

Alusio is a language style that contains proverbs or rhymes in its sentences.

"Where there is a will, there is a way." (Hirata 2019: 120)

The proverb used above means that a person does not give up easily to achieve what is aspired or expected with the effort he makes.

e. Eponym

Eponym is a linking language style that uses a person's name linked to a certain trait.

"These are reading glasses, Sergeant, the ones I missed were Shah Rukh Khan's glasses!" (Hirata 2019: 23)

In the quote above, *"Shah Rukh Khan's glasses!"* are meant to be cool and masculine. The name Shah Rukh Khan mentioned in data 1 is a substitute for the nature of someone who has charisma and is cool. Thus, the data is stated to use eponymous language style.

f. Epithet

Epithet is a language style that becomes a reference to replace the name of a special trait or characteristic of someone or something.

"Because he felt unusual, the Sergeant ventured to ask, what had happened that the Inspector was moping so much?" (Hirata 2019: 49)

In the quotation above there is the word *"moping so much"*, which means having a sad face or not being clear-eyed because of sadness. The word marks the use of epithet language style in the data above.

g. Antonymasia

Antonymasia is a linguistic technique that employs a term as a substitute for a personal pronoun.

"The inspector feels he is a law enforcer who was born into this world always yelling, "Hands up! Don't move!"" (Hirata 2019: 3)

In the quote above, the word *"The inspector"* is found which means someone who has a government official in charge of conducting an inspection. So, this data is found to use epithet language style because it uses the word.

h. Ellipsis

Ellipsis is a linking language style that uses incomplete sentences.

"Exclamation." (Hirata 2019: 1)

The data above uses an *"exclamation"* word that ends without the addition of another word. So, the data contains incomplete sentences which are evidence of the use of the ellipsis language style.

i. Asyndeton

Asyndeton is a linking language style that does not use conjunctions at all in its sentences. Asyndeton replaces the connecting word with a comma punctuation mark.

"His eyes narrowed to watch the cloudy movements, his mouth was agile in casting spells calling for rain, kung kang kong kung kang kong, patiently, steadfastly, rhyming, along with other bangkong frogs." (Hirata 2019: 5)

In the data above, there are sentences that do not use any connective words. So, the data uses an Asyndeton language style.

j. Polysyndeton

Polysyndeton is a linking language style that uses more than one conjunction in a sentence.

"This peaceful situation slowly made the policeman inside him complacent, then lay down, then fainted, then died." (Hirata 2019: 15)

In the quote above, there is a word *"then lay down, then fainted, then died."*. The definition of polysyndeton itself is more than one connecting word in a sentence. So, this data uses polysyndeton language style.

3.4. Repetition Language Style

a. Alliteration

Alliteration is a repetitive language style that repeats consonants at the beginning of words in the sentence.

"The only ones who are still noisy kung kang kong are the children of bangkong frogs." (Hirata 2019: 1)

In the quote above, there is the word *"kung kang kong"* which means the sound of carrion frog children. The word has a repetition of the consonant /k/ at the beginning of the word and the consonant /ng/ at the end of the sentence. The word marks the use of alliteration language style in the sentence above.

b. Assonance

Assonance is a repetitive language style that repeats the vowels in the sentence, such as in rhymes.

"If they are poor, they are unpretentious; if they are rich, they are not greedy; if they are not poor, but also not rich, they do not exist." (Hirata 2019: 5)

By reading the quote above, it is found that the author wants to make the novel more beautiful by using an assonance repetition language style. Like the quote above which repeats the consonant /a/ at the end of each clause. The repetition is intended to explain the character of the city's inhabitants where there are only two types of people there, namely the poor and the rich.

c. Anatanaclasis

Anatanaclasis is a repetitive language style that repeats the same word but has a different meaning. In the novel *Orang-Orang Biasa* by Andrea Hirata, there is no language style that uses repetition in the form of anatanaclasis.

d. Chiasmus

Chiasmus is a repetition language style that has repetition and has an interrelated relationship in a sentence.

"Therefore, if there is Trio Bastardin in the coffee shop you need to remember again, Salud turns his bicycle to the coolie coffee shop... conversely, if there is Trio Bastardin in the coolie coffee shop, Salud turns to the coffee shop you need to remember again. If there is Trio Buster Din at the coolie's coffee shop and there is Duo Boron at the coffee shop you need to remember again, Salud goes to Maryati's coffee shop to get married again. When Maryati's coffee shop closed again, Salud went home and drank sweet tea at her house, alone." (Hirata 2019: 52)

By reading the quote above, the author wants to make his writing more interesting by using a repetitive language style in the form of chiasmus. In the quote there is a repetition that is interrelated in the sentence. As in the sentence *"if there is Trio Bastardin in the coffee shop you need to remember again, Salud turns his bicycle to the coolie coffee shop"*, related to the opposite sentence, if there is Trio Bastardin in the coolie coffee shop, Salud turns to the coffee shop you need to remember again, until the next sentence.

e. Epizeuxis

Epizeuxis is a language style that repeats a phrase many times directly.

"Dear child! Dear child!" (Hirata 2019: 39)

In the quote above, the author wants to make his novel more beautiful by using a repetitive language style in the form of epizeukis that repeat phrases directly. As in the quote above which repeats the word *"dear child"*. The repetition is intended to peddle a merchandise with children as its object.

f. Tautotes

Tautotes is a repetitive language style that repeats words in a construction. In the novel *Orang-Orang Biasa* by Andrea Hirata, there is no language style that uses repetition in the form of tautotes.

g. Anaphora

Anaphora is a repetitive language style that repeats the initial word in each phrase, clause or sentence.

"Who is the head of your gang, who is the best?!" (Hirata 2019: 18)

By reading the quote above, the author wants to make his writing more interesting by using anaphora repetition language style in the form of repeating the initial word in each clause or sentence. As in the quote above, which uses the repetition of the word *"who"* at the beginning of each clause.

h. Epistrophe

Epistrophe is a repetitive language style that repeats words at the end of each clause or sentence.

"Test, test, test, Dragonudin speaks, here the informant Dragonudin speaks, Dragonudin informant speaks, Dragonudin informant speaks, Dragonudin informant speaks, test, test, test, test, test, test, test." (Hirata 2019: 145)

By reading the quote above, the author wants to make his writing more interesting by using the epistrophe repetition language style that repeats words at the end of a phrase, clause, or sentence. Like the quote above which repeats the word talk in each clause.

i. Simploke

Simploke is a repetitive language style that repeats several lines or sentences in a row at the beginning and end. In the novel *Orang-Orang Biasa* by Andrea Hirata, there is no language style that uses repetition in the form of simploke.

j. Mesodilopsis

Mesodiplosis is a repetitive language style that repeats a word in the middle of a phrase, clause or sentence.

"All things agree to make peace. Squirrels make peace with monkeys, butterflies do not fight with yellow butt beetles, sibar-sibar are patient, starlings are not fierce, perenjak do not shout, clouds make peace with the wind, belantik residents make peace with the poor." (Hirata 2019: 1)

By reading the quote above, the author wants to make his writing more interesting by using the mesodilopsis repetition language style in the form of repeating words in the middle of phrases, clauses or sentences. Like the quote above which repeats the word tak in each phrase. The repetition of the word is intended to beautify the sentence in its pronunciation.

k. Epanalepsis

Epanalepsis is a repetitive language style that repeats words at the beginning and at the end of a sentence.

"Look, look into my eyes, I promise you that I will catch the perpetrator of this crime. In the name of my father's tomb, I will pursue him to the end of the world. Truth will surely defeat injustice. Look, look into my eyes. ...." (Hirata 2019: 14)

By reading the quote above, the author wants to make his writing more interesting by using the epanalepsis style of repetition in the form of repeating words at the beginning and at the end of the sentence. As in the quote above, there is the word *"Look, look into my eyes. ...."* found at the beginning and at the end of the sentence.

l. Anadiplosis

Anadiplosis is a repetition language style that repeats the last word into the first word.

"Since the internet invaded the city of Belantik, the townspeople have been happier. The happier they are, the higher their life expectancy." (Hirata 2019: 58)

By reading the quote above, the author wants to make his writing more interesting by using the anadiplosis style of repetition in the form of repeating the last word into the first word. As in the quote above, there is the word *"happier"* which is at the end of the sentence and then becomes the first sentence in the next sentence.

4. CONCLUSION

In light of the comprehensive data analysis conducted, the study presents the following refined conclusions:

The novel "Orang-Orang Biasa" by Andrea Hirata encompasses a rich tapestry of language styles, totaling 254 instances. These styles are intricately classified into four distinct categories:

- Comparison Language Style, featuring simile, personification, metaphor, pleonasm, periphrasis, antithesis, prolepsis.
- Opposition Language Style, comprising hyperbole, irony, litotes, oxymoron, zeugma, innuendo, satire, paradox, climax, anticlimax, hypocrisy, cynicism, and sarcasm.
- Linking Language Styles, which include metonymy, synecdoche, euphemism, allusion, eponymy, epithet, antonomasia, ellipsis, asyndeton, polysyndeton.
- Repetition Language Styles, such as alliteration, assonance, chiasmus, epizeuxis, anaphora, epistrophe, mesodilopsis, epanalepsis, and anadylopsis.

The findings of this study hold practical implications for Indonesian language education in the context of SMA class XII semester 2. Specifically, they align with Basic Competency 3.4, focusing on the analysis of language in historical stories or novels, and Basic Competency 4.4, emphasizing the crafting of personal historical stories with a keen attention to language nuances. This research serves as valuable instructional material for Indonesian language learning, particularly within the literary domain. The integration of the study's insights into teaching modules further enhances the efficacy of language education.

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