

THE USE OF DICTION IN SHORT STORIES STUDENTS OF CLASS XI SMAN 10 SIJUNJUNG

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Abstract

The background of this research is that language cannot be separated from humans and is always needed in every action. Language is a tool that people use to convey both orally and in writing. Language skills cover four aspects, namely listening, speaking, reading, and writing skills. The type of research used is qualitative research. The data in this study are the short story texts of class XI students. The source of the data used was the short story text documents of class XI students of SMA N 10 Sijunjung which were asked to students. The research data is the diction contained in the short story text of class XI students of SMA N 10 Sijunjung. Data was collected using interview techniques, observation techniques and documentation techniques. The type of research used is qualitative research. The data in this study are the short story texts of class XI students. The source of the data used was the short story text documents of class XI students of SMA N 10 Sijunjung which were asked to students. The research data is the diction contained in the short story text of class XI students of SMA N 10 Sijunjung.

Keywords: Use of Diction, Short Stories

Abstrak

Penelitian ini dilatar belakangi oleh Bahasa tidak dapat dipisahkan dari manusia dan selalu dibutuhkan dalam setiap tindakan. Bahasa adalah alat yang digunakan orang untuk menyampaikan baik secara lisan maupun tertulis. Keterampilan Bahasa mencakup empat aspek, yaitu keterampilan mendengarkan, berbicara, membaca, dan menulis. Jenis penelitian yang digunakan adalah penelitian kualitatif. Data dalam penelitian ini adalah teks cerpen siswa kelas XI. Sumber data yang digunakan adalah dokumen teks cerpen siswa kelas XI SMA N 10 Sijunjung yang diminta kepada siswa. Data penelitian ini adalah diksi yang terdapat dalam teks cerpen siswa kelas XI SMA N 10 Sijunjung. Data dikumpulkan dengan menggunakan teknik wawancara, teknik observasi dan teknik dokumentasi. Jenis penelitian yang digunakan adalah penelitian kualitatif. Data dalam penelitian ini adalah teks cerpen siswa kelas XI. Sumber data yang digunakan adalah dokumen teks cerpen siswa kelas XI SMA N 10 Sijunjung yang diminta

kepada siswa. Data penelitian ini adalah diksi yang terdapat dalam teks cerpen siswa kelas XI SMA N 10 Sijunjung.

Keywords: Penggunaan Diksi, Cerpen

1. INTRODUCTION

One of the elements of language is diction. Diction is the choice of words used to express a certain purpose to the interlocutor or interlocutor. The use of diction can have a certain effect on listeners or readers. The use of diction can also have an influence on a written work, for example in short stories. Without diction, the ideas or ideas that will be conveyed by someone will not be understood by others. Therefore diction is the most important thing that must be learned for every human being. In learning activities the use of diction is not in accordance with the proper function of diction. In writing a text, it is necessary to use proper diction. This is because the use of diction will affect the integrity of a sentence, the clarity of meaning, and the logic of a sentence so that the sentence is acceptable to human common sense. Diction functions to help symbolize ideas or ideas that will be expressed through the language used, correct diction helps create the right atmosphere and nuance of communication, and appropriate diction helps prevent misinterpretations and misunderstandings in the communication process.

Research on the analysis of the use of diction in narrative essays in class X IPS II SMA Negeri 1 Palu conducted by Andika Reskian (2018) found that the diction provisions in class X narrative essays include the use of words that are almost synonymous, the use of general and special words, the use of connotative and denotative words, continuity of word choice, and use of sensory words. The conclusion of this study is that there are several conditions for the accuracy of diction that were not found by the researchers, including idiomatic expressions, the use of words that are similar in spelling, the use of self-created words, the use of foreign endings, and changes in the meaning of words that are already known.

Based on the results of an interview conducted on August 24, 2022 with one of the Indonesian language study teachers named Sri Annisa Putri, S.Pd, it is known that there is a lack of students' understanding of the use of diction and the accuracy of meaning in the use of diction. The research was conducted on short story texts produced by students of class XI IPS 1 SMA Negeri 10 Sijunjung, because based on these interviews, it was found that students of class XI had not been able to place the meaning of using the right diction. At SMA Negeri 10 Sijunjung, research will be conducted on the use of diction in short story texts for class XI SMA Negeri 10 Sijunjung. Problems regarding the language of high school students are indeed very interesting to study, one of which is the use of diction in short stories. If students' knowledge of vocabulary is quite a lot, the sentences produced by students also vary.

2. METHODS

A. Types of research

The type of research used in this research is qualitative research. Qualitative research is research that does not use statistical procedures or in a quantitative way because this research only recognizes subjects in the form of words not numbers. According to Sugiyono(2014:1), qualitative research is a research method used to research on natural object conditions, (as opposed to experiments) where the researcher is a key instrument, data collection techniques are carried out in triangulation (combined), data analysis is inductive, and qualitative research results emphasize more meaning rather than generalization. Moelong(2010:6)states that qualitative research is research that produces analytical procedures that do not use statistical analysis procedures or other quantification methods. This method is used because you want to collect data that is in accordance with the research being carried out. Based on these data, an overview of student work results will be obtained in accordance with the use of diction in short story texts for class XI students of SMA Negeri 10 Sijunjung.

B. Research methods

Sugiyono(2013:53)states that the descriptive method is a formulation of the problem relating to the question of the existence of independent variables, either only on one variable or more (an independent variable is a variable that stands alone, not an independent variable, because if the independent variable is always paired with the dependent variable). Therefore this descriptive method is very suitable for this research. Based on these data, an overview of the results of student work can be obtained according to what will be studied.

C. Data and Data Sources

According to Sudaryanto,(2015), data is interpreted as a special lingual phenomenon that contains and is directly related to the problem in question. The data in this study are the diction contained in the short story text of class XI students of SMA N 10 Sijunjung. The source of the data in this study was a short story text document from class XI students of SMA N 10 Sijunjung which was requested by the teacher.

D. Research Instruments

According to Wekke, et al (2019), the research instrument is an instrument that is used as a data collection tool. Instruments in qualitative research are in the form of questionnaires, to guide interviews or observations. Sugiyono(2014)states that in qualitative research the instrument or research tool is the researcher himself. In a special sense, a research instrument is a mechanism used to measure a phenomenon that is used to collect data and record information for research, make decisions, and understand the phenomenon. The research instrument is the researcher himself to collect data in this study and the format of the data inventory.

E. Data collection technique

In this study the data collection used was a data collection technique using the Cakap Free Involvement Listening method. Mahsun (2012: 92) states that the Simak

method is a method or method used to collect data which is done by listening to the language. The term listen here is not only related to listening to the use of spoken language but also includes written language, listening to written language means observing, reading and understanding written language in short story texts for class XI students of SMA Negeri 10 Sijunjung. After carrying out the Proficiency Free Listening Technique on the object under study, namely writing on the short story text of class XI students of SMA Negeri 10 Sijunjung, then the next step is the marking technique on the short story text of class XI students of SMA Negeri 10 Sijunjung, from the use of language recorded related to the use of diction in the short story text of class XI students of SMA Negeri 10 Sijunjung. Based on this, the data collection technique in this study was carried out in several stages, namely First, reading the students' short stories as a whole. Second, record and mark data related to diction in students' short story writing. Third, inventory data related to diction in short story texts. Fourth, classifying the collected data based on the type of diction.

F. Data Validation Techniques

The technique used in validating the research data is the triangulation technique. According to Moeleong (2010: 330), the triangulation technique is a technique for checking the validity of data with something else. Denzin (in Moeleong, 2010: 330) distinguishes four types of triangulation as an examination technique that utilizes the use of sources, methods, investigators, and theories. There are only two triangulation techniques used, namely: Source triangulation is comparing and checking back the degree of trust in information obtained through different times and tools in qualitative research. Theory triangulation is an examination of data based on the assumption that facts cannot be checked for the degree of confidence with one or more theories. This study uses source and theory triangulation, that is, research results, both data or conclusions regarding certain parts or the whole, can be tested from several sources and other theories. Source triangulation, namely from data obtained by researchers and rechecked by researchers on the trustworthiness of information. While triangulation theory.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Research Findings

This research was conducted in several stages, namely: First, the observation and interview stage. Observations and interviews were carried out at SMA N 10 Sijunjung regarding the use of diction in short stories for class XI students at SMA Negeri 10 Sijunjung. The second stage is the retrieval of documentation about the data that has been obtained. Based on observations, interviews and documentation, the total number of class XI is 5 classes, namely class XI Science is divided into 3 classes and class XI Social Sciences is divided into 2 classes. Only one class was obtained, namely class XI IPS 1 which contained 35 students, the data collected was only 29 students' writings about short stories. However, this one class still didn't collect a lot of assignments about making short stories because there were still 6 more writings that the students weren't ready to make. Because the 6 students are indeed difficult to

collect or make any writing assignments. In writing the data code in the inventory table, use abbreviated student names such as RM, which stands for Rigol Mikola.

The number of sentences that use diction in student short stories based on meaning is 162 dictions, based on context is 13 dictions, and lexically based is 62 dictions contained in the short stories. All the dictions that are grouped are found in the short story text or vice versa there are some that are not found in the short story text, and compare which ones are widely used based on meaning, based on context and based on the lexical contained in the short story text. The data analyzed in this study were sentences in short story texts for class XI IPS 1 SMA Negeri 10 Sijunjung. The texts analyzed amounted to 29 short story texts. Based on the research analysis, 237 dictions were found in the short stories of class XI IPS 1 students of SMAN 10 Sijunjung. Before processing the data,

B. Data analysis

In this section, we will analyze the use of diction in short stories of class XI IPS 1 SMA Negeri 10 Sijunjung which is part of the types of diction according to Keraf (2010: 27-39) this study is based on meaning which consists of denotative meaning and connotative meaning, based on the given context. consists of linguistic contexts and non-linguistic contexts, based on lexical consisting of synonyms, antonyms, homonyms, homophones, homographs, polysemy, hypernyms, and hyponyms.

1. Use of Diction Based on Meaning

Based on the meaning of diction consists of two parts, namely the meaning of denotation and the meaning of connotation. The following describes the diction contained in the short story text of class XI IPS 1 SMAN 10 Sijunjung.

a. Denotation Meaning

Denotative meaning is the meaning that states the true meaning of a word. The form of denotation meaning was found in 122 uses of diction in short stories of class XI IPS 1 students of SMA Negeri 10 Sijunjung. This can be seen from the following data excerpts:

Data RM01

There was no appointment but when I crossed the primate enclosure, I saw and greeted him.

(Short Story 1 RM)

Data RM01 is a word that has a denotative meaning, namely the true meaning. This word which has a denotative meaning has meaning in KBBI. According to KBBI the word "agreement" means there is no plan, or there is no agreement between the two parties.

Data RM03

While enjoying our nostalgic dish, of course our discussion is not far from past memories where behavior is categorized as naughty. (Short Story 1 RM)

The RM03 data uses words that have a denotative meaning which actually means or has meaning in the Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI). The word "nostalgia" according

to KBBI has many meanings such as letting go of longing after not seeing each other for a long time and can also mean remembering events that have been experienced in the past.

Data RM04

While enjoying our nostalgic dish, of course our discussion is not far from past memories where behavior is categorized as naughty. (Short story 1 RM)

Data RM04 also uses a denotative meaning in a short story sentence. The meaning of the denotative word has meaning in KBBI or conceptual. According to KBBI the word "dominant" means to be very decisive because of power, strong influence, prominent appearance and so on.

Data RM05

While enjoying our nostalgic dish, of course our discussion is not far from past memories where behavior is categorized as naughty. (Short Story 1 RM)

Data RM05 is a denotative meaningful word that contains the real meaning. Meaningful words have meaning in KBBI. According to KBBI the word "serving" means dishes (food and side dishes), which have been prepared in a place to eat.

Data RM06

While enjoying our nostalgic dish, of course our discussion is not far from past memories where behavior is categorized as naughty. (Short Story 1 RM)

Data RM06 is a denotative meaningful word that contains the real meaning. Words that have denotative meaning have meaning in KBBI and are conceptual. According to KBBI the word "naughty" means like to do less well (disobey, disturb and so on, especially for children).

Data RM07

What are the similarities?", asked again. "Both God's creation," he replied. (Short Story 1 RM)

Data RM07 also uses a denotative meaning in the short story sentence above. Words that have denotative meaning have meaning in KBBI and are conceptual. According to KBBI the word "return" means to return to its original place or state.

Data RM08

What I know from my friends is that he is still involved in....(Short story 1 RM)

Data RM08 also uses denotative meanings in short stories. Words that have denotative meaning have the meaning of words in the KBBI and are conceptual in nature. According to KBBI the word "to be involved" means to move in or deal in.

Data RM09

In the past, we used to be aka not yet realized. (Short story 1 RM)

Data RM09 uses the meaning of the denotative word in a sentence or the actual meaning. According to KBBI, the word "insaf" means aware, understand, and believe. That is the meaning that actually has many meanings.

Data RM010

He doesn't know that currently I do more broadcasting and da'wah activities. (Short story 1 RM)

RM010 data is that there is a denotative meaning in a sentence of the short story. The word that is actually meaningful is the word "siar" which is in the short story sentence which has a meaning according to KBBI from the word broadcast, namely connector.

Data RM011

Were you sure you will go to heaven, our behavior is not much different, approaching doom", he replied.... (Short story 1 RM)

Data from RM011 says that the word "punishment" in this short story has a denotative meaning or actual meaning. According to KBBI, the word "punishment" means God's punishment that is given to humans who violate religious prohibitions. That is the denotative meaning, which means the word is in KBBI.

Data RM012

Ustadz Somad explained that the human character who likes to take the rights of others is just like an ape who prefers to snatch a banana from his partner rather than having to look for another banana tree. (Short Story 1 RM)

Data RM012 the word "seize" also includes a denotative meaning because the denotative meaning of the word is in KBBI. According to KBBI the word "seize" means to seize and take something from someone.

Data RM014

Meanwhile, the human whose character I mentioned earlier is an ape that has evolved, I answered....(Short story 1 RM)

Data RM014 the word "evolved" is also included in the denotative meaning which is the true meaning. According to KBBI the word "evolved" means to change, that is the true meaning of the word evolved from the short story sentence.

C. Discussion

In this discussion, we will discuss the use of diction in short stories for class XI students of SMAN 10 Sijunjung. SMA Negeri 10 Sijunjung is the name of the school that the researcher took to collect data from the student's short stories. The definition of diction is divided into two. The first definition of diction is the choice of words or diction regarding the meaning of which words are used to convey an idea of how to form an appropriate grouping of words or appropriate disclosure and which style is

better in the situation. Meanwhile, the second meaning of diction is that diction is the choice of words or diction, which is to distinguish correctly the nuances of meaning from ideas that can be conveyed and the ability to find a form that is appropriate to the situation and also the value of a feeling that belongs to a community group. listeners and readers (Keraf 1996: 24). Short stories or short stories are fictional prose that tell about an event experienced by the main character. Short story is a type of prose where the contents of the story are not real events and are only made up. Short story writing uses a narrative style.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research in chapter IV it can be concluded that: The use of diction in short stories of class XI students of SMAN 10 Sijunjung using the first theory of diction, based on meaning there are 162 data on the use of diction in denotation words including 122 short stories sentences that have denotation meaning. Meanwhile, based on connotation, there are 40 data on the use of diction in connotation words. *Second*, based on the context there are 15 data on the use of diction in the word linguistic context including 6 data on linguistic context sentences and based on non-linguistic contexts there are also 9 data on the use of diction in non-linguistic contexts in the student's short stories. Third, based on lexical, there are 59 data on the use of diction in short stories, including synonyms, there are 24 data from sentences that are synonymous in short stories, antonyms, there are 6 data from sentences with antonyms, words for homonyms, there are 6 data from sentences that have words that are homonyms, words for homophones, there are 3 data from sentences with homographs, homograph words there are 15 data from sentences with homographs and polysemous words there are 5 data from sentences with polysemy.

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