

STRUCTURE AND STEREOTYPE IN SHORT STORY “SELAMAT PAGI, TUAN MENTERI” KARYA RADHAR PANCA DAHANA

Yusep Ahmadi F
IKIP Siliwangi

yusep-ahmadi-f@ikipsiliwangi.ac.id

ABSTRACT

This research is motivated by the importance of reading and deep story analysis to train analytical and aesthetic ability. This study aims to determine the structure and stereotypes in the short story "Good Morning, Mr. Minister" Work Radhar Panca Dahana. The method in this research is qualitative descriptive. The source of the data is taken from a collection of short stories from the story of Smoke Affairs of Radhar Panca Dahana. Data were analyzed by the structuralism approach, which is analyzing and interpreting the structural elements (intrinsic) in the short story. The findings show that there are aspects of structures in the short story, theme, plot, figure, background, point of view, language style, and atmosphere. These aspects form a coherent unity so that the reader can understand the content of the story. In addition, stereotypes were also found. The stereotypes stem from the public's view of the main character, the public's negative view of the main character as a former official. It can be concluded that this stereotype is a social reality that the author discloses as a matter of social reflection.

Keywords: Structure, stereotypes, short story analysis

INTRODUCTION

The short story is one of the literary works that categorized prose. The short story as a literary work has aesthetic function and morality function. Aesthetically the short story is a manifestation of the author's expression in representing certain ideas, intentions, and goals into a narrative literary work. The morality of short stories has the content of meaning or message that can be used as a source of value in everyday life.

The short story stands for short stories. Nurgiyantoro (2007, pp. 10) reveals that the short story is a story that is read in one sitting. Within the scope of the work of fiction, Stanton quoted Soewondo (Jabrohim ed. 2017, p.72) describes the elements of literary works as follows: themes, facts of the story include: plot, character and background, and literary means including the point of view, and atmosphere. In the short story often contained various views or ideology that the author disclosed. These views are stereotypes. The stereotypical realities in society are often expressed by the author in his literary work. Stereotypes are conceptions of the nature of a group based on subjective and imprecise prejudices (Alwi et al, pp. 1071). Based on the definition it can be understood that the stereotype as the formation of the concept of the nature of the group based on negative and subjective prejudices (Kusno, et al., 2017).

This research structurally analyzes the short story "Good Morning, Mr. Minister" by Radhar Panca Dahana. Background of the short story as the object of study is the desire of writers to know the structure of short stories and stereotypical ideology contained in the short story. In addition, the short stories of Radhar Panca Dahana have not been much studied it gives urgency to the

importance of researching short stories by Radhar Panca Dahana. Radhar Panca Dahana is known as the author of a critical and sensitive to the sociopolitical situation that is happening in Indonesia. Therefore, in addition to the intrinsic elements, the stereotype ideology is examined in this paper.

Relates to the approach model that can be applied in literary research. Abrams is quoted as Souwondo (Jabrohim 2017, p.67) divides the approach model into four major groups, namely 1) an approach model that accentuates his study of the author's role as a literary (expressive) creator; 2) an approach model that focuses on the role of the reader as a greeter and host of literary works (pragmatic); 3) an approach model that focuses on referential aspects in relation to the real world (mimesis); 4) an approach model that gives full attention to literary works as an autonomous structure with intrinsic (objective) coherence.

In this study, the approach used is the approach of structuralism, namely the view that focuses the literary work as a form of interconnected structure which then manifests in a form and intact meaning. The results of this study can be utilized as teaching materials in the course of prose or discourse of fiction. In addition, this paper can add to the repertoire of knowledge in the field of literature, especially short story prose.

METHODS

This research method is a qualitative descriptive method. The object of this research is the short story "Good Morning, Mr. Minister" Radhar Panca Dahana. Source data were taken from the book collection of short stories Smoke Stories "Work Radhar Pancha Dahana. The technique of sampling data with a purposive sampling technique. Data analysis with a structuralism analysis approach, that is classified and valued data into short story structure categories which are then interpreted in-depth.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The following research findings are presented on "Good Morning, Mr. Minister" by Radhar Panca Dahana with a structural approach. As mentioned above, the intrinsic elements that are the focus of structural analysis in this study include Themes, plots, figures and backgrounds, and literary means that include point of view, language style, and atmosphere.

Theme

The theme is the main idea in a story. The theme in this story is about the kindness of a person who is rewarded with prejudice. Pak Suminta who became the main character in the short story was originally told to be a good kampung and often share. However, after a long stay there Pak Suminta reported that he is a former official, namely the former Mantri. With various assumptions on the side of the slope of the former officials are gradually isolated by society sekita because it is considered as rich people who want to control the village. The following data shows that.

Namun, banyak yang sudah tahu, menurut pak Camat dan menurut Pak Hari yang kerja di bank kota, Pak Suminta dulunya adalah seorang menteri. Menteri bukan mantri....(hal.166-167)

Yang jelas, semua orang pun tahu, Pak Suminta adalah warga yang baik. Kerapdatang ke acara-acara desamemberikan bantuan atau sumbangan untuk yang membutuhkan.(hal. 167)

Karena ternyata ada cerita lain yang mengabarkan sebenarnya istri Pak Suminta belum mati, dan anak-anaknya tidak keluar negeri. Lalu di mana? Akang Didang Supir pak Walikota, katanya pernah melihat istri Pak Suminta belanja di Kota... (hal. 171)

Akhirnya, banyak orang berani mengambil kesimpulan, wanita-wanita di beberapa kota itu sebenarnya bukan istri Pak Suminta. Tapi “ simpanannya”, “gundiknya” Bahkan ada yang bilang mereka adalah “wanita belian” beberapa ibu menutup mulut dan istigfar. Sebagian lain senyum-senyum, seperti mengerti. (hal. 171)

“berarti Pak Suminta Bohong sama kita ya?” (hal. 171)

“Ya, Kata-katanya henteu bisa dipercaya deui!” (hal. 172)

Sejak itu , warga Desa Danau Berwarna, Kecamatan Jampang Kulon , sudah mulai enggan datang ke pekarangan Suminta.

Plot

The plot is a collection of stages or sequences of narrative events contained in the story. The plot in the short story is chronological it can be called the forward flow. This is shown by the data below.

Dan berikut harinya, siapa pun yang lewat bukit—berjalan naik—beraspal itu, akan melihat Suminta duduk santai di pelataran rumah depannya. Memandangi empang ikan, atau bergoyang di kursi rotan, sambil—tentu saja—emengusap-ngusap cengklong besar warna coklatnya. (hal. 166)

Pagi itu seperti biasa, Suminta sudah duduk di kursi rotan –goyang. Menghisap cangklongnya, memandang alam di bawahnya: sawah, rumah-rumah, warga yang sibuk bekerja, dan hutan segar di kejauhan. (hal. 168)

Dan tak lama hari, warga desa danau Berwarna memang tak berhasil melihat pak Suminta lagi. Bahkan beberapa minggu dan bulan kemudian. Satu kabar akhirnya terdengar: Pak Suminta disabet jin Cimandiri, jatuh tenggelam dan maytnya hilang. (hal. 175)

The data above shows the story chronology of Pak Suminta who became the main character in the short story. Told Mr. Suminta is an immigrant who inhabits a magnificent house in a village area that is still full of rice fields and forests. The habits of Pak Suminta are told by the flow of progress, starting from the habit in the morning that is always silent enjoying the surrounding environment from the porch of his house, while sucking his cengklongnya and receive guests from the village until in the end Pak Suminta reportedly fell into the river and drowned. Pak Suminta was at times later reportedly not seen again in the village. The events experienced by Pak Suminta characters are told in chronological order.

Figure

Characterization in this story is told interactively. This means that each character communicates and is integrated into a single story. The main character in this story is Pak Sutami. Pak Sutami is described as a rich Lake Color Village visitor and is identified as a former minister.

In the beginning, Pak Sutami is well known and generous and often associates with residents. However, then various negative assumptions addressed to Mr. Sutami. He is regarded as a former menteri official who has many wives and intends to take control of the village of Lake Berwarna. Maid characters in this story pretty much with various characters. Haji Saimin, Haji Sanih, and Camat Sulaksana are figures mentioned in the story at a glance as a community leader who attended the selamatan event at Pak Suminta's house. Pak Hari, Kang Ades. Anwar, Dirjo, Didin, Ceu Iin, Irin, Akang Didang, Tokin Didin is quite a player in this story. He was told as a citizen who asked enough about the situation of Pak Suminta, even in the end Diding prejudiced negative against Pak Suminta. There is a stereotype derived from Didin's words, a negative view of a former ministerial official who has many wives and wants to control the village.

Setting

The setting of the place in this story is the village and Bukin still beautiful and green in the southern part of West Java. In addition, a more specific place setting is Pak Suminta's house. As shown in the data below.

Dan memang, itulah tradisi baru suminta, selama hampis satu tahun belakangan ini, selama ia menjadi penduduk baru Desa Danau Berwarna, Kecamatan Jampang Kulon, bagian selatan Jawa Barat. (hal. 165)

Pagi itu seperti biasa, Suminta sudah duduk di kursi rotan –goyang. Menghisap cangklongnya, memandang alam di bawahnya: sawah, rumah-rumah, warga yang sibuk bekerja, dan hutan segar di kejauhan. (hal. 168)

Viewpoint

The author's point of view in this story is as an all-know third person. It is marked by the mention of the names of the characters clearly. Each character narrated the author based on the chronology of the story and its role in the story. The main character is named Pak Suminta. Pak Suminta is positioned to be the main character who becomes the talk and focus of the story. I do not find the author's point of view as a character. In this story clearly, all the characters are positioned in the third person's point of view.

Language style

There are several styles of language in this short story. In general, the style of language conveyed in the story is the style of language in general, the style of everyday language. In the style of language, there are several Sundanese languages used. It is in accordance with the background of the place where the story is located in the southern part of West Java. Stylistically there are several language styles such as *eklamasio*, *pararelisme*, *anafora*. The following data shows that.

“Huss! Buakannya begitu “ (hal. 166)

Setelah makan, minum, merokok, bahkan menyisipkan uang saku, Suminta bercerita tentang dirinya. (hal 173)

...Suminta membersihkan Cangklongnya.. (hal 165)

Atmosphere

The atmosphere contained in this story is the atmosphere of the people who are in the village filled with the green and beautiful season. The atmosphere of the village surrounded by rice fields, even the green forests indicates that the atmosphere is likely to have not been contaminated by pollution such as motor vehicle pollution, factory pollution, or pollution from various chemical waste.

Based on the analysis results found intrinsic elements in the short story "Good Morning, Mr. Minister". elements of these elements form a unified structure. Research on the structure of literary works has also been done Mumluah (2017) against the novel. There are revealed various intrinsic elements that form the whole structure. However, the difference with this research is also investigated the values of character education contained in the novel. Meanwhile, the analysis in this study does not aim to find the value of character education but describes stereotypical ideology in the short story.

Ideology of the stereotype is found as a conflict of stories. The existence of a negative assumption against Mr. Suminta as a former ministerial official. The author raises the stereotypical ideology that can be judged as a social reality that is often the case in society. A former official represented in the story spent the rest of his life in a village far from the hustle and bustle of the city. While the abundant wealth of his work as an official is spent and donated to the villagers. But also, emerged a negative assumption that befell a former official, which has many wives and deposits because it is a lot of money. The abundant money that villagers perceive threatens their existence because the money is bought by a large village land to take control of the village community. The form of stereotypes that authors represent can be interpreted as social criticism and a matter of social reflection. Meanwhile, research related to stereotypes was done by Astuti (2016). The study focuses on female stereotypes in advertising on private television. The results of this study illustrate that women are represented as second class citizens who are considered weak and helpless in a disadvantaged position. However, the difference from research is adalh adalh object research in the form of advertising not in the short story. However, there are suggestions that stereotypes still exist in society and that we need to reflect on our society to be a fair and objective society.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the analysis found various elements forming the structure of short stories such as themes, figures, plot, background, point of view, style and atmosphere. The element of intrinsic element is an element forming the story structure to form a coherent and cohesive story building. The unity of the story makes the story interesting to read and easy for the reader to understand. In besides, I found stereotypes in this short story as a form of social reflection presented by the author. It can be judged as the author's criticism of social relativity, especially against former rich officials who are often stereotyped by society.

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