



PENAOQ : Jurnal Sastra, Budaya dan Pariwisata
 Published by Faculty of Letters University of Nahdlatul Wathan Mataram,
 Indonesia

Online Access At : <http://ejournal.unwmataram.ac.id/penq/index>

DOI : <https://doi.org/10.51673/penaoq.v1i2.766>

Received: 12.06.2020 // Accepted: 20.09.2020 // Published online: 30.10.2020

The Elements of Setting in The Novel *Sukreni Gadis Bali*

By A.A. Pandji Tisna

M. Afan

Universitas Nahdlatul Wathan Mataram

afanmataram@gmail.com

Abstract

This library research aimed at finding out The Elements of Setting in the Novel Sukreni Gadis Bali By A.A.Pandji Tisna. In analyzing a literary work, we have to be able to give a consideration to analyze the elements in a literary work as a work of art, such as form, content, value, and society, which designed a literary work. Setting is everything that happens somewhere at some time. It is the element of fiction which reveal to the reader the where and when of the events occurred, we call setting. It refers to the point in time and space at which the events of the plot occur that can be classified into two types of setting, Neutral setting and the spiritual setting. In relation to those main discussion, this research used qualitative descriptive designed. The Novel entitled Sukreni Gadis Bali is a main source data, while other books reference are the secondary resource to support not only data collection but also data analysis procedure. After doing all the research procedure, it is found out that there are four elements of setting in the Novel Sukreni Gadis bali by AA.Panji Kusna. They are (1) the actual geographical location, including topography, scenery, even the details of room's interior;(2) the occupation of modes of day-to-day existence of the characters;(3) the time in which the action takes place, e.g., historical period, season of the year; (4) the religious, moral, intellectual, social, and emotional environment of the characters.

Keywords : *Elements of Setting, Novel, Sukreni Gadis Bali*

1. Introduction

Literature present social life so, it has a close connection with certain social institution. Literature has not only personal function or advantage but it also has social and tradition aspect, norm, myths (Warren and Wallek, 1989: 109). Literature is divided into two forms that are fiction and nonfiction. Fiction is narrative writing drown from the

character's imagination rather than from a history or fact. (David, 1969 : 50). Fiction is contrasted to fact. Short stories and the novels are commonly designed as fiction as opposed to history, science, etc.

Novel is one of literary works that has different form of expression than short story, poetry, and drama. The novel is relatively long and more specifically, it is generally thought of as containing about forty-five thousand words or more.(

Kenny, 1966 : 103). A favorite subject of a novelist is the growth of a character from childhood to maturity. One effect of the passage of time is the development of character, the novelist permits the reader to watch this development.

The length of the novel, permits expansiveness in space as well as in time, it is therefore not surprising the man in society that has been a favorite subject of the novelist. Society is obviously related to place, but one's role in society changes and develops with time, the society of both its spatial and temporal aspects.

The novel is now applied to great variety of writings that have in common only the attribute of being extended works of prose fictions. An extended narrative, the novel is distinguished from the short story and from the work of middle length called the novelette, its magnitude permit a greater variety of characters, greater complication of plot or plots, an ampler development of milieu, and a more sustained and subtle exploration of characters than do the short story, hence necessarily more concentrated, modes. The term of the novel in any European Languages is roman that is derivative from the medieval romance. The English name for the form, however, is derived from the Italian novella (meaning ; a little new thing) that was short tale in prose. In fourteen century, there was a great novella collections, some serious and the others were scandalous (Wellek, 1968 : 70).

Novel may have any kind of plot form-tragic-comic, satiric or romantic. A distinction-which was introduced by Hawthorne that has two basic forms are; the proper novel and the romance. In this extant, the novel is characterized as the fictional attempt to give the effect of

realism, by representing complex characters which mixed motives who are rooted in a social class operated in a highly developed social structure, interact with many other characters, and undergo plausible and everyday modes of experience. The prose romance has its ancestors, the chivalric romance of the middle ages and the Gothic novel of the later eighteenth century (Abrams, 1971: 112).

Furthermore, it typically deploys simplified characters larger than life, who are sharply discriminated as heroes and villains, masters and victims, the protagonist is often solitary, and isolated from a social context, the plot emphasizes adventure, and is often casting the form of quest form an ideal, or the pursuit of an enemy and nonrealistic and occasionally melodramatic events are sometimes claimed to project in symbolic form of the primal desires, hopes, and terrors in the depth of human mind, and to be therefore analogues to the materials dream, myth, ritual, and folklore (Wellek, 1968 : 72).

Other common clarification the types of the novel are based on the differences of the subject matter, emphasis and artistic purpose. to similar extent, the German writer clarify the terms novel consists of the informative novel and the educational novel. The subject of those novel is the development of the protagonist's mind and personality, as he spent his live from childhood through the varied experiences and spiritual crisis into his maturity as well as the recognition of his identity in world role (Stanton,1964 : 44).

Furthermore, the artistic novel which represents the development of novelist or other artist into the stage of maturity in which he recognizes his artistic destiny and achieves mastery his artistic craft. The

sociological novel emphasizes the influence of social and economic conditions on characters and events, often it also embodies on implicit or explicit that is recommending social reform. Kenny (1966: 45) stated that the historical novel, moreover, takes its setting and some of its characters and events from history, the term is usually applied only if the historical milieu and events are fairly elaborated the development and the important of the central narrative.

Wellek gives more information that the number of characters in the novel are not limited than in short story. It focused not only in limited incidents in time as the short story, but also and the setting in the novel is not limited (1968 : 480).

Broadly speaking in analyzing the literary works, a critic has to evaluate them from their intrinsic and extrinsic elements. The intrinsic elements of literary work is the elements which developed it from its inside. While the extrinsic elements of literary work are the elements which constructed it from the out side of its (Stanton, 1964 : 69). In analyzing a literary work, we have to be able to give a consideration to analyze the elements in a literary work as a work of art, such as form, content, value, and society, which designed a literary work. Form is something in literary work that can be understood only by someone who reads it.

Setting as one of the intrinsic elements of the novel beside; theme, plot, point of view, character, characterization, style and atmosphere, has an important role in the development of the story. Kenny (1966 : 40) stated that setting is everything that happens somewhere at some time. It is the element of fiction which reveal to the

reader the where and when of the events occurred, we call setting. It refers to the point in time and space at which the events of the plot occur. It can be classified into two types of setting, Neutral setting and the spiritual setting. On the other hand, there are four elements of setting; (1) the actual geographical location, including topography, scenery, even the details of room's interior; (2) the occupation of modes of day-to-day existence of the characters; (3) the time in which the action takes place, e.g., historical period, season of the year; (4) the religious, moral, intellectual, social, and emotional environment of the characters (Kenny, 1966 : 40).

In relation with the above logical issue, it is reasonable to do this academic research. It is hopefully finding out that the setting in the novel Sukreni Gadis Bali by A.A. Panji Tisna, specifically the elements of setting could be provable and be useful for next researchers to achieve research activities.

2. Research Method

This kind of research is rather different from the field research and laboratory research. This is a library research, so the data resources are taken from references which are correlated with the object of the research. This research used random sampling technique that dealing with the fact of this novel is original composition form. This novel Sukreni Gadis Bali is the main data resources. The elements of setting are not always existed into all story sections. Randomly technique, the elements of setting will be gained in every paragraphs, sentences, dialogues in each particularly

story sections. All the data will be doing descriptive quantitatively.

Data is collected from any libraries in some places where the related books are available. To gain more detailed information to support the discussion of this study that dealing with setting as a main research is taken from several books such are; A glossary of literary terms, How to Analyze Fiction, An Introduction to Fiction and the others. These books are informative supporting in collecting the data. These books are the reverences which discussed not only about all aspect of the novel but also the kinds and the elements of setting specifically. Setting, especially the elements of setting is a main topic discussion in this study. All information in these books which are related to this research will be taken as the data that the information refers to the study of setting as the topic discussion.

While the novel Sukreni Gadis Bali is the main source data of this study. The sentences and the dialogues, the words which are contained a meaning about the time and places of events in this novel, will be taken as the data of this research. It means that the elements of setting as the prime discussion will be discovering by analyzing all of the words, dialogues, sentences are stated in this novel.

To understand the setting in this novel Sukreni Gadis Bali, the writer applies two methods of analyzing data; they are analytic method and the Formalistic approach. Analytic method is applied to describe the lives, relationship roles to the characters in determining the setting in Sukreni Gadis Bali.

The Analytic method looks at a literary works as a system and the values which depends on the value of its component and it can be used to analyze

all aspects of the novel. By using analytic method, firstly it will be enable to analyze the character and the setting more specific and more deeply. Secondly, the analytic method views literature as literary work which orally by which what thing in it. Thirdly, analytic method gives much feedback and as booster to the writer to write more carefully and accurately (Sukada, 1987 : 18-20).

Formalistic approach used to identified the setting in this novel Sukreni Gadis Bali. Setting as one element of the intrinsic element of literary works. This method announces the high place of art as art, rather than as an expression of social, religious, ethical, or political ideas, and advocated the close study of the texts of the works themselves. It concerned to formulate a kind of criticism that would be free of the pursuit of extrinsically historic, moral, psychological, and sociological interpretation, and free to concentrate on the aesthetic quality of the work (Scott, 1962 : 179-180).

3. Finding and Discussion

a. Setting in A.A. Pandji Tisna “Sukreni Gadis Bali”

Most of the events in this novel occurred in the every place and any time that surrounded itself. The elements of setting mostly existed in all pages of this novel Sukreni Gadis Bali. The writer takes the most important sentences or any dialogues which are only supporting the elements of setting It can be proved by any quotation as follow;

1. The actual geographical location, including topography, scenery, even the details of room’s interior.

“Kedai itu amat buruk. Sebuah meja terletak ditengah-tengah, diatasnya ada beberapa buah

botol dan stoples berisi berbagai-bagai benda, sebagai benda, sebagai benang, sabun yang murah-murah harganya, rokok kretek, dan kerupuk yang telah digoreng dan lain-lain sebagainya. Disebelah kanan meja itu ada meja kecil sebuah lagi tempat beberpa guci tuak dan beberapa botol arak. Disebelah kanannya lagi ada tungku, diatasnya ada ketel yang amat hitam rupanya, karena tidak pernah di angkat-angkat dari situ. Sebuah lampu minyak tanah tergantung di atas meja. Lampu itu telah tua benar, semprongnya tinggal separuh lagi dan kapnya diputahi dengan kapur (A.A. PANJI TISNA, 2003 : 10).

“Peti uangnya di bawah sendi balai-balai tempat tidurnya hampir penuh berisi ribuan rupiah. Cukuplah barangkali untuk pembelian untk pembelian kebun Pan Rusdiansna, orang setangganya, yang telah menggadai kepadanya. Lebih tertarik hati orang-orang muda-muda kepada anaknya, lebih deras mengalir uang ke dalam peti kayu itu (A.A. PANJI TISNA, 2003 : 49).

“Pada suatu malam ditanah yang ketinggian di tepi jalan raya desa Banyualis adalah duduk tiga orang dengan bersembunyi di balik pohon-pohonan. Mereka sedang bertutur dengan perlahan-lahan, “Kubakar, dan sekalian haratanya aku suruh rampok,” kata seorang sambil meludah”(A.A. PANJI TISNA, 2003 : 88-89).

The quotation above proved to the element of setting about geographical location, topography, scenery, the room’s interior. It indicated by using the words ditanah,. “and jalan raya desa Banyualis, are the places that explained the element of setting about geographycal location and topography where the event of the story occurred. While peti uang , sendi bali-balai tempat tidurnyqa and kedalam peti kayu explained the elements of setting about the room’s interiors. And more clearly the elements of setting about the room’s interiors show to the reader by using any kind of materials such are “ Sebuah meja”, “botol dan stoples”,

“benda”, “benang”, “sabun” , “rokok kretek”, “kerupuk”. Disebelah kanan “meja”, “meja kecil”, “guci tuak”, “botol arak”, “tungku”, “ketel”, “Sebuah lampu minyak tanah”. It tells to the reader that the events of story happened in the small place (Kedai) in which there are many kinds of things in its. For further description about this kind of the elements of setting, it can also be proved on the next quotation;

“Di pinggir jalan kecil yang berkelok-kelok, di antara kebun-kebun kelapa menuju ke Bingin banjah, desa yang belum dapat disebut desa benar, hanya sekumpulan rumah-rumah orang tani saja, adalah sebuah kedai.....

“jalan kecil itu ialah jalan desa saja, tidak terpelihara dengan saksama sebagai jalan raya di tepi kebun-kebun sebelah utara yang beralas dengan batu serta dikeraskan. Dalam waktu penghujan jalan desa itu berlumpur-lumpur, kadang-kadang air hujan bagai bendungan di sebelah-menyebelah atau di tengah jalan,.....

Kebun kelapa di situ amat luas-luas serta amat suburnya. Tidak berhentinya orang memetik kelapa didaerah itu..... (A.A. PANJI TISNA, 9-11).

This quotation stated that the story events happened at the small village that refers to the elements of setting about the scenery. The scenery is one point of the first kind of the elements of setting. The sentence “Di pinggir jalan kecil yang berkelok-kelok, kebun-kebun kelapa Bingin banjah, desa banjah, sekumpulan rumah-rumah, sebuah kedai“ show to the reader of this novel about the atmosphere and the condition that surrounded those village. The quotation described that along the foot step to the Bringin banjah colored by other things like, kebun kelapa, sekumpulan rumah-rumah kecil. These things are the

scenery of the nature that surrounded Jalan setapak .

The description of the element of setting scenery in detail stated by any words such are; “jalan kecil”, “jalan desa saja”, “tidak terpelihara”, “di tepi kebun-kebun”, “beralas dengan batu”, “dikeraskan”., “berlumpur-lumpur”, “air hujan bagai bendungan”, “Kebun kelapa”, “amat luas-luas”, “amat suburnya”. These words explained the real condition and the atmosphere of the scenery that around the Bringin Banjah village.

2. The occupation of modes of day-to-day existence of the characters.

The following quotations which are quoted on the some sentences and any dialogues will be proving the second element of setting;

“Pohon kelapa sebagai kedinginan ruoanya, serta batangnya masih basah karena air hujan itu. Tetapi walaupun demikian asap kedai itu mengepul jua ke udara, dan Men Negara berseru memanggil-manggil dengan sibuknya. Seorang dua orang tampak masuk dari pintu bambu itu, hendak minum kopi”. (A.A. PANJI TISNA, 2003 : 10).

“Hamba selalu ada di rumah, ratu. Tetapi hamba jarang keluar melewati pagar pintu. Ibu hamba tidak suka melihat hamba kerap kali di luar pintu halaman”.

“I gusti Made Tusan terkenal sebagai seorang pegawai polisi yang lurus serta tahu memepergunakan kekuatan dalam menjalankan kewajibannya”. (A.A. PANJI TISNA, 2003 : 29).

“Demikianlah, karena lemah-lembut dan manis kata-kata kedua anak beranak itu, Luh Sukreni suka menumpang disitu. Lebih-lebih lagi karena hatinya lekas tertarik kepada Ni Negari yang sebagai adiknya itu. Dan pada persangkaannya, Ni Negari pun memandang dia sebagai kakaknya” (A.A. PANJI TISNA, 2003 : 57).

“Gadis, tidak, ia bukan gadis lagi; perempuan muda, yang menamai dirinya Ni Made Sari. Tetapi sebenarnya ia tiada lain dari Luh Sukreni yang telah....dirusakan oleh manusia yang bersifat

binatang itu. Diubahnya namanya, supaya jangan dapat dicari oleh I Suidiana. Ia tidak akan pulang membawa malu dan cemar kekampungnya. Biar ia hilang, ia mengembara mencari nafkah di negeri orang, sebab tak terlihat lagi oleh rupa bapak dan sahabat kenalannya” (A.A. PANJI TISNA, 2003 : 69).

The quotations above describe about the occupation of the characters in daily in the novel. Verbally expression by using the words or the sentences like; “asap kedai itu mengepul jua ke udara”, “berseru memanggil-manggil”, “ sibuknya. tampak masuk”, “minum kopi”, about the characters daily life. As a merchant she tried to call the buyer in order she can get the money.

And these quotations are also explained the real strata of social condition of the character in daily living. Most of the characters in this quotation are coming from the high strata of social condition.. It can be seen from the character' names like; Hamba”, “ratu”, “Luh Sukreni”, “I gusti Made Tusan”, “pegawai polisi” “Ni Negari”, “Ni Made Sari”., “I Suidiana”, and their attitudes, their behavior, where they usually live and where they usually making their own living. The character's behavior, attitude indicated their occupation in modes of day to day or the characters' social status daily on, as indicated by the words; “selalu ada di rumah”, “jarang keluar”, “tidak suka melihat”, “di luar pintu halaman”. “lurus”, “tahu”, “menjalankan kewajibannya”, “lemah-lembut”, “manis kata-kata”, “hatinya lekas tertarik”,

But the character's daily status changed by the bad behavior as it is stated by the words “ia bukan gadis lagi”, “yang menamai dirinya”, “tiada

lain dari”, “yang telah...dirusakan”, “yang bersifat binatang”, “Diubahnya namanya”, “jangan dapat dicari”, “membawa malu”, “cemar” , “biar ia hilang”, Luh Sukreni as the balinese young girl, as the main character in this novel is the high social strata women who has not any strong attitude caused by accident on her selves, so she was unable to returned to her home and her parents. She decided for making his life better than before.

3. The time in which the action takes place, e.g., historical period, season of the year.

The following quotations which are quoted on the some sentences and any dialogues will be proving the third element of setting.

“Dengan pandang yang berani I Gerundung minta diri, kerena ia hendak pulang juga. Pintu pagar ditutup; malam itu pikiran Men Negara penuh dengan cita-cita, dan tidurpun amat nyeyak. (A.A.Pandji Tisna, 2003 : 21)

“PADA HARI MINGGU pagi kedai Men Negara telah amat rami. Sebagai biasa beberapa pemuda dari Singaraja, kebanyakan pegawai kantor, mempergunakan hari itu untuk menyeng-nyenang hatinya. Ada yang membawa senapan angin, ada yang sengaja datang kesitu akan mencumbui Ni Negari (A.A.Pandji Tisna, 2003 : 49).

“Sunyi, tak ada yang berkata-kata lagi, di luar sudah amat gelap. Jalan kecil yang berkelok-kelok itu tak ditempuh manusia lagi. Gelap dan sepi.”.(A.A. PANJI TISNA, 2003 : 59).

“BEBERAPA BULAN telah lalu. Kehidupan orang di Bingin Banjah masih sebagai biasa, tiada berubah. Kedua kedai di siti tetap bersaing juga, bahkan lebih keras persaingannya. I Made Aseman tiada pernah lagi masuk ke kedai Men Negara, sejak terjadi perbuatan keji di situ, apalagi karena I Gusti Made Tusan sejak itupun tidak menampakan diri lagi. Enath apa yang terjadi atas diri I Gusti Made tusan, maka ia tak datang-datang lagi ke kedai kecil itu. (A.A.Pandji Tisna, 2003 :68).

“pada suatu tengah hari kedai Men Neagar penuh sesak dengan orang berbelanja. “ (A.A. PANJI TISNA, 2003 : 68).

The setting; tujuh tahun; tiga tahun, dan tiga setengah tahun, Empat tahun and Malam memungging. Sang subuh membukakan tirai. Bintang kelap-kelip. Cahaya bulan timbul-tenggelam are classified into the elements of setting of the third type. The historical period of the character living in this novel Sukreni Gadis Bali are indicated by the words tujuh tahun; tiga tahun, dan tiga setengah tahun, Empat tahun on the other hand, Malam memungging, Sang subuh membukakan tirai. Bintang kelap-kelip. Cahaya bulan timbul-tenggelam are the setting that dealing with the season of the year. Theses setting describe about the time or the ethmosphere in one day that existed in this novel. Malam, sang subuh are the two time sequences of the day cycle, the others such are pagi siang and sore.

4. The religious, moral, intellectual, social, and emotional environment of the characters.

“Ah ratu. Benar kata orang tadi di situ, dipinggir kebun, bahwa ratu ada di kedai ini ,“ kata gadis itu, lalu mendekati Ida Gde Swamba itu. “Sukreni, saya belum berani memastikan benarkah pemandanganku tadi. Antara Bingin Banjah....’_____ Ida Gde tersenyum_____’ dengan Manggis ad jauh (A.A. PANJI TISNA, 2003 : 43).

There are three places; di pinggir kebun, Bingin Banjah which are in quotations above. These three places are the kind of setting that represented to the religious, moral, intellectual, social, and emotional environment of the characters as one of the elements of setting. The places are not only the places objectively but also purely meaning the things that have the spiritual, moral, social and

emotional meaning to those who ever come to them. These three location in the novel, have been effecting to the mind and the behavior of the characters in this novel.

5. Conclusion and Suggestion

a. Conclusion

Most of the events in this novel occurred in the every places and any time that surrounded Bali Island itself. The elements of setting mostly existed in all pages of this novel Sukreni Gadis Bali. The writer takes the most important sentences or any dialogues which supporting to prove of the elements of setting. In this novel Sukreni Gadis Bali by A.A. Pandji Tisna composed with setting developed by four elements of settings as stated in chapter the second based on Kenny theory

b. Suggestion

Finally these are some suggestions that the writer wants to advise in relation to this about the Novel as a main source data. The writer suggests to the students or academic people to be accustomed to read the novel in order to get more knowledge, and perception not only about itself, but also about community social life in Indonesia, particularly Bali Island. The writer hope that those suggestion will be more useful for the next researchers to analyze this novel with any aspects literary works method analysis.

Daftar Pustaka

- Tisna, A.A.Pandji. 2003. *Sukreni Gadis Bali*. Jakarta. Balai Pustaka.
- Conoly, F.Z. 1955. *The Type of Literature*. New York: Harcourt Brace.
- Hadi, Sutrisno, 1985. *Methodology Research*. Yogyakarta: Fakultas Psikologi UGM.
- Jonathan, Jr, Edward H. 1968. *Outline of Literature*. New York: the Macmillan Company
- Kenney, X.J. 1965. *Literature An Introduction to fiction, Poetry and Drama*. Boston: Little Brown Co.
- Kenny, William, 1966. *How To Analyze Novel*. Boston: Little Brown
- Koestobroto, S.B. 1988. *The Anatomy of Prose Fiction*. Panduan Pengajar, Jakarta: Proyek Pengembangan Lembaga Kependidikan dan Tenaga Kependidikan.
- Scott, Wilbur S. 1962. *Five Approaches of Literary Criticism. An Arrangement of Contemporary Critical Essays*. London: Macmillan Publisher.
- Stewart, Elbert, W. 1981. *Sosiology; The Human Science*. New York: McGrawhill.
- Watt, John, Burgers, B.A. 1958. *English Literature; A Survey for Student, Great Britain*. Longman: Green and Co.
- Warren, Austin, and Wellek, Rene. 1989. *Teori Kesusasteraan*. Terj. Melani Budiarta. 1989. Jakarta: PT. Gramedia.