

## The Struggle of Belitung Malay Women and Pragmatic Stylistics in Novel Titled *Dwilogy Moon Light (Dwilogi Padang Bulan)*" By Andrea Hirata

**Rabiatul Adawiyah<sup>1</sup>, Ikhwanuddin Nasution<sup>2</sup>, Siti Norma Nasution<sup>3</sup>, Mulyadi<sup>4</sup>**

<sup>1,2,3,4</sup>Faculty of Cultural Science, University of Sumatera, Indonesia

Corresponding author: adawiyahsiregar73@gmail.com

### **Abstract:**

*The aim of this study is to describe the reality of fiction, the author's social and global ideas, the shape of the fight of Malay Belitung women, and to examine the novel *Dwilogy Moon Light (Dwilogi Padang Bulan)* by Hirata's use of pragmatic stylistics. Genetic structuralist theory, liberal feminism, and pragmatic stylistics were all utilised in this work. The genetic structuralism hypothesis is used to assess the truth of fiction, its social context, and the author's point of view. Liberal feminist theory is used to evaluate the forms and elements that contribute to the struggle for Malay Belitung women, while pragmatic stylistics is used to analyze innovative diction, language style, and speech acts. The descriptive qualitative method of analysis is used in this study, along with a heuristic and hermeneutic reading approach. The technique is then applied, with the goal of carefully and thoroughly listening to the contents of the story and then recording complete data in accordance with the formulation of research problems. The findings of this study reveal that (1) fiction is true in terms of themes, characters, and occurrences, grooves, backgrounds, and point of view. Social reality is manifested in the following ways: social processes, social change, social issues, and social structures. The author's world view takes the shape of a relationship between the novel's social setting and the social context of real life, as well as the author's cultural social background and literary work. (2) The Malay Belitung women's struggle takes the shape of a conflict in the fields of honor, economy, and education, and this is the driving force behind the struggle of Malay Belitung women. In novel, gender injustice manifests as marginalization, subjugation, stereotyping, violence, and workload, whereas gender equality manifests as access, participation, and control. (3) Pragmatic Stylistics takes the form of the use of concrete language styles such as special, greeting, connotative, and foreign. Based on the structure of the sentence, including climax, anticlimax, antithesis, and recurrence. Based on the simplest kind of meaning: Litotes, Polisyendon, Hiperbola, Metaphor, Allegory, Personification, and Irony. Employing illocutorial speech acts such as aggressive, commanding, expressive, commissioning, and declaring.*

### **Keywords:**

*female struggle; genetic structuralism; liberal feminism; pragmatic stylistics*

## I. Introduction

Gender, as it relates to women's demands for equality and justice, is viewed as a distinct ideology in the formation of the community life system. There is still the stereotype of women as a weak creature in desperate need of becoming an emotional, subservient, uncompliant, docile female figure. As the idea that "women do not require high school and, in any case, will return to the kitchen". The expression manifests itself in the absence of gender equality, in which women are denied the same opportunity as men to acquire information that benefits them. Sushita (2012:23) Gender equality refers to the equivalent conditions in which men and women can get

their human rights and opportunities, including participation in political, legal, economic, sociocultural, educational, and national and national security activities.

Different associations work to restore balance to repressed women's rights. Among them is the "feminist movement," a social movement. According to Ratna (2010: 409), feminism is a movement of women who want equality of rights with men in all spheres of life, including social, political, economic, and cultural. Feminism research aims to comprehend women's status and role (Sugihastuti, 2015: 15). The liberal feminist theory was used to investigate the forms and factors of the Malay Belitung women's struggle in this study.

According to Goldmann (Endraswara 2003: 57), literary works will depict the world's worldviews as a meaningful structure, not as individuals, but as members of the community. Literary works and its event (genetic component) can be interpreted through the lens of specific social contexts. For Goldmann, the connection between the world's creator and a particular space and time is a genetic one. As a result, the idea is dubbed genetic structuralism. Genetic structuralism is a literary research embryo derived from significant social aspects that became known as literary sociology. It is just that genetic structuralism continues to place a premium on structural characteristics. Both the internal and external structures of literary works continue to be taken into account while attempting to comprehend them (Endraswara 2003: 60). The genetic structuralism hypothesis is used to assess the truth of fiction, its social context, and the author's point of view. Andrea Hirata's work, for example, serves sociocultural roles, including the struggle for Malay Belitung women, as illustrated in the novel *Dwilogi Moon Light* (*Dwilogi Padang Bulan*), which depicts women's struggle for women's rights. The researchers in this study used genetic structuralism to describe components of fiction, social reality, and the author's worldview.

A novel is a literary work created from the author's imagination. It is the picture of life because the plot contained in the novel was born through the life experience of either the author himself or others that serves as the idea (Putriyanti, 2019). The novel text is totality as a whole, meaning that the novel has interconnected sections of one another. The elements in question are intrinsic and extrinsic elements. In a novel told of a variety of conflicting characters and one another, the long story makes the novel one of the literary works that is reckoned with other works (Yara et al, 2019).

Along with evaluating women's struggles, this researcher analyzed the pragmatic stylistics employed by the novel *Dwilogi Moon Light* (*Dwilogi Padang Bulan*) in terms of word choice, sentence structure, and speech acts. Observing the evolution of earlier studies on women's struggle and the pragmatic stylistics stated above, it appears as though no one has discussed how women's struggle is produced through the diction, language style, and usage of speech acts by characters in the novel *Dwilogi Moon Light* (*Dwilogi Padang Bulan*). According to Ratna (2016: 3), (stylistic) is the science of styles, whereas style in general, as addressed in greater detail in the next sections, are typical ways in which things are expressed in a certain way in order to achieve the desired aim optimally. Diction is the author's choice of words for conveying his views. DIKSI is also employed to sanctify the author's explanation, as is the case with the connotative term, concrete, typical, specialized greeting, and the term study. The novel *Dwilogi Moon Light* (*Dwilogi Padang Bulan*)'s diction, language style, and speech acts are analyzed in this study utilizing pragmatic stylistic theory.

In general, this study will explore the Belitung Malay woman's struggle and the phenomena of the Belitung Community of Social Reality through the novel *Dwilogy Moon Light* (*Dwilogi Padang Bulan*). The novel *Dwilogy Moon Light* (*Dwilogi Padang Bulan*) was assessed via the lenses of feminism, literary sociology, and pragmatic stilistics in order to broaden our comprehension of the novel, so strengthening literary criticism and providing insight into literary studies itself.

## II. Research Methods

The researchers employed a qualitative technique to describe the realism of fiction, social reality, the author's worldview, the shape of the Malay Belitung women's struggle, and the Stilistika Pragmatik in the Hirata DPB novel. Creswell (2015: 98) defines qualitative research as a multifaceted process that entails word research, thorough reports from respondents' perspectives, and performing investigations in natural settings. Qualitative research is descriptive in nature and frequently employs an inductive approach to analysis. The descriptive qualitative method of analysis is used in this study, along with a heuristic and hermeneutic reading approach. The technique is then applied, with the goal of carefully and thoroughly listening to the contents of the story and then recording complete data in accordance with the formulation of research problems. Qualitative research is utilized when the problem is ambiguous, to ascertain hidden meanings, to comprehend social interaction, to build theories, to check the accuracy of data, and to evaluate the development history (Noor, 2011: 35). Qualitative research places a premium on verbal representation of data (Endaswara, 2013: 176). The researchers described the truth of fiction, the author's society and worldview, the shape of the Malay Belitung women's fight, and studied the novel *Dwilogy Moon Light* (*Dwilogi Padang Bulan*) by Hirata's use of pragmatic stilistics.

## III. Results and Discussion

Numerous study findings are presented in this chapter, including (1) theoretical findings, (2) methodological findings, and (3) empirical findings. The theoretical findings discuss the outcomes and implications of applying theories of fictional reality, social reality, the author's worldview, a type of female struggle, gender inequality, women's struggle components, and pragmatic stilistical theory. The application of various rules, features, and concepts from theoretical results yields methodological findings. The novel *Dwilogy Moon Light* (*Dwilogi Padang Bulan*) serves as the sole authentic source for empirical findings.

### 3.1 Female Characters in the Novel *Dwilogy Moon Light* (*Dwilogi Padang Bulan*)

Enong liberates himself, determining his or her style of life and existence. Enong fought to defend his honor from the masher who sought to elevate him by taking over his father's duty as a tin minister, ending his marriage due to domestic abuse, and challenging his ex-husband to a chess battle. One of the women's conflicts in this story debunked stereotypes about women being weak and incapable of combating intersectionality. The researchers were interested in reviewing the novel *Dwilogy Moon Light* (*Dwilogi Padang Bulan*) because it depicted a female heroine who strove to overcome injustice and was capable of obtaining her freedom due to her amazing hobraphy. With this independence, he reclaimed his existence and also succeeded in influencing the minds of certain Belitung people, despite the fact that the Belitung community generally considered that women were not mentally weak, as Enong figures demonstrate. The *Dwilogy Moon Light* (*Dwilogi Padang Bulan*) novel is able to bridge the gap between literary work and social reality since it depicts the storyline's side of the societal divide.

### 3.2 Theoretical Findings

#### a. Parameters of fictional constructions, societal realities, and the author's worldview

This study generated theoretical conclusions about the parameters of fictional reality, social reality, social structure, and the author's worldview. The narrative structure is comprised of themes, central characters and their development, grooves, backstories, and the author of the author. A successful parameter was identified from the DPB's central theme and the parameter relating to women's battle to end gender inequality. The protagonist is Enong, who is shown as a lady who possesses certain characteristics, such as a desire to work hard, is attentive and caring, joyful, intelligent, and never gives up. The DPB's flow consists of five stages of parameters, including knowledge, empowerment, rising conflict, peak conflict, and resolution of conflict. DPB's background is geographical, chronological, and social; The parameters for the background refer to a traditional tin mining area populated by rough workers; the parameters for the background time period refer to the morning, afternoon, afternoon, and night; and the parameters for the social background refer to the ethnic Malay Belitung, the lower ethnic group. The point of view includes numerous parameters, including first person (the parameter is "me," which can refer to "primary characters" and "other figures"), third person (the parameters are "he," which can refer to "Enong," "Syalimah," and "Zamzami"), and a mixture of the two (the parameters are "he", "he", "he", and "they").

The social reality is realized through social processes (parameters include the habit of celebrating birthdays, Enong's desire to become an English teacher, Enong's compulsion to leave elementary school and work as a tin minister, and changes in Enong's thinking following his encounter with curls), social change (parameters include the habit of celebrating birthdays, Enong's desire to become an English teacher, Enong's compulsion to leave elementary school and work as a tin minister (his parameters were the miners tried to kill Enong).

Numerous parameters define the social structure, for example, the religious system (whose parameters include Islamic religion with a mosque as a marker, Christianity with a church as a marker, Buddhism with a temple as a marker, Hinduism with a temple as a marker, the trust of trust in congestion, and practice practice that leads to idol worship), the community organizational system (whose parameters include Islamic religion with a mosque as a marker, Christianity with a church as a marker, Buddhism with a temple as (parameters are tin mining workers, farmers, fishermen, traders, and government employees).

In terms of the author's worldview, the author of DPB established numerous criteria; for example, he viewed himself as a minor part of his society but never as an isolated individual. The author of DPB purposefully elevated his daily experiences, such as his schooling, struggle, and gender equality, to serve as additional parameters. In summation, the author's worldview parameters transformed a sound moral instruction into the attitudes, acts, and behaviors of figures who have people with themselves, humans with other humans, and humans and human beings with God.

#### b. The Malay Belitung women's struggle within their limitations

The parameters of the Belitung Malay Women's Conflict are defined by the nature of the effort and the struggle to eradicate gender inequity. The nature of the struggle is defined by the honorary parameter (which includes upholding one's self-esteem, defending the family, realizing ideals as an English teacher, and winning chess matches), the economic parameter (which includes taking on the role of the father, looking for work, and being a woman First as a tin minister), and the educational parameter (which include low levels of tin minister education, follow English language tutoring in the course, and winning English lessons). Marginalization,

subordination, stereotypes, physical and psychological aggression, and an unmanageable workload are all indicators of gender inequality. Meanwhile, patriarchal cultures, economics, and education serve as the criteria for contributing to gender disparity.

### **c. Pragmatic stilistical parameters**

The parameters of pragmatic stilistics include the use of language style (as determined by words, sentence structures, and direct meaning) and the use of illocutive speech acts. The parameter of word selection defines how a language style is used (the parameters are concrete words, special words, study words, words of greeting, konotative words, and use of foreign terms). The usage of language style based on sentence patterns includes numerous parameters, including climax (for example, the use of the numbers one, two, and three), anticlimax, antithesis (for example, Zamzami never complains despite having to work pounding bones like a horse burden), and repetition (for example us, that). The use of language styles with multiple parameters, namely the use of rhetorical language styles (whose parameters are litotes, polysindetons, and exaggeration) and the use of figurative language styles (its parameters are metaphors, allegories, personifications, and irony).

Assertive, directive, expressive, and declaratory are the parameters for using illocutional speech acts. There are various parameters associated with the employment of aggressive speech acts, for example, alerts, states, reports, and suggests). The requirements for using reconformed recounting acts include ruling, demanding, and advising, whereas the parameters for using expressive speech acts include praising, criticizing, expressing gratitude, and congratulating. The conditions for commission speech acts include promised, opposed, and support; in comparison, the post-declaration act contains multiple parameters, including impressive and decided.

### **3.3 Methodological Findings**

Methodologically, this research employs the concept of women's struggle, literary feminism criticism, pragmatic stilistics, language style, illocution, and context. Thus, this study explored not only the fundamental aspects of the DPB novel, such as characters, plots, themes, and locales, but also the extent to which DPB novel may be analyzed via the lens of linguistic notions such as pragmatic stilistics and derivatives. Stilistika Pragmatic was found to be capable of elucidating numerous pragmatic stilistical qualities in the DPB novel, allowing researchers to completely comprehend various aspects of the narrative given by novel writers. The different approaches taken from pragmatic stilistics proved to be enormously beneficial to the path of the deviation to the DPB novel, and these methods succeeded in lifting the veil from the DPB book's complete contents. Thus, the novel's methodological findings can be linked to the theme, the main character and his appointment, the groove, the background, and the author's point of view. Additionally, the novel's type of struggle and fight to reject gender injustice have been discovered methodologically.

### **3.4 Empirical Findings**

This investigation discovered numerous literary and non-literary expressions empirically, including those outlined in the following points:

1. Enong originates from a poor home where his father works as an ordinary tin minister.
2. At the age of 14, Enong became the first female life in tin mining region and demonstrated that she could work as hard as a male life.
3. Enong's marriage came to a halt following her husband's betrayal.
4. After receiving chess lessons from Grand Master Ninochka Stronovsky, Enong was able to depose a dependable chess player in his community, who happened to be none other than his ex-husband.

5. Grand Master Ninochka Stronovsky is a very boastful enong, despite the fact that he is a country lady who has absorbed a range of modern chess approaches.
6. Enong's participation in his village's chess competition provides insight into the men's advantages and disadvantages.
7. Several Friends of Enong were offended by what village residents were told about numerous bad aspects of Enong.
8. Enong dropped out of elementary school following the death of his father, determined to care for his mother and younger siblings.
9. Enong looked for work in his community and also at a location that was quite a distance from his village.
10. Enong's biological mother, Syalimah, condemned his decision to leave school and work, but he was helpless because he and his other children required financial support.
11. Novelists employ first, third, and blended personas.
12. Social reality is comprised of social processes, social change, social difficulties, and social structures.
13. The novel's author has a point of view as a community member, but not as an individual. Additionally, he has an opinion about himself, his fellow humans, nature, and God.
14. Enong's battle to preserve his honor, save his family, and achieve his ambition of mastering English was successful.
15. Enong's campaign to eradicate gender disparity also yielded benefits when he was finally permitted to participate in a village chess contest. Additionally, he overcame all of the circumstances that contributed to gender discrimination.

This tale has a variety of diksi, or linguistic styles, as well as actresses who use forceful, directive, expressive, and commissioning illocution.

#### IV. Conclusion

According to the findings, descriptions, studies, and analysis contained in *Dwilogi Moon Light (Dwilogi Padang Bulan)*, the following conclusion can be drawn:

- (1) Fictional reality expressed by themes, figures, and emergences, grooves, backgrounds, and point of view. Social reality is manifested in the following ways: social processes, social change, social issues, and social structures. The author's world view takes the shape of a relationship between the novel's social setting and the social context of real life, as well as the author's cultural social background and literary work.
- (2) The Malay Belitung women's struggle takes the shape of a conflict in the fields of honor, economy, and education, and this is the driving force behind the struggle of Malay Belitung women. In novel, gender injustice manifests as marginalization, subjugation, stereotyping, violence, and workload, whereas gender equality manifests as access, participation, and control. The portrayal expects readers to take a more active role in fighting for women's rights. As a result, researchers hope that readers understand how critical it is for women to fight for their dignity and independence as human beings. As a result, efforts must be made to shift society's paradigm of thought through strategic institutions such as religious institutions, education, and the period, as well as the courage of women themselves in defying traditions that subject them to social stigma (negative labeling) both by themselves and others.
- (3) Pragmatic Stilistics takes the form of the use of concrete language styles such as special, greeting, connotative, and foreign. Based on the structure of the sentence, including climax, anticlimax, antithesis, and recurrence. Based on the imadarity of meaning, using Litotes, Policyendon, Hiperbola, Metaphor, Allegory, Personification, and Irony. Employing illocutorial speech acts such as aggressive, commanding, expressive, commissioning, and declaring.

The researchers anticipate that the findings of this study will add to the treasure trove of literary instruction, particularly in terms of thinking about literary interdisciplinary relationships with disciplines of pragmatic stylistics and other information. This research is expected to contribute to a more complete knowledge and serve as a reference for further research. Other works can advance the analysis of pragmatic feminism and stylistics. Numerous feminism-themed novel, particularly those authored by men and women authors. The barriers to women's advancement in Indonesia can be investigated and identified in order to accomplish improvement. Together with other women in Indonesia, we can contribute to the advancement of women in the country. With women's studies, readers can alter their beliefs and attitudes toward women based on their socioeconomic status.

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