



An analysis on the author's thoughts in novel entitled "Jeritan Lirih" by *kenzaburo oe* (A derrida deconstruction study)

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Abstract

This study aims to reveal the author's thoughts more dominantly appearing in the novel entitled "Jeritan Lirih" and describe the contents of the novel according to Derrida's deconstruction theory. The study uses qualitative method with Derrida's deconstruction study. The novel is read many times, data related problems are recorded, grouped, analyzed and interpreted. The results show the author's thoughts in the novel based on the study of deconstruction. Derrida covers aspects of psychology, morality, culture and politics as well as dominant aspects that appear in the novel "Jeritan Lirih" by Kenzaburo Oe. In this study, the author describes the dominant moral aspects expressed by the author's thoughts and the description of deconstruction studies in the novel "Jeritan Lirih". Other things can also be seen in the form of the most dominant moral aspect that the author raised as an object of reading that drains the emotions and rationality of the reader, cultural and political aspects.

Keywords: author's thoughts, derrida's deconstruction, novel

1. Introduction

According to Regulation No. 20 of 2003, education is a conscious and planned effort to create an atmosphere of learning and learning process so that students actively develop their potential to have spiritual strength, self-control, personality, intelligence, noble character, and the skills needed by themselves, society, state and nation. Education is a process of humanizing people. That is, education becomes a means to empower humans to become intelligent individuals. With education, humans are expected to be a solid milestone in the civilization of a nation. Being a developed nation is certainly the goal of every country in the world. One of the advanced or not a country is influenced by educational factors. In addition, most people still consider that the exact sciences are more important. As a result, stereotypes emerge that education outside the exact, such as literature becomes unimportant and underestimated. A literary work is essentially an expression of people's lives through language. Literary work is a standard expression of what one has witnessed, inspired, and felt, both about aspects of life that attract direct and strong interest. On the other hand, literary works function to give pleasure and pleasure to the readers. Because reading literary works can give happiness to the readers. That is because usually a literary work containing the life of the author or the reality seen by the author in everyday life.

Wellek and Warren (1989: 136) ^[10]. suggest that studying thinking can be through shared disciplines: philosophy, scientific thought, theology, and literature. Specifically in the field of literature, studying thoughts (authors) is an effort to understand and express the meaning implicit in literary works. One novel that reveals the author's thoughts is a novel entitled "Jeritan Lirih" by Kenzaburo Oe. The novel "Jeritan Lirih" is one of the many novels written by Oe that reflects Japanese society. The novel "Jeritan Lirih" by Kenzaburo Oe as part of the area of literary creation is a

literary work that can be 'dissected' using deconstruction theory. The deconstruction theory is referred to as Jacques Derrida's idea. "Scream of Lirih" is a novel that won the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1994. The novel written by Kenzaburo Oe twenty-seven years ago before receiving an award from the Swedish Academy was receptive, classified as an absurd novel but can still be interpreted based on the deconstruction analysis method Derrida's.

By using a deconstruction study, the view of something dominant described by the author is released from the concept of thought in the story. Then, things that appear to be covered by the author will be presented to destroy the structured story. In addition, using the method / study of deconstruction reading in studying the texts of literary works is rarely used, because according to one's understanding this reading method is still difficult to understand and widely accepted.

Based on the exposure related to the contents of the novel, the author's thoughts as part of literary studies and theories used in dissecting literary studies in the form of novels. The focus of this research is the author's thoughts which can be studied using Derrida's deconstruction theory. The researcher chooses a study that can be assessed in different ways between the author's thought and imaginative truth, as well as what aspects of the author's thoughts are dominant in the novel "Jeritan Lirih" by Kenzaburo Oe. The purpose of this research is to discover and describe the author's thoughts through Derrida's deconstruction approach in the novel "Jeritan Lirih" by Kenzaburo Oe. Also to discover and describe the dominant thoughts of the author through Derrida's deconstruction approach in the novel "Jeritan Lirih" by Kenzaburo Oe. Research that reveals and discusses the author's thoughts in the novel "Jeritan Lirih" by Kenzaburo Oe produces two important benefits, namely the theoretical and practical benefits. Theoretical benefits, namely the development and strengthening of literary

theory; through the role of the narrative characters, and the author's narrative analyzed by combining Derrida's deconstruction theory and the author's concept of thought or is an interdisciplinary work model to produce new concepts or propositions. Practical benefits, namely this research can be utilized in the field of education, especially related to the study of literature as an alternative material, also as part of character development especially for the younger generation through reading and writing literary works.

The novel comes from the Italian novella, which in German novelle and in Greek novellus, then entered Indonesia as a novel. Novella literally means a small new item and is then interpreted as a short story in the form of prose. The term novella or novelle has the same meaning as the Indonesian term novelette (English: novelette), which means a work of fiction prose whose length is sufficient, not too long, but also not too short. The novel is a work of fiction that reveals aspects of humanity that are deeper and finely presented (Nurgiyantoro, 1995: 9). In every fiction literary work especially novels have two supporting elements, both from within the literature itself (intrinsic element) and from outside the novel (extrinsic element). These two elements indirectly affect the way and story of a literary work.

Author's thinking is one of the main aspects in a literary research. The author's thoughts are also a summary of the ideas of the author with his own identity to explore all the problems that prevail in society. The issue that is highlighted is the description and summary of the colors of human life compiled and updated in the form of lines of verses so that it becomes a complete and perfect narrative. The author is a citizen who certainly has an opinion on important political and social issues, and follows the issues of his time. The author who lives in the midst of society, is an individual who knows and understands the ins and outs of the existence of social society itself. Deconstruction is identical with literary reception. If the text is associated with women and colonial problems, then deconstruction is identical with feminists and postcolonials. If the text is associated with story and storytelling, deconstruction is identical with narratives and poststructuralism. Deconstruction is a way of reading text, as a strategy. Deconstruction is not merely shown to the writing, but all cultural statements because the whole statement is a text which itself already contains values, prerequisites, ideology, truth, and certain goals.

The most important figure of deconstruction is Jacques Derrida, an Algerian Jew who later became a philosopher and literary critic in France. Deconstruction was developed on the basis of a one-sided understanding of the tradition of criticism, which is merely paying attention to speech. The deconstruction process was born in France around the 1960s, which then had a big influence in America around the 1970s to the 1980s.

2. Research Methods

The approach used in this study is qualitative approach that tries to understand the meaning of events related to the subject's activities in the field as a whole, this study also understands directly the objects studied in the field scientifically in order to obtain research data. Based on the reading, the reviewer will be familiar with the aspects of thought that the author tries to highlight and analyze the aspects of thought contained in the novel.

This research data is in the form of story structure in the

form of written texts in the novel. The data source is the novel "Jeritan Lirih" by Kenzaburo Oe, Source of translation: The Silent Cry (Kodansha International Ltd., Tokyo and New York: 1974), John Bester's translation of Man'en Gannen no Futtoburo (Kodansha Ltd., Tokyo: 1967), Bandung: Jalasutra, October 2004^[9].

Data collection techniques used in this study are reading techniques, namely reading literary texts and other sources as supporting research, noting that is recording texts that are in accordance with the problem, and interpretation, namely interpreting the text in accordance with the problems that exist in the study.

3. Results and Discussion

The description of the results of the study is based on the focus of research that has been determined by researchers. The function of the author's thought in the novel "Jeritan Lirih" can be illustrated that the existence of a character cannot be separated from the author's thought. Kenzaburo Oe tries to express various thoughts faced by the characters in his life and his life as a whole. Deconstruction pays attention to marginalized groups, oppressed people (indigenous, women, farmers, laborers, etc.) and minority groups.

Some important parts related to the work of the author's thoughts about the psychological, moral, cultural and political aspects can be examined through existing data.

Author's Thoughts in the novel entitled "Jeritan Lirih" by Kenzaburo Oe Related to Psychological, Moral, Cultural, and Political Aspects

In the psychological aspects, the researchers found that the author's thinking is very important. Namely the initial assumes that the "Jeritan Lirih" novel is a novel that contrasts with the life of the valley people and farmers who existed in 1860 about the resurrection that was pioneered by the great-grandfather's younger siblings, Mitsusaburo and Takashi, followed by Takashi.

In the moral aspect conveyed by the author about the thoughts he represents in this novel that is about a small event that is portrayed in passing with no real intensity, even only in the form of a memory event, namely the disappointment of Takashi against Mitsusaburo who had mastered his right in the form of giving money his parents used for his own living expenses and did not arrive at Takashi.

In the cultural aspect conveyed by the author about the thoughts he outlined in this novel that is about a cultural event experienced by people in Japan that is in the valley and the culture that characterizes them. When we think of a meaning and draw conclusions from that meaning, it is often at that moment that the text carries another meaning that is different from the meaning we have taken. The meaning is often not thought of because it may be a secondary meaning that is not desired by the author. This can be seen from several aspects that have been raised by the author, namely the psychological aspects, moral aspects, cultural aspects and political aspects, where the most dominant is highlighted through the deconstruction study of the psychological aspects. This arises because of the author's thoughts in developing his imagination thoughts in the novel.

The Dominant Thought of the Author Appears in the Novel "Jeritan Lirih" by Kenzaburo Oe The dominant author's

thought appears in the novel "Jeritan Lirih" by Kenzaburo Oe which is the moral aspect. The thing that is mostly found in moral aspects is someone's ethical behavior in doing right and wrong actions. The moral aspect that is highlighted in this novel is in stark contrast to real life today. Where moral degradation that occurs resulted in erosion of good culture, good morals and ethics in carrying out an action.

Kenzaburo Oe was born on January 31, 1935 in Kita-gun, Ehime prefecture, grew up in Ose-mura, a mountain village on the island of Shikoku, at the southwestern tip of the coast of Japan. From that place, everything related to Japan and the empire looked very far away. He lives in the tradition of a large family village that has been around for hundreds of years, and no one in his family has gone overseas, even though at that time it was common since the Meiji Restoration. It was only after he did it in 1954, when he entered Tokyo University. Reading the novel "Jeritan Lirih" by Kenzaburo Oe takes the reader to an alien world and seems to jump away from the social conventions of society in general. Many of the oddities and deviations found in the novel "Jeritan Lirih" are mixed up with things that tend to be biased to say unreasonable and contrary to morals and culture. Such anomalies and insanity, for example, are found through character characters and story structures. Kenzaburo Oe alluded to the cultural changes taking place in Japan and the decline in self-esteem in society. Illustrated in this novel the emergence of seeds of anger and rebellion due to the inability to act on the reality that occurs.

4. Conclusion

"Jeritan Lirih" novel is an extraordinary novel, and it has unconventional characteristics. The author's technique presents imagination, is processed logically until it feels real. Dissecting and interpreting the novel "Jeritan Lirih" for the time being, is very appropriate to do using the analysis of Derrida's model of study.

Some of the results of a representative analysis are put forward as follows: in the psychological aspect it is shown that there is a lot of data written by researchers about a psychiatric existence of each character written through the thoughts of the author or his imagination. Other things can also be seen in the form of the most dominant moral aspect that the author raised as an object of reading that drains the emotions and rationality of the reader, cultural and political aspects.

Specifically for deaths due to suicide, try to raise Kenzaburo Oe as a moral aspect as a tradition of Japanese society from a defeat and error for not being able to hold a secret that is buried. The finding that can be stated in this conclusion is that Derrida's deconstruction forms an effort to empower the implied meaning of logic which tends to be forgotten or marginalized because of certain priorities and choices of a text.

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