

Analysis of interjections in Supporting Characters in the Novel "Rindu" by Tere Liye

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Input : July 29, 2024
Accepted : August 22, 2024

Revised : August 19, 2024
Published : August 27, 2024

ABSTRACT

The use of Interjection in supporting supporting characters in the novel "Rindu" by Tere Liye The method used is qualitative descriptive. The subject is the author, and the object is the Suppport character's. The primary data source for this study is the novel "Rindu" by Tere Liye. The data is that all interjections used by the support characters in the text will be identified and analyzed. A purposive sampling technique. Instruments Used in Research: Author, Novel "RIndu" by Tere Liye, and Notebook, table (datasheet). Data collection tools are first, textual content: Tere Liye's novel. The data collection process involves several steps: Identification: Reading the novel to identify all instances of interjections used by the supporting character, Cataloging and classification Data Analysis Procedures are: 1. Identification of Interjections, 2. Classification of Interjections, 3. Contextual Analysis, 4. Frequency Analysis, and 5. Function Based on the results of the research, the most interjection words are the type of greeting and Farewell. Based on the results the type of use of greetings and farewells interjection is the most in total, as many as 30 interjections by supporting character's : Daeng andipati wife, Anna, Elsa, etc. Meanwhile, the figure who uses greetings and farewells the most is Anna with 15 word. The novel "Rindu" by Tere Liye employs interjections effectively to build the characters and enhance the emotional depth of the story. Here are several ways interjections contribute to character development in the novel: Expressing Emotions, Revealing Personality, Creating Realistic Dialogue, Indicating Cultural Background, Enhancing Tension and Drama, and Character Relationships.

Keywords: Interjection, Novel "Rindu", Supporting Characters, Tere Liye

INTRODUCTION

Literature is a social institution, using as its media language, social creation. Literary works have various forms ranging from short stories, poems, plays, romances, stories, and novels. Works that use language as a medium for conveying messages, emotions, and ideas. These include poetry, prose fiction such as novels and short stories, essay dramas, and various other forms each with its own uniqueness and charm. In literature, story-sharing authors convey story ideas and explore human conflicts and emotions, and reflect complex and multifaceted realities. A literary work is inseparable from the author and human life in society which is compiled into a story that contains meaning. (Muslihah, 2019)

According to Eagleton, T. (2013), novels are a broad, flexible, and diverse literary genre, which tends to combine various elements of stories and provide space for exploration of various aspects of life. A novel is a literary work written in the form of



prose fiction and has distinctive characteristics that distinguish it from other types of literary works. According to Sulistyo et al (2024), Novels are a form of literary work called fiction. The Italian term "Novella" comes from the English term "Novelette", which means a work of prose of long fiction. Novels are one type of literature that falls under the category of fiction. Novels are also often a powerful medium for storytelling, depicting complex characters, and exploring themes and conflicts in people's lives. Writers have the freedom to create unique imaginative worlds, build rich backgrounds, and bring characters to life in deep detail. By crafting a rich narrative, it invites readers to experience emotions, immerse themselves in the characters' feelings, and view the world from diverse perspectives. Writers have the freedom to create unique imaginative worlds, build rich backgrounds, and bring characters to life in deep detail. Through a deep narrative, it is able to invite readers to feel emotions, dive into the feelings of the characters, and see the world through different perspectives.

"Rindu" is a novel written by Tere Liye, a well-known writer in the world of Indonesian literature. The novel tells a heart-stirring love story and brings deep emotions. The novel tells a journey of longing that teaches the meaning of loss, forgiveness, and reconciliation with the past, the nature of true love, and acceptance of God's destiny. In this novel, Tere Liye describes a long journey with longing. The novel is buried in the Dutch colonial era on December 1, 1938, where for the first time in our history, Makassar was first resurrected by the arrival of a very large steamship in its day. Through the process of searching, and suffering, the author invites to feel the warmth and pain experienced by each character. Each event can present exciting and tense action scenes inside the steamship. In addition, in the novel "Rindu" by Tere Liye has 6 types of values, namely: heart value, self-confidence, empathy, kindness love, self-control, and ease of heart. In every part of the story, it is able to make readers curious about the joy, sadness, and other emotions experienced by the twenty-one supporting characters of the novel "Rindu". The twenty-one supporting characters figures are Daeng Andipati's wife, Anna, Elsa, her friend Anna, Mangoen Koesoma, Surjadinigrat, Ruben, Meneer Houten, Chef Lars, Mbah Putri, Mbah Putri's eldest daughter, Chief of Sailors, senior sailor, dale the barber rambur, Asih, Netherlands Soldier, Enlai's husband Bundo Upe, Adults/mothers of steamship passengers, One of the member sultanates of Ternate, Gory, Lucas and Asad. The Supporting characters in Tere Liye's novels are often complex individuals, with layers of emotion in them, with sharp intellect, but also often a heavy emotional burden. The presence of longing often affects strong internal conflicts and questions about life and love. Love involves the depth of life and the power of language.

Language plays a very important role in human life as it is a means to interact and communicate within social groups. Almost all human activities require language to be able to express ideas, thoughts, feelings, and desires to others. Language as a means of connecting is able to show one's personality, self-identity, nation and country. (Sibarani, 1992:2) Language is a system of signs and voice characters used to communicate within and between communications. Each language has different characteristics and rules from each other. Language is a communication system consisting of sounds, words, and grammar used by humans to convey thoughts, emotions, and ideas. It is a tool for conveying meaning, sharing information, and relating to other. According to Chomsky, this innate capacity forms the structure and rules of all languages. The use of language can provide evidence regarding the nature of this mental reality, but of course, it cannot be an actual linguistic subject.

Interjection research in A Contrastive Analysis of Indonesian and English Interjection in The Novel *Laskar Pelangi* and the *Rainbow Trops* analyzes contrast in the semantic field to define the concept of interjection expression in terms of type, form, and

meaning in terms of Indonesian and English point of view. Researchers found interjections in the form of similar expressions and meanings, similar meanings, and different meanings due to different cultural factors. The expression in the interjection will also differ according to the place and culture of the translator interpreting the interjection. (Kairani & Nasrullah, 2023)

According to Fitriah & Ulfah (2023) in her article: The Use of Interjections in Andrea Hirata's *Circus Threes* Novel, revealed Interjection is a word as a means of feeling the speaker. The researchers wanted to know the type and meaning of interjections in Andrea Hirata's novel *Circus Threes*. The results of his findings were 8 types of interjections, namely: praise, astonishment, regret, call, conclusion and reminder.

Erna, (2020) translated interjections, exclamatory, and phatic expressions from Pramudya Ananta Noor's *Bumi Manusia* literature into English by max lane to obtain transportation of interjections, exclamations, and phatic fellowships containing optimal social meaning are universally used, and every interjection, and phatic fellowship written in languages other than source text must be maintained.

According to Wahid & Basari. (2020) in the technique of translating interjections in the novel "Looking for Alaska" in terms of function, meaning, and category, there are similarities in media discussion using literary works in the form of novels and discussing the analysis of functions, meanings, and categories in his research. In my research, I both used novel media, different authors used the novel *Rindu* by Tere Liye and only discussed interjections on the supporting characters.

With the variety of novels from various publishers, there is an interesting thing to learn more about is the use of interjections to give their own color to these novels. Researchers are interested in examining the words in interjections in the novel *Rindu* by Tere Liye because many interjections are used, both interjections used in Indonesian and interjections absorbed by foreign languages. This interjection contains meaning and fits into the category that makes the novel come alive. Sealin also wanted to know the most dominant interjection in the novel *Rindu* to describe an interesting story phenomenon.

The problem statement is What are the interjections most often used by the supporting character of Tere Liye's Novel *Rindu*? And how is the function of interjection in building character students in the novel *Rindu*? Analyzing interjections can provide deeper insight into a character's personality, emotions, and relationships. Interjections often express immediate and raw emotional reactions, which can enrich the reader's understanding of the characters. This study contributes to the broader field of linguistics by demonstrating the role of interjections in natural language use

METHOD

This study uses qualitative content analysis methods to explore and categorize the types and functions of interjections used by the main character in the novel "Rindu" by Tere Liye. The qualitative approach is suitable for this study because it allows an in-depth understanding of language and its emotional tone in a literary context. The phrase "qualitative research" encompasses various methodologies and approaches used in the investigation of natural social life. The information or data collected and analyzed is mostly non-quantitative. It consists of textual materials that document human experiences of others and oneself in social actions and reflective states, such as interview transcripts, field notes, and documents, or visual materials that include artifacts, photos, videos, recordings, and websites (Sugiyono, 2020).

The subject is the author, and the object is the Support character in Tere Liye's novel *Rindu*. The primary data source for this study is the novel "Rindu" by Tere Liye. The data is that all interjections used by the support characters in the text will be identified and

analyzed. Include background information about the novel "Rindu" and Tere Liye, and explain why this novel and its characters are suitable for this type of linguistic study. **Sampling Technique:** A purposive sampling technique is used to select specific chapters or sections of the novel that are rich in dialogue and character interactions, as these are more likely to contain interjections.

Instruments Used in Research: Author, Novel "Rindu" by Tere Liye, and Notebook, table (datasheet). Data collection tools are first, **textual content:** Tere Liye's novel "Rindu" serves as the main data source. A digital or physical copy of the book will be used to identify and extract interjections. Second, notebook: A traditional notebook-like tool for manually recording observations, examples of interjections, and contextual notes during initial reading and subsequent analysis.

The data collection process involves several steps: first, Identification: Reading the novel to identify all instances of interjections used by the supporting character. Second, Cataloging: Compiles a list of all identified interjections, notes their context, the characters who use them, and the dialogue or narrative around them. Third, classification: Categorizes each interjection based on a predetermined linguistic framework and emotional tone.

By using this instrument effectively, a thorough and systematic analysis of interjections in the novel "Rindu" by Tere Liye can be carried out. Each instrument plays an important role in ensuring that the study is methodologically sound and the findings are reliable and valid. Data Analysis Procedures are: 1. Identification of Interjections:

The text of the novel is examined to identify all instances of interjections. This includes traditional interjections (e.g., "oh," "ah," "wow") and context-specific interjections unique to the narrative. 2. Classification of Interjections: The identified interjections are classified based on their types (e.g., emotive, cognitive, conative) and their functions within the text (e.g., expressing surprise, anger, joy, hesitation). 3. Contextual Analysis: Each interjection is analyzed in its immediate context to understand its role and effect on the surrounding dialogue and narrative. This involves examining the speaker, the situation, and the response it elicits from other characters. 4. Frequency Analysis: The frequency of each type of interjection is calculated to determine which types are most commonly used in the novel. This helps in understanding the author's stylistic choices and the emotional tone of the text. 5. Function Analysis: The functions of the interjections are analyzed to explore how they contribute to character development, plot progression, and the overall emotional landscape of the novel.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Definition of interjection

Interjection is one part of the type of word that has a unique role in language. An interjection is also a word that expresses an emotion or knee-jerk reaction. It often has no syntactic relation to the main sentence and can stand alone as an independent expression. The word that is used to ask or demand something, or to communicate sentiment, is called an interjection. Although they are components of speech, interjections do not follow the grammatical rules of sentences (Ryan, 2022). According to Krisdalaksana (1993) Interjection is a form that cannot be affixed and has no syntactic support with other forms, and which is used to express feelings. Interjections are very important in building characters, types are needed to make characters come alive.

According to Anna Wierzbicka (1992), interjections are a very thick representation of nuanced feelings and cultural connotations. Often, they can express the speaker's deepest emotions immediately, without the need to incorporate grammar into a longer phrase structure. Wierzbicka emphasizes that While interjections are a component of every language spoken by humans, cultural context has a significant impact on the use and meaning of these words.

Interjections are an important part of English grammar that is often used in everyday communication. Words like "oh", "wow", "yikes", "oops", and the like are examples of interjections that are often used to express our feelings or emotions in certain situations.

Types of Interjection

According to Ryan (2022), there are ten main types of interjections,

First, Primary interjections: These are standalone words that do not come from other parts of speech and are usually used to express strong emotions.

Examples: "Wow!", "Ouch!", "Yay!", "Oops!"

Second, Secondary interjections: These are words that come from other parts of speech but are used as interjections in certain contexts.

Examples: "Heaven!", "Lord!", "All right!", "Indeed!"

Third, Voluntary Interjection: It expresses a desire, desire, or command.

Examples: "Shhh!", "Shhh!", "Let's go!"

Fourth, Emotive Interjections: These convey emotions such as joy, sadness, surprise, or anger.

Examples: "Ah!", "Oh!", "Ugh!", "Gosh!"

Fifth, Cognitive interjection: It reflects a thought or cognitive state such as realization or understanding.

Examples: "Aha!", "Hmm...", "Oh?", "Eureka!"

Sixth, Greetings and Farewells: Interjections used for greetings or farewells.

Examples: "Hello!", "Hi!", "Goodbye!", "Bye!", "Bye"

Seventh, Approval and Disapproval: This expresses approval, admiration, or disapproval.

Examples: "Bravo!", "Yay!", "Boo!", "Yuck!"

Eight, Attention-Getters: Interjections used to attract attention or call someone.

Examples: "Hey!", "Yo!", "Look!"

Ninth, Onomatopoeic Interjections: These mimic sounds and are often used to describe sounds.

Examples: "Bang!", "Buzz!", "Wham!", "Meow!"

Tenth, Response interjection: This is used in conversation to respond or show a reaction to what has been said.

Examples: "Uh-huh", "Hmm", "Noah-uh", "Yep"

Understanding the different types of interjections helps in identifying their role in communication and how they contribute to conveying emotions, reactions, and various pragmatic functions.

4.1 Interjections most often used by the supporting character of Tere Liye's Novel Rindu

An interjection is often used in Tere Liye's work "Rindu" to illustrate strong emotions from the main character. In addition to facilitating communication, this interface helps readers understand the character's journey. This interface not only facilitates communication but also gives readers a clearer picture of the character's journey. This spontaneous expression highlights the situations faced and highlights the conflict between family and self that is the central theme of this story.

The use of Tere Liye's interjection has succeeded in creating more realistic and everyday characters, strengthening the emotional bond between the reader and the supporting character. In the supporti characters in the novel "Rindu" there are 21 supporting characters, namely: Daeng Andipati's wife, Anna, Elsa, her friend Anna, Mangoen Koesoma, Surjadiningrat, Ruben, Meneer Houten, Chef Lars, Mbah Putri, Mbah Putri's eldest daughter, Chief of Sailors, senior sailor, dale the barber, Asih, Netherlands Soldier, Enlai's husband Bundo Upe, Adults/mothers of steamship passengers, One of the member sultanates of Ternate, Gory, Lucas and Asad. The findings can be seen in the table for each character as below.

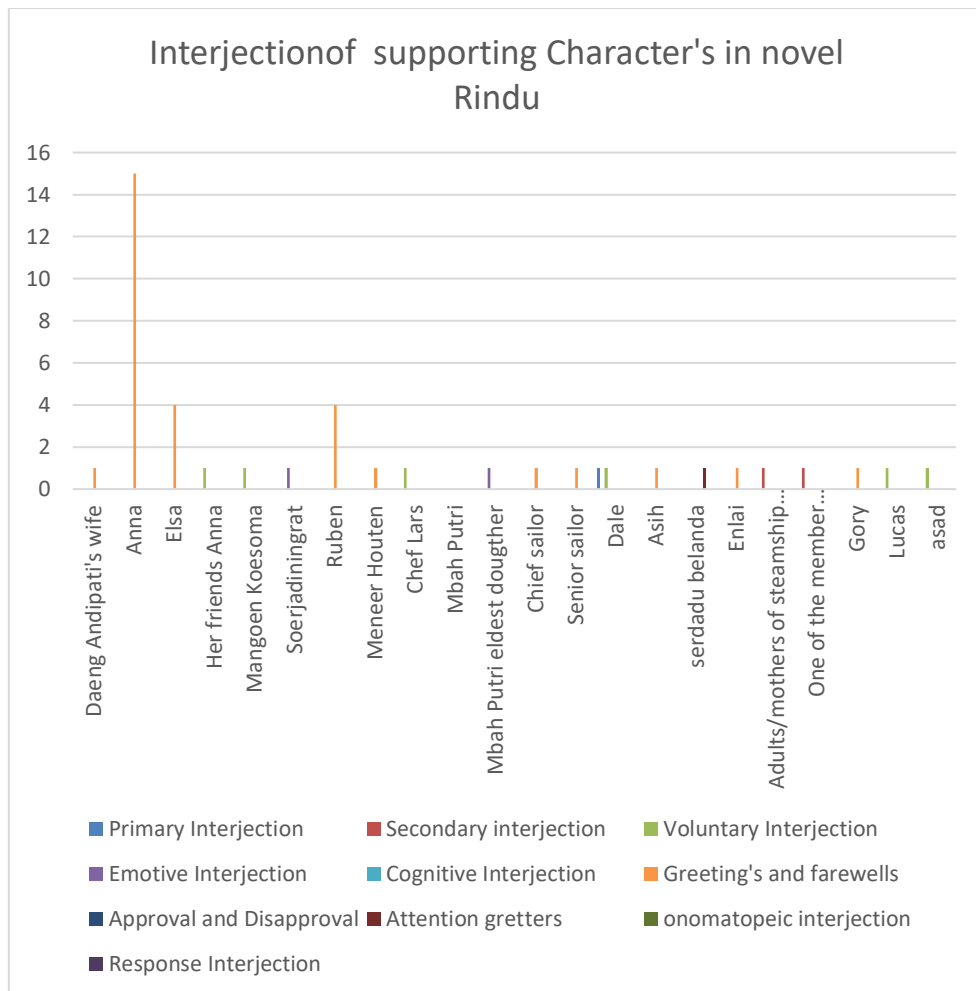
Table 4.1.1 The most often used Interjection in the Novel “Rindu”

No	Name of the main characters	Part of Interjections	Amount of interjections	Percentage: $\frac{\text{Value to look for}}{\text{total amount}} \times 100\%$
1.	Daeng Andipati's wife	Greetings & Farewell Interjection	1	33%
2.	Anna	Greetings & Farewell Interjection	15	28%
3.	Elsa	Greeting & Farewell Interjection	4	66%
4.	her friend Anna	Voluntary Interjection	1	100%
5	Mangoen Koesoma	Voluntary Interjection & Approval & Disapproval	1	50%
6.	Soerjadiningrat	Emotive Interjection	3	42%
7.	Ruben	Greeting & Farewell Interjection	4	23%
8.	Meneer Houten	Greetings & greetings and farewells Interjection	1	33%
9.	Chef Lars	Voluntary Interjection	2	50%
10.	Mbah Putri		0	0%
11.	Mbah Putri's eldest daughter,	Emotive Interjection	1	100%
12.	Chief of Sailors,	Greeting & Farewell Interjection	1	100%
13.	senior sailor	Greeting & Farewell Interjection	1	100%
14.	Dale/ the barber	Primary interjection & Voluntary Interjection	1	50%
			1	50%
15.	Asih	Greeting & Farewell Interjection	2	66%
16.	Serdadu Belanda	Attention-gretters Interjections	1	100%
17.	Enlai	Greeting & Farewell Interjection	2	66%
18.	Adults/mothers of steamship passenger	Secondary Interjection	1	100%

19.	One of the member sultanates of Ternate	Secondary Interjection	1	100%
20.	Gory	Greattings And farewells	2	100%
21.	Lucas	Voluntary Interjection	3	75%
21.	Asad	Voluntary Interjection	1	50%

Based on the results of the table above, according to Rian, the use of interjection according to the type of use of greetings and farewells interjection is the most in total, as many as 30 interjections by supporting character's : Daeng andipati wife, Anna, Elsa, ruben, meneer houtan, chief of sailor, senior sailor, Asih,Enlaidan gory. Meanwhile, the figure who uses greetings and farewells the most is Anna with 15 interjections. Its use can be seen with the graph below.

Grafik 4.1.2 The most often used Interjection in the Novel “Rindu”



Interjection Function

The purpose of interjections is to express the speaker's emotions, such as admiration, sadness, surprise, or disgust. (Sitinjak, Gea, Nduru,, Huitasoit, & Purba, 2023). The function of interjection is to express the feelings or emotions people feel such as shocked, happy, shocked, disappointed, and so on. Interjection has several functions in English, including: **Expressing emotions or feelings of excitement, Enhancing communication through interjections, Adding variety to sentences, Creating dramatic effects, and Effective use of interjections in communication**

The novel "Rindu" by Tere Liye employs interjections effectively to build the characters and enhance the emotional depth of the story. Here are several ways interjections contribute to character development in the novel:

1. **Expressing Emotions:** Interjections like "Ah!" and "Oh!" are often used to convey immediate emotional reactions.
2. **Revealing Personality:** Characters' habitual use of certain interjections can reveal their personalities.
3. **Creating Realistic Dialogue:** The inclusion of interjections makes dialogue more natural and relatable.
4. **Indicating Cultural Background:** Specific interjections can be tied to cultural contexts, helping to establish a character's cultural background or upbringing.
5. **Enhancing Tension and Drama:** Interjections can heighten moments of tension or drama. Sudden exclamations in critical moments can underscore the urgency or intensity of a situation, adding to the overall suspense and emotional impact of the scene.
6. **Character Relationships:** The way characters use interjections in conversations with each other can indicate their relationships. In "Rindu,"

Tere Liye skillfully uses these linguistic tools to deepen readers' understanding of the characters, making their journeys and transformations more vivid and engaging.

CONCLUSION

This research focused on analyzing and describe Interjection berdasarkan jenis pendapat Rian, terdapat 30 kosakata interjection jenis greeting and farewells oleh supporting characters, they are Daeng andipati wife, Anna, Elsa, ruben, meneer houtan, chief of sailor, senior sailor, Asih, Enlaidan gory. Meanwhile, the figure who uses greetings and farewells the most is Anna with 15 interjections.

The novel "Rindu" by Tere Liye employs interjections effectively to build the characters and enhance the emotional depth of the story. Here are several ways interjections contribute to character development in the novel: Expressing Emotions, Revealing Personality, Creating Realistic Dialogue, Indicating Cultural Background, Enhancing Tension and Drama, and Character Relationships.

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