Bilingualism in *Gadis Pantai* Novel by Pramoedya Ananta Toer

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Abstract

The background of this study begins from people who rarely use monoligual language (one language). But in daily life, there are still many people who use two languages (bilingualism). People who use local languages and Indonesian language for example. The purpose of this study was to describe bilingualism in novels as a sociolinguistic study that examines language in assessment with the user community. This research is used to provide information to readers about the bilingualism in Gadis Pantai novel (The Girl from the Coast) by Pramoedya Ananta Toer. This study uses qualitative research with content analysis methods. The data source used in this study is primary data in the form of novel as the main data source. Secondary data of this study are reference books that support the study conducted by researchers. This research is useful for studying bilingualism in the Gadis Pantai novel by Pramoedya Ananta Toer. From the results of the study and discussion it can be concluded that Gadis Pantai novel by Pramoedya Ananta Toer contains 25 sentences in bilingualism. Bilingualism that is found is between Javanese language and Indonesian language but indonesian dominated. Bilingualism is not only found directly in the communication of the language community but also can be found in literary works. This type of literary work can be in the form of a novel. Bilingualism in novels is found in conversations between characters in the novel.

Keywords**:** bilingualism, novel

Introduction

Language is a symbol system of speech that are used by community to communicate with each other (Haryani & Putry, 2020; Sulaeman, 2019; Noermanzah, et al., 2020). Language is also a communication tool in the form of a sound symbol system produced by human, Indonesian also has two types of language namely spoken language and written language (Noermanzah, 2019). Spoken language is a communication made by humans to express their intentions through spoken words from the mouth, while written language is a form of communication that is formed from the vocabulary that is compiled and formed in sentences and then put into

written form (Sulaeman et al., 2018; Syafryadin et al., 2013; Noermanzah et al., 2018). Writing languages can be articles, journals, news, short stories and novels.

The branch of linguistics that examines the relationship between language and its speaker community is sociolinguistics (Damayanti, 2015). This study is a contextual study of language variations in society in a communication that they use (Malabar, 2015). Language society is divided into three, they are monolingual society, bilingualism, and multilingualism. Monolinguals are a society that only uses one language in daily life. Whereas bilingualism is a society that uses two languages in everyday life (Noermanzah, 2017). And the last is multilingualism that means society that uses more than two languages in everyday life.

Nowadays, there are many people have bilingualism abilities. Bilingualism has been happening for a long time, such the ability to use two languages such as regional languages and Indonesian. Bilingualism society does not only exist in real society, but also bilingualism society has entered into literary works. Many writers have written novels using more than one language. Based on the description above, the researcher wants to conduct the research related to bilingualism found in Gadis Pantai novel by Pramoedya Ananta Toer. The researcher wants to know more about the language used in *Gadis Pantai* novel by Pramoedya Ananta Toer. Therefore the researcher took the title "An analysis of Bilingualism in Gadis Pantai novel by Pramoedya Ananta Toer ". Language is a symbol of arbitrary sound used by social communities to communicate. An open speech community that means a speech community that is related to other speech communities. An open speech community will experience language contact with all of the linguistic aspects including bilingualism and diglossia.

In this modern era monolingual language communities are rarely found. It might still be found in remote areas. There is also an old-generation language community which does not have the opportunity to learn languages other than the local language. But in daily life, there are many bilingual communities. At least the people who use local languages and Indonesian in daily communication (Kartikasari, 2019). Bilingual speakers are people who have the ability to use more than one language. According to Spolsky (2015) bilingual speakers are people who have functional abilities in second languages. This may differ from the limited ability in one or more domains, to master both languages in depth. Ninawati (2012) said that bilingual is a term for people who use two or more different languages, different pronunciation, and even different vocabulary and syntax.

It can be concluded that bilingual is a person who has the ability to use two or more languages. Bilingual speakers use two different languages, the sounds of pronunciation, vocabulary and syntax. Bilingual speakers use their language skills by changing communication with other speakers.

Bilingualism is the use of two languages used by a speaker. According to Nurhayati (2019) bilingualism is the use of two languages by a speaker in his association with others alternately. Meanwhile, according to Kartikasari (2019) bilingualism is a language society that uses two or more languages. Bilingualism is a language society that uses two languages of communication with others. The two languages mastered are used interchangeably by the speakers. Speakers of bilingualism are found in various societies. Bilingualism and multilingualism are part of code-mixing activities that have a specific purpose in communicating (Diani et al., 2019; Yuniati, 2018).

Bilingualism is not only found in the language community, but also it can be found in literary works. Literary work is the work of an author in the form of literary genre. According to Hatma (2015) & Rahmawati, et al. (2019) literary works are the work of an author in the form of literary genre. Commonly known literary genres are poetry, prose, and drama. Meanwhile, according to Yanti (2015) literary works are the results of human works by utilizing the imagination contained in the author. Wijakangka (2008) also said that large literary works are works of art that have beauty and meet human needs for the instinct of beauty.

Literary work is the work of an author by utilizing the imagination contained within the author (Noermanzah, 2017). Literary works have beauty and meet human needs for the instinct of beauty. Human needs for beauty is natural. The beauty was obtained from art in general and literature in particular. Literary works created by humans and needed by humans. One of the literary works that is the object of this study is the novel. Novel is a form of literary work in written form. According to Asriani (2016) one of the literary works that reveals the reality of social life, namely novel. Whereas Akbar (2013) say that novels are fictional stories that raise complex issues about life and are composed of coherent, intrinsic, and extrinsic elements that are intertwined in expressing every fabric of events being told.

It can be concluded that the novel is one form of literary work in written form. The novel raises the problem of the reality of social life. The novel is composed of intrinsic and extrinsic elements which are cohesive and interrelated in expressing each and every chain of events being told. Researcher conducted bilingualism

research on novels. Bilingualism is not only found directly in the language community in the social environment. In the novel also found bilingualism from the conversations of the characters in the novel. In order to study bilingualism in the novel, a sociolinguistic approach is used. The sociolinguistic study is expected to be able to explain the phenomenon of bilingualism in the *Gadis Pantai* novel by Pramoedya Ananta Toer.

Research Methodology

This study used a qualitative approach. Qualitative research is research that intends to understand phenomena about what is experienced by research subjects, for example behavior, motivational perceptions, holistic actions, and by means of descriptions in the form of words. According to the method used in this study is content analysis. Data source is an action to get an information. Lofland (in Sulaeman & Goziyah, 2019) argues that the main data sources in qualitative research are words, and actions, the rest of them are additional data such as documents and others. Based on this explanation, in this section the type of data is divided into words and actions, the source of written data. If the researcher becomes an observer participating in a particular study, the activity, the activity will be utilized as much as possible depending on the atmosphere and circumstances encountered. Basically, qualitative research activities carried out on a directed basis and always aims to obtain the necessary information (Sulaeman & Goziyah, 2019).

In this study, the source of research data was Gadis Pantai novel by Pramoedya Ananta Toer and can be grouped into two as follows:

1. Primary data was data obtained directly from the main source. The primary data from this study was Gadis Pantai novel by Pramoedya Ananta Toer.

2. Secondary data in this study are data sourced from Gadis Pantai novel by Pramoedya Ananta Toer.

In this study, the reseacher usesd the data analysis was described as follows:

Figure 1. Research Data Analysis Techniques

Findings and Discussion

Findings

In the *Gadis Pantai* novel by Pramoedya Ananta Toer, 25 sentences containing bilingualism were found. Bilingualism is found, namely, Javanese and Indonesian. However, it is dominated by the use of Indonesian. Bilingualism is not only found directly in the communication of language communities but, bilingualism can also be found in literary works. This type of literary work can be in the form of a novel. Bilingualism in novels is found in conversations between characters in the novel. Data on the findings of bilingualism in the *Gadis Pantai* novel by Pramoedya Ananta Toer can be shown in the following table.

Table 1. Bilingualism in the *Gadis Pantai* Novel by Pramoedya Ananta Toer

No.	Quotation	Bilingualism	
		Indonesian Language	Java Language
1	"Dia pembesar, nak, orang berkuasa, sering dipanggil Bendoro Bupati. Tuan besar residen juga pernah datang ke rumahnya, nak. Semua orang tahu." (p.14) Translate: *He is a dignitary, son, a powerful man, often called the Regent Bendoro. The resident big master also came to his house, son. Everyone knows.*"	√	√
2	"Kami datang hendak menghadap Bendoro, kami baru datang dari kampung…" (p.16) Translate: "*We came to face Bendoro, we just came from the village …*"	√	√
3	"Sedang di samping kanan iringan pengantin, di gedung utama, membumbung lantai setinggi pinggang, kemudian sebuah pendopo dengan tiga baris tiang putih." (p. 16) Translate: "*While on the right hand side of the bride and groom, in the main building, the floor rises at waist height, then a pavilion with three rows of white poles.*"	√	√
4	"Kangmasnya bayi ini ?" (p.20) Translate: "*This baby's brother*?"		√
5	"sahaya bendoro guru," (p. 20) Translate: "Who is *the Bendoro teacher,*"		√
6	"Apa Mbok bilang?" (p.21) Translate: "*What Mbok said?*"		√
7	"Inilah kamar tidur mas nganten, kata bujang dengan senyum bangga sambil berjongkok dipermadani yang menghampar antara tempat tidur dan meja hias. " (p. 26) Translate: "*This is the bedroom of Mas Nganten, said the bachelor with a proud smile while crouching in the rug that lay*	√	√

	between the bed and the table."		
8	"Ini khalwat," (p. 35) Translate: *"This is seclusion,"*	√	
9	"Pikirannya melayang ke laut, pada kawan-kawan sepermainnya, pada bocah-bocah pantai berkulit dekil, telanjang begolek-golek di pasir hangat pagi hari." (p.36) Translate: *"His mind wandered into the sea, to his peers, to the dirty-skinned beach boys, naked in the warm sand in the morning."*	√	
10	"Ia masih ingat waktu tong-tong bambu kepala kampung bertalu tanpa hentinya sampai bayi terakhir dapat melahirkan dari kampung yang terkepung maut." (p. 43) Translate: *"He still remembers when the bamboo barrels of the village head were tamed without stopping until the last baby could give birth from the beleaguered village."*	√	√
11	"dan emak menyilakannya duduk di bale. Emas, Mbok belilah." (p. 51) Translate: "*and Mother invited him to sit in the bale. Gold, buy it.* "		√
12	"Tapi ada saja dan siapa saja boleh pukuli orang-orang kebanyakan seperti sahaya ini, kata bujang wanita sambil membetulkan wiron kain." (p. 56) Translate: *"But there are people who can beat people like this," said the woman, as she fixed the cloth wiron.* "	√	√
13	"Tentu beda dengan para periyayi besar, mereka kawin supaya jadi senang." (p. 56) Translate: *"Of course it's different from big priyayi, they marry so they can be happy."*	√	√
14	"Tidak, tidak, pamanda sahaya bukan maling. Dan sahaya tahu sahaya bukan maling." (p. 117) Translate: No, no, my uncle is not a thief. And I know I'm not a thief. "		√
15	"Seorang penewu pernah mengurniayinya wejangan." (p. 120) Translate: *"A maiden once blessed him with a word."*		√
16	"Udara bebas itu meniupkan hidup ke dalam dada gadis pantai." (p. 142) Translate: *"The free air blows life into the beach girl's chest."*	√	
17	"Kedua wanita itu masih muda belia, namun sudah berpengalaman dalam banyak hal, seperti umumnya wanita-wanita di rumah-rumah gedung." (p. 156) Translate: *"The two women are young, but they are experienced in many ways, like most women in building houses."*	√	
18	"Kalau lelaki dia-akan jadi priyayi tulen." (p. 180) Translate: *"If he is a man, he will become a real priyayi."*		√

19	"Kalo orang sudah habis kesabaran dengan jerih payahnya 'ga laku didarat, apa diperbuat seorang nelayan kalau tak mbajak? Kau mau nantang?" (p. 195) Translate: *"If people have run out of patience with their toil 'don't sell on the ground, what would a fisherman do if he didn't plow? Do you want to challenge?' '*	√	√
20	"Tiada prabu turun ke Laut." (p. 196) Translate: *"No prabu goes down to the sea."*		√
21	"Jual saja ceritamu ke kota sana. Tanpa dongengmu orang pun bisa bernafas di sini." (p. 201) Translate: *"Just sell your story to that city. Without your fairy tales anyone can breathe here."*	√	
22	"Kali ini si Doel pendongeng tak sempat menyelesaikan, dia didorong keluar rumah, "enyah kau!" semua marah tak tau harus diapakan pendongeng yang terus mengoceh tak karuan." (p. 214) Translate: *"This time the storyteller Doel did not have time to finish, he was pushed out of the house," you go away! " all angry do not know what to do with storytellers who keep blabbering abysmally."*	√	√
23	"Pada mereka terdapat luka-luka senjata tajam. Pasti mereka terkena kepung bajak di tengah laut." (p.216) Translate: *"They have sharp weapon wounds. Surely they were hit by a siege plow in the middle of the sea."*	√	
24	"Jantung gadis pantai terguncang. Jantung yang menjompak-jompak dirasainya memukuli dinding-dinding dadanya." (p.217) Translate: *"The beach girl's heart shook. The heart that he felt in hopping felt against the walls of his chest."*	√	
25	"Gadis pantai mengambil selembar selendang. Digendongnya anaknya beberapa kali. Diciumnya beberapa kali kening dan jarinya yang putih mungil." (p.220) Translate: *"The beach girl takes a shawl. He held his child several times. He kissed her forehead several times and her tiny white finger."*	√	

Discussion

The language in the *Gadis Pantai* novel by Pramoedya Ananta Toer is dominated by Javanese and Indonesian. The ability of authors to use Indonesian and second Javanese in novels is called bilingualism (Spolsky, 2015). The ability of bilingualism is very useful in communicating, not only in oral communication, but in written communication, especially in novels. This is because bilingualism aims for communication participants to understand each other's messages and increase

psychological familiarity (Nurhayati, 2019). Here are some examples of the use of bilingualism in the *Gadis Pantai* novel by Pramoedya Ananta Toer.

> *"Dia pembesar, nak, orang berkuasa, sering dipanggil Bendoro Bupati. Tuan Besar Residen juga pernah datang ke rumahnya, nak. Semua orang tahu."*

This quote, the researcher can find out the use of two languages, namely Javanese and Indonesian. The quote is interpreted into Indonesian as "He is a superior, son, a powerful person, often called the regent. The great lord of the population also came to his house, son. Everyone knows. "

> *"Kami datang hendak menghadap bendoro, kami baru datang dari kampung..."*

This quote, the researcher can find out the use of two languages, namely Javanese and Indonesian. The quote is interpreted into the Indonesian language as "we came to see you, we just came from the village ..."

> *"Sedang di samping kanan iringan pengantin, di gedung utama, membumbung lantai setinggi pinggang, kemudian sebuah pendopo dengan tiga baris tiang putih."*

This quote, the researcher can find out the use of two languages, namely Javanese and Indonesian. The quote is translated into Indonesian as "right next to the bride and groom's accompaniment in the main building, a waist-high roof, then a hall with three rows of white pillars."

> *"Kangmasnya bayi ini ?"*

The quote, the researcher can find out the use of two languages namely Javanese and Indonesian. The quote is translated into Indonesian as "This baby's brother?" *"Sahaya bendoro guru,"* This quote, the researcher can find out the use of two languages, namely Javanese and Indonesian. The quote is interpreted into Indonesian as "master's assistant,"

> *"Apa Mbok bilang?"*

This quote, the researcher can find out the use of two languages, namely Javanese and Indonesian. The quote is translated into Indonesian as "what did mom say?"

> *"inilah kamar tidur mas nganten, kata bujang dengan senyum bangga sambil berjongkok di permadani yang menghampar antara tempat tidur dan meja hias."*

This quote, the researcher can find out the use of two languages, namely Javanese and Indonesian. The quote is translated into Indonesian as "this is the bride

's bedroom, said the sister with a proud smile while crouching in the rug that lay between the bed and the table."

"Ini khalwat,"

The quote, the researcher can find out the use of Indonesian according to Online Indonesia Dictionary (Badan Pengembangan dan Pembinaan Bahasa, 2016), namely "this is self exile,"

"*Pikirannya melayang kelaut, pada kawan-kawan sepermainnya, pada bocah-bocah pantai berkulit dekil, telanjang begolek-golek di pasir hangat pagi hari.*"

The quote, the researcher could find out the use of Indonesian language according to Online Indonesia Dictionary (Badan Pengembangan dan Pembinaan Bahasa, 2016), namely "his mind wandered to the sea, to his fellow friends, to dirty beach boys, naked and rolling around in the warm sand in the morning."

"*Ia masih ingat waktu tong-tong bambu kepala kampung bertalu tanpa hentinya sampai bayi terakhir dapat melahirkan dari kampung yang terkepung maut.*"

This quote, the researcher can find out the use of two languages, namely Javanese and Indonesian. The quote is translated into Indonesian as "He still remembers the time when the *kentongan bamboo* beaten continuously without stopping until the last baby can give birth from a beleaguered village."

"*dan emak menyilakannya duduk dibale. Emas, mbok belilah.*"

The quote is translated into Indonesian as "and mother invited him to sit on a chair. Sister, buy it. "

"*Tapi ada saja dan siapa saja boleh pukuli orang-orang kebanyakan seperti sahaya ini, kata bujang wanita sambil membetulkan wiron kain.*"

This quote, the researcher can find out the use of two languages, namely Javanese and Indonesian. The quote is translated into Indonesian as "But there is and anyone can beat the average people like this," said the women while fixing the edges of the cloth. "

"*Tentu beda dengan para periyayi besar, mereka kawin supaya jadi senang.*"

This quote, the researcher can find out the use of two languages, namely Javanese and Indonesian. The quote was translated into Indonesian as "Certainly different from the great nobles, they married so they were happy."

"*Tidak, tidak, pamanda sahaya bukan maling. Dan sahaya tahu sahaya bukan maling.*"

These quotes researchers can find out the use of Javanese language. The quote is translated into *Indonesian as "No, no, The maid is not a thief. And he knows that he is not a thief."*

"Seorang penewu pernah mengurniayinya wejangan."

The quote is interpreted into Indonesian as "A person who has enriched his advice."

"Udara bebas itu meniupkan hidup ke dalam dada gadis pantai."

The quote, the researcher can find out the use of Indonesian language well.

"Kedua wanita itu masih muda belia, namun sudah berpengalaman dalam banyak hal, seperti umumnya wanita-wanita di rumah rumah gedung."

The quote, the researcher can find out the use of Indonesian language well.

"Kalau lelaki dia-akan jadi priyayi tulen."

From this quote, the researcher can find out the use of Javanese language. The quote is translated into Indonesian as "if a man he will become a pure nobleman."

"Kalo orang sudah habis kesabaran dengan jerih payahnya ga laku di darat, apa diperbuat seorang nelayan kalau tak mbajak? Kau mau nantang?"

This quote, the researcher can find out the use of two languages, namely Javanese and Indonesian. The quote is interpreted into the Indonesian language to "" If people have exhausted their patience with their toil 'don't sell on land, what does a fisherman do if he doesn't plow? Do you want to challenge?' "

"Tiada prabu turun kelaut."

These quotes researchers can find out the use of Javanese language. The quote is translated into Indonesian as "No king descends into the sea."

"Jual saja ceritamu ke kota sana. Tanpa dongengmu orang pun bisa bernafas di sini."

The quote, the researcher can find out the use of Indonesian language well.

"Kali ini si doel pendongeng tak sempat menyelesaikan dia didorong keluar rumah, "enyah kau!" semua marah tak tau harus diapakan pendongeng yang terus mengoceh tak karuan."

This quote, the researcher can find out the use of two languages, namely Javanese and Indonesian. The quote was translated into Indonesian as "This time the storyteller did not have the chance to finish he was pushed out of the house," go away! " "They have sharp weapon wounds."

"Pada mereka terdapat luka-luka senjata tajam. Pasti mereka terkena kepung bajak di tengah laut."

The quote, the researcher can find out the use of Indonesian language well.

"jantung gadis pantai terguncang. Jantung yang menjompak jompak dirasainya memukuli dinding-dinding dadanya."

The quote, the researcher can find out the use of Indonesian language well.

"Gadis pantai mengambil selembar selendang. Digendongnya anaknya beberapa kali. Diciumnya beberapa kali kening dan jarinya yang putih mungil."

The quote, the researcher can find out the use of Indonesian language well. From the conversation in the *Gadis Pantai* Novel by Pramoedya Ananta Toer, it means that in writing novels we should also use the ability of bilingualism to be more attractive to readers. In addition, the use of bilingualism should not be excessive because it will affect the ability of readers to understand the events in the novel. This is in accordance with the opinion of Kartikasari (2019) that in a society that uses two languages, it will affect its communication with bilingualism, both oral and written. In addition, the bilingualism that is carried out will also provide an understanding to readers who also have the same bilingualism abilities. Moreover, readers in Indonesia, are very understanding and familiar with Indonesian and Javanese so that it provides psychological effects to the reader.

Conclusion and Suggestion

Bilingual is a person who has the ability to use two or more languages. Bilingual speakers use two different languages, the sounds of pronunciation, vocabulary and syntax. Bilingual speakers use language skills while alternating in communication with other speakers. Bilingualism is not only found in the communication of language communities. Bilingualism can also be found in literary works. Literary works in the form of novels can be used as objects of bilingualism research. Bilingualism in the novel can be found in the conversations of the characters in the novel. From the results of the study found that bilingualism in *Gadis Pantai* Novel by Pramoedya Ananta Toer. Bilingualism is found in the conversation between the characters in the novel. Bilingualism found was the use of Javanese and Indonesian languages.

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