

Analysis of Building Elements in the Novel Woman Named Arjuna by Remy Sylado

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Abstract: The aim of this research is to analyze the novel Perempuan Bernama Arjuna by Remy Sylado which includes the forms of intrinsic and extrinsic elements. This research is based on the novel Perempuan Bernama Arjuna by Remy Sylado Series 1. The novel Perempuan Bernama Arjuna by Remy Sylado is a novel that has many series from series 1 to series 6. Here the researcher took the novel Perempuan Bernama Arjuna series 1 because the novel contains many moral values and social values in it. This novel is the third printing, has 276 pages, and was published in October 2014. In this research the author uses a qualitative descriptive research method because it describes data based on facts or realities objectively. In this research the author also uses data and data sources with the data including words and quotes in the novel. Meanwhile, the data sources include novel works. For data collection techniques here, the researcher uses reading and note-taking techniques by reading the entire research object and doing this by reading the novel Perempuan Bernama Arjuna. After that, the last data analysis technique is where the researcher uses heuristic and hermeneutic theories because this research is research into a novel. In the research results and discussion, researchers analyzed in terms of intrinsic elements and extrinsic elements. In terms of intrinsic elements, they include theme, plot or plot, characters and characterization, setting and message. In terms of extrinsic elements, it includes the author's biography, community background, and the values in the story.

Keywords: Analysis, Novels, Building Elements, Literary Works, Remy Sylado

1. Introduction

Fathurohman et al (2022) said that literary works in general cannot be separated from the author who created and created them. A literary work is a work of art that expresses the existence of humanity with all its variations and twists and turns creatively and imaginatively using aesthetic language as the medium. Amiruddin et al (2023) A literary work can be interpreted as a form of creation and reflection from a writer which is expressed in various genres, whether in the form of poetry, fiction or drama, which is presented in beautiful and interesting language and can be felt and appreciated by

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the audience. Thus, literary works have meaning, namely as a result of the imaginative work of a writer presented in various genres with beautiful language and can be enjoyed by literature lovers themselves. Fathurohman et al (2022) say that literature is an art that can provide teachings through language as a medium. Literary works are the (physical) form of literature. Literary works are the result of compositions in the form of imagination that show the drama of human life in depth and bring out the beauty by using beautiful, expressive and symbolic or influencing language choices by highlighting the values of life (Fathurohman et al, 2022).

Ahsin et al (2022) Literary works are works of art that use language elements as media elements and literary works also function as a medium to reflect on the reader's deepest values. Because literary works contain human experiences, these experiences are expressed in such a way as to obtain the desired essence. Based on this statement, it can be said that the literary work itself is a form of artistic work with language as a medium for conveying it to the reader and this language is expressed in the form of text so that it can be enjoyed by readers or lovers of literature. Literary works are also a form of artistic work that can be used as a medium to obtain the values contained therein so that readers can then obtain various benefits from the literary work. Literature was born as a result of human behavior in cultures of various ethnicities, races, religions and traditions. This diversity has its own characteristics and this creates problems with different understandings and responses (Fathurohman, 2019).

An article stated that literature is a form of creative artistic work whose object is humans and their lives through language as the medium. There are various types of literary works, one form of literary work is the novel. Ahsin et al (2022) Literary works today have become an alternative way to communicate and teach the norms of life to the public. One of the quite popular literary works is the novel. Divine (2021) Novels as a form of literary work, in their creation have a very close relationship or bond with the author or writer. This is because the author is the 2 main factors in the birth of a literary work. An author is someone who, with his creative and imaginative ideas, is able to create a creation and be the cause of the birth of a literary work, which raises various problems, whether political, social or issues that develop over time. Apart from that, the author is also the main idea in a beautiful and interesting literary work which is able to increase the love of readers or connoisseurs of a literary work. Also said that the function of literary works is often used as a medium to criticize situations. Through this understanding, it can be said that literary works are works of art that contain elements of beauty created by the author and presented in various forms, one of which is a novel.

A novel is a long work of prose fiction, containing a series of stories about a person's life and the people around him, highlighting the character and nature of each actor. According to Abrams in Nurgiyantoro (2019: 11), novella literally means a small new item and is then interpreted as a short story in prose form. Fathurohman (2019) Novels are a type of literary work which contains cultural elements inherent in each creation. Ahsin et al (2021) stated that a novel was created based on the creation of a culture that emerged around the author's world. The novel has a clear storyline so that each plot can give a feeling to the reader, the novel also tells the contents from beginning to end in its entirety. Novels are also called fiction stories because they are long stories covering a person's life from birth until the character's death. The length of the story content of a novel depends on how the author tells the character's life. Novels are a type of literary work that has a complex story line (Ahsin et al 2020). Novels tell plots in complex ways that are interrelated and interdependent, complexity in novels is often shown in conflicts.

Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that a novel is a work of prose literature or a fictional story that tells a problem in the life of a person or several characters. Novels also try to describe the lives of their characters by using plots that are based on reality or just the author's imagination. Fiction stories are not just stories of imagination, but the imagination produced by the author is a reality or phenomenon that he sees and feels.

Ahsin et al (2021) say that the novel as a work of fiction offers a world containing life problems and an imaginative world that is built through various building elements. Thus, the activity of appreciating a novel can be carried out through two elements, namely intrinsic elements and extrinsic elements. Intrinsic elements are elements that build literary works from within, such as; theme, plot, setting, characterization, point of view, and message. Meanwhile, extrinsic elements are elements that are outside literary works such as social, economic, cultural, political, religious factors and values held by society (Nurgiyantoro, 2019:14).

Intrinsic elements are the elements that build the literary work itself. The intrinsic elements of a novel are elements that (directly) participate in building the story. According to Nurgiyantoro, these intrinsic elements are theme, plot or plot, characters and characterization, setting, point of view and message.

1) Theme

Ahsin et al (2021) stated that theme is the underlying meaning of a story. A theme is a central idea, something to be fought for in a piece of writing or work of fiction. The definition of theme includes the problem and the author's aim (message) to the reader. Based on this opinion, it can be concluded that theme is the main underlying point in a story.

Theme is divided into two parts, namely, (1) the main theme which is called the major theme, which means the main meaning that is the basis or general basic idea of this work. The major theme is determined by determining the most prominent issue, the one with the most conflict and the time of the story. (2) Additional themes are also called minor themes. Minor theme is the second theme, namely meaning that is only found in certain parts of a story and can be identified as part meaning or additional meaning (Nurgiyantoro, 2019: 82-83).

2) Flow (Plot)

A plot is a story that contains a sequence of events, but each event is only connected causally, one event is caused or causes another event to occur. Nurgiyantoro, (2019: 136) explains that a plot is a work of fiction that is said to provide surprises if something is told, or the events shown deviate or even contradict our expectations as readers.

Furthermore, plots are differentiated based on time sequence criteria, there are 3 types, namely (1) straight plot (forward plot or progressive plot), this plot contains the events described in a chronological manner, the first event is followed by subsequent events or the story is sequential starting from the initial stage to the final stage. (2) Backlight plot, this plot contains events that are told chronologically (not coherently). (3) Mixed plot, this plot contains combined events from a progressive plot (Nurgiyantoro, 2019:153-155).

3) Characters and Characterization

Abram (in Nurgiyantoro 2019: 165) suggests that *tokoh* is the story of people presented in a narrative work, or drama, which readers interpret as having certain moral qualities and tendencies as expressed in what they say and what they do in action. Tarigan (Cahyati et al, 2023) explains that characterization is the process used by an author to create his fictional characters. Fictional characters must be seen as existing in a particular time and place and must be given reasonable motives for everything they do.

4) The setting in the story is the environment where the events occur. The setting of the story is related to where, when, and how the event took place. The setting related to where is called the setting of place. The story setting that relates to when is known as the time setting. Apart from that, the setting that describes how the events in the story take place is called the social setting.

5) Nurgiyantoro (2019: 227-233) differentiates background elements into three main elements, namely: (a) The setting suggests the location of the event told in a work of fiction, for example a village, mountain, city, hotel, house and so on; (b) Time setting relates to the problem of "when" the events described in a work of fiction occur, for example year, day, night and hour; (c) Social setting refers to things related to the social behavior of people in a place described in a work of fiction, for example living habits, traditions, beliefs, views on life, ways of thinking and behaving. Viewpoint

According to Tarigan (Cahyati et al, 2023), point of view is a physical position, a place where the person/speaker sees and presents ideas or events are a perspective of the physical scene in space and time chosen by the author for his or her person, and includes emotional and emotional qualities. mental persona that monitors attitude and tone.

Ahsin et al (2021) point of view is the author's position in a story. Abrams (in Nurgiyantoro, 2019: 248) explains that point of view is the method used by the author to present the characters, actions, settings and events that form the story in a work of fiction to the reader.

There are two methods in the center of storytelling, namely (1) the method of first-person singular (me), the author tells my story. I could possibly be the author, but could also only be the narrator (storyteller), and (2) the second person method (he), namely the author tells his or their story. In this case, the author becomes someone who knows everything. The position of the author can be as the main character but can also be as an additional character (not the main character). Amanat

6) The message is the idea that underlies the story or message that the author wants to convey to the reader (Fathurohman, 2020). The content of the message is in the form of advice contained in literary works, for example examples of works of fiction such as fairy tales, novels, short stories, fables, and drama scripts. The mandate is usually very closely related to a problem or conflict. Therefore, mandates can be conveyed implicitly or explicitly. The content of the message will usually be strong and really stick in the minds of the audience.

a. Extrinsic Elements

According to Kosasih (Permana et al, 2019) extrinsic elements of a novel are external elements that influence the content of the novel. Some of the extrinsic elements of the novel are as follows.

1) The author's history/biography usually influences the storyline of the novel.

2) Situations and conditions, directly or indirectly, situations and conditions will influence the results of the work.

3) Values in the story. A literary work contains values inserted by the author. These values include; (a) Moral values, namely values related to morals or good and bad character; (b) Social values, namely things related to norms in community life, for example, mutual giving, helping and tolerance; (c) Cultural values, namely the concept of basic issues that are very important and valuable in human life, for example, customs, arts, beliefs and traditional ceremonies; (d) Aesthetic values, namely values related to art, beauty in literary works regarding language, plot and themes.

1. Structure of References

Lestari et al (2020), conducted research with the title "Analysis of Moral Values and Social Values in the Novel Sang Juara by Al Kadrl Johan: A Sociological Review of Literature". The reason for choosing this research is that this research uses a qualitative descriptive method equation which produces descriptive data in the form of written words, while the analysis used is content analysis. The research technique used is the note-taking technique, namely reading the champion's novel. The results of this research found forms of moral values and social values.

Amiruddin et al (2023), conducted research with the title "Moral Values and Social Values in Novels Such as Revenge, Longing Must Be Paid Completely by Eka Kurniawan and Its Implications for Learning in High School". The reason for choosing this research is research with similarities in describing the social values and moral values contained in the novel Like Dendam, Longing Must Be Paid Completely by Eka Kurniawan. The method used is a qualitative descriptive method. The object of this research is the novel book Like Revenge, Longing Must Be Paid Completely by Eka Kurniawan, with the stages carried out in the research, namely the stages of data acquisition, data collection and determining the unit of analysis.

Zainah Asmaniah (2021) conducted research with the title "Analysis of Moral Values and Social Values in the Novel Cinta Dalam Ikhlas by Abay Adhitya". The reason for choosing this research is the similarity in terms of moral and social values contained in the novel Cinta Dalam Ikhlas, with the same method used, namely qualitative descriptive and data collection techniques. The data in this relevant research is data in the form of words, sentences and phrases in the novel manuscript being analyzed.

Pebiani et al (2022) conducted research with the title "Analysis of Moral Values and Social Values in the Novel Fallen Leaves Never Hate Wind by Tere Liye and Its Implementation". The reason for choosing this research is that this research examines the moral values and social values in the novel Fallen Leaves Never Hate the Wind. The similarity of the type of research used is the qualitative descriptive method with the technique of reading the entire research object and note-taking techniques.

2. Research Methodology

The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative. It can be said that descriptive research describes data based on facts or realities objectively, according to the data used. Qualitatively explaining concepts related to each other is done using words or sentences, not using statistical numbers.

This research method uses descriptive qualitative. To describe the data in the novel Perempuan Bernama Arjuna. This research was carried out by collecting data that researchers found obtained from reading and recording data. Data obtained in the form of notes or sentence fragments in the novel and other supporting materials. This research describes the moral values and social values in the novel that will be researched, and in this research the researcher will examine the novel Perempuan Bernama Arjuna by Remy Sylado.

Data and Data Sources

1) Data

Data is information collected in this research in the form of qualitative data. The data in qualitative research are words, actions, the rest is additional Loflund data (Astuti, 2020). Data is mostly in the form of descriptions of words, in this research it was obtained in writing (Astuti, 2020). According to Sudaryanto, data is divided into two types, namely:

a. Primary data is data obtained by language researchers which originates directly from the speech of speakers of the language being studied as lingual phenomenologists.

b. Secondary data is data obtained by language researchers which is not sourced directly from speakers' speech but rather from reports on the performance of the researcher's language analyzer, which is provided solely for the sake of the researcher's own research, so that it is neatly arranged and in accordance with its own purposes. The data used in this research is primary data in the form of words, sentences and paragraphs contained in the novel Perempuan Bernama Arjuna by Remy Sylado.

2) Data Source

Data sources in qualitative research are Asmaniah's works, manuscripts and research (2021). The data source used in this research is objective data in the form of the novel Perempuan Bernama Arjuna by Remy Sylado Series 1 published by Nuansa Scholar in 2014, third printing, book thickness 276 pages.

Data collection techniques are a set of methods or techniques that are an extension of human senses because the aim is to collect empirical facts related to research problems (Irma, 2021). Data collection is the most important step in research, because the main aim of research is to obtain data, data collection in this research was carried out using reading and note-taking techniques.

3. Result and Discussion

Based on the data classification of intrinsic elements and extrinsic elements in the novel *Perempuan Bernama Arjuna* by Remy Sylado, the intrinsic elements are divided into five parts, namely: theme, plot or plot, characters and characterization, setting, point of view, and language style. Meanwhile, extrinsic elements include the history or biography of the author, the situation and conditions of the work, and the values in the story.

A. Research Results on Intrinsic Elements and Extrinsic Elements

The data source in this research is the book *The Woman's Novel Named Arjuna* by Remy Sylado. The data obtained in this research are in the form of intrinsic and extrinsic elements contained in the Novel *Wanita Bernama Arjuna*. After that, the data obtained was classified based on research indicators in the form of intrinsic elements and extrinsic elements. The data that has been obtained is classified as follows:

a. Data Based on Intrinsic Elements

Intrinsic elements are the elements that build the literary work itself. The intrinsic elements of a novel are elements that (directly) participate in building the story. According to Nurgiyantoro, intrinsic elements include theme, plot or plot, characters and characterization, setting, point of view, and message. In detail it can be described as follows:

b. Theme

Theme is the underlying meaning of a story. From the underlying meaning of a story, the story is then built by the author using intrinsic elements, such as theme, plot or plot, characters and characterization, setting, point of view, and message. The themes in the novel *Perempuan Bernama Arjuna* by Remy Sylado are:

a) The major theme is "The story of a woman named Arjuna, of Javanese Chinese descent, who insisted on choosing to study philosophy to understand God's "behavior" rather than psychology which focuses on human behavior.

b) The minor themes are the theme of friendship, the theme of romance, the theme of education, the theme of struggle and Arjuna's persistence in fighting for philosophical knowledge. From the theme above, the author can conclude that the novel *Perempuan Bernama Arjuna* by Remy Sylado tells the story of a woman named Arjuna, of Chinese-Javanese descent, who insists on choosing to study philosophy to understand God's "behavior" rather than psychology which focuses on human behavior.

a. Plot or Flow

A plot or plot is a story that contains a sequence of events, but each event is only connected causally, one event is caused or causes another event to occur. The course of events that form a story occurs in a structure or time sequence. The plot or plot used in the novel *Perempuan Bernama Arjuna* by Remy Sylado has a progressive plot, this plot contains events that are described in a chronological manner, the first event is followed by subsequent events or the story is coherent starting from the initial stage to the final stage.

(a) Introduction

A series of stories formed by stages of events so that they weave a story that is presented through the actors in a story. The introduction stage can be seen in the following quote:

a) "I am Arjuna. Seriously, this is a girl's name. My name. Originally, this was the mistake of my maternal grandfather, a Javanese native of Semarang, who expected me to be born as a boy, and for this reason, at the age of 7 months in my mother's womb, a special ceremony was held with red and white porridge for Arjuna accompanied by the reading of the Veda Mantra, a library heirloom inherited from Sunan Kalijaga from the early days of the spread of Islam in Java. So, what can I do, the name Arjuna is a gift that I must use until I die." (Remy Sylado 1: pg 5)

In the excerpt above which first tells the beginning of the content of the novel which discusses his own character, namely the figure of Arjuna who is the main character in the novel, the content of the previous story contains an Arjuna who he tells the reader that he is aware that she wasn't beautiful because of that, she didn't want to be like other women who had to powder their faces with millimeters of liquid powder and put on three layers of false eyelashes.

b) Conflict Emergence

A series of stories formed by stages of events so that they weave a story that is presented through the actors in a story. The stage of conflict emergence can be seen in the following quote:

a) "I know exactly this from observations during philosophy lectures here, Amsterdam. My observations were of the women of Zeedijk, an area in the city where prostitutes are displayed naked in roadside display cases." (Remy Sylado 1: pg 6)

b) "In Amsterdam I learned about real life through Zeedijk or also called Rode Lamp, meaning "red light", outside of my lectures at the Faculty of Philosophy." (Remy Sylado 1: p. 7) It can be seen in the quote above that the researcher took two passages from the novel *Perempuan Bernama Arjuna*, where the two passages represent the emergence of conflict in the content of the novel which previously told how or the reason why the figure of Arjuna wanted to learn science. philosophy in Amsterdam. The first is a fragment containing an Arjuna who knows philosophy. Based on the quote above,

it can be concluded that the stages of conflict emergence are found in the novel *Perempuan Bernama Arjuna* by Remy Sylado series 1, pages 6 and 7. From the quote above, (a) The figure of Arjuna is the first to make philosophical observations while studying in Amsterdam, so the quote This is the emergence of conflict in the story content of the novel *Perempuan Bernama Arjuna*, where the novel discusses more about philosophy. (b) This quote is part of the emergence of conflict because the quote discusses the life of the real figure of Arjuna in Amsterdam through Zeedijk. Researchers use this as the emergence of conflict because the novel *Perempuan Bernama Arjuna* also discusses a lot about the life of Arjuna in Amsterdam. From this explanation, the researcher concludes that from the quotation points (a) and point (b), the researcher assumes that the quotation is part of the emergence of conflict.

c) Conflict Escalates

A series of stories formed by stages of events so that they weave a story that is presented through the actors in a story. At the peak conflict stage, it can be seen in the following quote:

- a) "My discussion with Amin al-Ma'luf on the topic of language in the context of philosophy, or furthermore metaphysics, which has its own meaning through its activities, felt very uneasy." (Remy Sylado 1: pg 13)
- b) "Instead of answering my question directly, Amin al-Ma'luf asked, "Have you read *Tractus Logico philosophicus*?" Between shock and annoyance, I answered, "Crazy. It's a dead language. Don't make me read Latin." (Remy Sylado 1: pg 15)

Based on the quote above, it can be concluded that the stages of conflict peaking are found in the novel *Perempuan Bernama Arjuna* by Remy Sylado series 1, pages 13 and 15. From the quote above, the previous story tells of the figures of Arjuna and Amin al-Ma'luf who are having a conversation in a café about philosophy, they understand. (a) In this quote, Arjuna's conversation with Amin al-Ma'luf is about discussing the topic of philosophical language and they have different opinions, so in the story there is a conflict that escalates because Arjuna and Amin al-Ma'luf are arguing and causing irritation.

d) Decreasing Conflict

A series of stories formed by stages of events so that they weave a story that is presented through the actors in a story. The stage of conflict reduction can be seen in the following quote:

- a) "Amin al-Ma'luf returned to pick up his coffee cup, the contents of which were definitely cold. After putting the cup back on the table, he said complimenting me in a questioning tone, "are you a polyglot?" (Remy Sylado 1: pg 17)
- b) "I just smiled. No answer". (Remy Sylado 1: pg 17)
- c) "I laughed a little. I said, "I can understand why the meme was born. Well, this is in line with the topic of our discussion about Wittgenstein." (Remy Sylado 1: pg 17)

Based on the quote above, it can be concluded that the stages of conflict reduction are found in the novel *Perempuan Bernama Arjuna* by Remy Sylado series 1, page 17. From the quote above, the previous story tells about several conflicts that arise in the story. (a) In this quote, there appears to be a decrease in conflict which is marked by Amin al-Ma'luf, who had been having disagreements with the figure of Arjuna, causing debate and at that time Amin al-Ma'luf was a little calmer because he returned to pick up his cup of coffee. the contents are cold. (b) This quote is part of the reduction in conflict because in this quote you can see the figure of Arjuna smiling at the conversation with Amin al-Ma'luf because previously their conversation regarding the language of philosophy was very heated and had different opinions. (c) This quote is part of the reduction in conflict because in this quote it is clear that Arjuna is starting to laugh a little at his conversation with Amin al-Ma'luf. From this explanation, the researcher concludes that from the quotation points (a), point (b), and point (c), the researcher assumes that the quotation is included in the conflict reduction points.

e) Completion

A series of stories formed by stages of events so that they weave a story that is presented through the actors in a story. The conflict resolution stage can be seen in the following quote:

- a) "That's right. But if we want to understand language games better, we look at how actors memorize dialogues in dramaturgy written by playwrights." (Remy Sylado 1: pg 18)
- b) "Language games are not only in the theater, but also in everyday life, when people pray to God." (Remy Sylado 1: pg 18)

Based on the quote above, it can be concluded that the stages of completion are in the novel *Perempuan Bernama Arjuna* by Remy Sylado series 1 page 18. From the quote above, (a) In the quote, Arjuna's conversation with Amin al-Ma'luf regarding the discussion of the topic of philosophical language which different opinions can give rise to a solution to the problem in which Amin al-Ma'luf seems to provide a middle way regarding the language of philosophy by studying through actors by memorizing dialogues so that there is no debate over differences of opinion with the figure of Arjuna. (b) This quote is part of the solution because in this quote the figure of Arjuna tells us that language games are not only in theater but in everyday life so in this quote it is as if the figure of Arjuna is telling Amin al-Ma'luf about the language of philosophy. without any debate. From this explanation, the researcher concludes that from the quotation points (a) and point (b), the researcher assumes that the quotation is included in the conflict resolution point.

a. Characters and Characterization

Characters are the stories of people featured in a narrative work or drama who readers interpret as having certain moral qualities and tendencies as expressed in what they say and what they do in their actions. Meanwhile, characterization is the process used by an author to create his fictional characters.

(a) Characters

The characters in the novel *Perempuan Bernama Arjuna* by Remy Sylado are as follows:

- a. Arjuna
- b. Prof. Van Damme
- c. Prof. Bloembergen

The main character in the novel *Perempuan Bernama Arjuna* by Remy Sylado is Arjuna because the novel tells the story of a woman named Arjuna, of Chinese-Javanese descent, who insists on choosing to study philosophy to understand God's "behavior" rather than psychology which focuses on human behavior.

(a) Characterization

In more detail, the characterization of each character in the novel *Perempuan Bernama Arjuna* by Remy Sylado includes the following:

a) Arjuna

Arjuna as the main character in the novel *Perempuan Bernama Arjuna* has the most intensity of appearances in the story. Arjuna also interacts with all the existing characters to form important events in the story. Arjuna also created the storyline in this novel by describing the things he experienced throughout the novel. Starting from telling the background of himself and his family until he returned to Indonesia with his soul mate.

"My father is not light-skinned like most Chinese. My father's skin is black.... I'm often shocked, asking whether I can be called cute black, but it's hard for me to say, I'm not beautiful, but perhaps I can be considered cute." (Remy Sylado 1: pg 8)

Throughout the story, this is the only thing that can explain the physical characteristics of Arjuna. The 25-year-old girl has black skin which she got from her father's genes who are also black. As a daughter, of course, Arjuna will be very close to her father and this will more or less shape Arjuna's psychology, as she really wants love from a man while she is studying in Amsterdam.

As a descendant of Chinese, Arjuna also applies the teachings or beliefs held by most Chinese people, namely that humans are worthy as measured by their respect for their ancestors. So, in several cases Arjuna remembered his grandfathers and related the lessons he had learned to the conditions of society in Indonesia.

a) Prof. Van Damme

Prof. Van Damme is the antagonist in the novel *Woman Named Arjuna*. Because he made Arjuna far from his friends. Van Damme's character is a 60-year-old man. This was known from Arjuna who immediately described this.

"Today was the first time I met Prof. Dr. JeanClaude Van Damme SJ, Jesuit priest in his 60s who teaches apologetic theology. My impression when I saw him was cold like a corpse, intelligent, but his self-confidence was too high so it also looked like he was arrogant." (Remy Sylado 1: p. 134) Van Damme has the social status of a Jesuit priest and teaches apologetic theology. As a lecturer, he is close to his students, he always answers all questions from his students so that his lectures become exciting.

b) Prof. Bloembergen

Prof. Bloembergen is a lecturer in Arjuna philosophy. She is brown haired, 47 years old and a fashionable person. The physical characteristics of the characters are described directly in the novel. Apart from that he is a smoker.

"Professor Bloembergen is a mature woman, 47 years old, with brown hair, standing with a very caring attitude." (Remy Sylado 1: pg 28)

"He wore a hat, a three-layer jacket, a wool scarf, and didn't forget to smoke a Lucky Strike." (Remy Sylado 1: p. 84)

As a lecturer, Prof. Bloembergen is described as devoutly Christian, as evidenced by the quote "I am Limburg, and Limburg is a Catholic region that is still praised". (Remy Sylado 1: p) He also sometimes gave advice to Arjuna. Psychologically, prof. Bloembergen is described as a person who is disciplined, firm and cares about his students.

a. Background

The setting in the story is the environment where the events occur. The setting of the story is related to where, when, and how the event took place. Nurgiyantoro differentiates background elements into three main elements, namely: (a) The setting suggests the location where the events narrated in a work of fiction occur; (b) Time setting relates to the problem of "when" the events narrated in a work of fiction occur; (c) Social setting refers to things related to the social behavior of people in a place described in a work of fiction.

(a) Setting

The setting is the setting where the events in a fictional story occur. In the novel *Perempuan Bernama Arjuna*, the setting for the events in this novel is quite extensive. This is because the storyline of this novel is quite long, namely telling the story of Arjuna's life journey while he was studying until he returned to Indonesia. Therefore, the setting in this novel can be divided into two, namely the Netherlands and Indonesia.

a) Netherlands

The first setting is Amsterdam, where Arjuna considers his knowledge. And the campus is always the setting in this novel, because the content in the novel is dominated by Arjuna's discussion activities with his friends and lecturers.

"Suddenly a voice came from the door, entering the lecture hall, approaching Amin al-Ma'luf. He's Professor Bloembergen, speaking Dutch with a Limburg accent. He said, "Don't learn philosophy by reading treatises...". (Remy Sylado 1: pg 28)

"Before leaving the classroom, Van Damme shook his students' hands, while saying the same nine sentences to his students." (Remy Sylado 1: p. 139) Campus settings and classrooms are locations that often appear in stories.

Furthermore, the places that become the background for other events in the story are:

(a) Coffee shop

Several events occur in coffee shops, like students, coffee shops are a place to relax and chat in this novel. This coffee shop brings the story to its climax.

"I know some of the demonstrators. I gave a tabik alakadar, then continued walking with Amin al Ma'luf towards Damstraat, entered a coffee shop before the canal on the edge of Ouderzijds Voorburg, sat in a corner chair." (Remy Sylado 1: pg 14)

"I'd like coffee with cream." He walked away. After that, Bloembergen said, "as I said earlier, the teacher of apologetics at this faculty is a Jesuit named Jean-Claude van Damme, born in Banneux, Belgium." Bloembergen laughed a little, I don't know what meaning he had in mind." (Remy Sylado 1: p. 85)

This incident at the coffee shop is the introduction to the story. The first quote is an opening or introduction, Arjuna begins to explain his life while studying at the philosophy faculty and it starts with a story that happened in a coffee shop with Amin al-Maluf. In the second quote, Arjuna meets Professor Bloembergen, marking the beginning of the story of Arjuna who will specialize in apologetic theology. This incident led him to meet Prof. van Damme. After this incident, Arjuna experiences a change in attitude in the story and the story enters the climax phase.

a) Indonesia

Furthermore, the setting is in Indonesia, the setting of this place appears at the ending of the novel, namely Arjuna marries Prof. Van Damme. Arjuna chose to return to Indonesia to meet his parents and hold their wedding party. They started a new life in Indonesia.

1) Jakarta

Jakarta was the venue for their wedding party. After holding a wedding party for Arjuna and prof. van Damme also chose to stay in Indonesia. This is also the conclusion of the novel *Perempuan Bernama Arjuna*.

"In a car traveling on the Cipularang toll road, Van Damme returned to continue the conversation he had postponed three days ago about the controversy over the awarding of the World Statesman Award received by the President of the Republic of Indonesia." (Remy Sylado 1: p. 196)

In the quote above, the setting in Jakarta is that the content of the story tells of Arjuna and Van Damme's return to Indonesia, where they will hold a wedding. Then in the quote above there is also a sentence on the Cipularang toll road which is also a place in the Jakarta area.

2) Bandung

The events in Bandung are just the ending of the novel *Perempuan Bernama Arjuna*. Arjuna's intention to go to Bandung was for his honeymoon and to follow his father's orders to meet Kan Hok Hoei. This aims to ensure that both households are harmonious.

"It's true that we went to Bandung for our honeymoon. But apart from that, my father told us to meet Kan Hok Hoei, to ask for advice about xing bie. In Mandarin, xing bie means sex." (Remy Sylado 1: pg 201)

From the description between the two novels, of course nothing can be found that is similar. So, the setting used by Remy Sylado is not influenced by the setting in the wayang story, because Remy depicts today's modern world. A setting like this is very easy for today's readers to accept. Remy transformed the mountain which is the highest symbol of life into the science of apologetic theology which studies divinity. So, the interaction between the character and his God is intertwined in the novel.

e) Point of View

The point of view is the method used by the author to present the characters, actions, settings and events that form the story in a work of fiction to the reader. In the novel *Perempuan Bernama Arjuna*, the perspective used is third-person limited perspective, where the author refers to all the characters and positions them in the third person but only describes what one character sees, hears and thinks, namely through the character Arjuna. "Van Damme even made it up, he thought I was Creole. That was his first statement before starting his lecture. I grumbled, how could there be Creoles in Amsterdam. Even if there is, what's the problem? So, I say proudly, I am Indonesian. And he was amazed, that was my conclusion, then he said, he likes Indonesian people. Oh, it's cooking, right? Thank God, if that's the case." (Remy Sylado 1: p. 135) From the quote above, it can be seen that the author only conveys what the character Arjuna experienced, and we can also know the thoughts of other characters through Arjuna.

f) Mandate

The message is the idea that underlies the story or message that the author wants to convey to the reader. The content of the message is in the form of advice contained in literary works. The mandate is usually very closely related to a problem

or conflict. In the novel *Wanita Bernama Arjuna*, through the character Arjuna Pagarang, it seems like he wants to tell the reader that a woman is not only seen by her beauty but also by her intelligence. This of course also applies to men because with knowledge we can get what we want (our dreams). This can be seen from the following quotes. "Apart from that, I remember my father's advice, that I was in Europe, specifically in Amsterdam, with a small amount of money, to study and be successful." (Remy Sylado 1: pg 13) "I feel lucky, that when I was in high school, I chose to study natural sciences, studying mathematics as a fun science. Now I know that if I don't have a basic knowledge of mathematics, it will be difficult for me to understand philosophy." (Remy Sylado 1: pg 45) "Hey, Amin, I read Chinese literature as intensely as I read Arabic literature, let alone Western literature." So, he was stunned to realize his shortcomings. (Remy Sylado 1: p. 107) The novel also provides a lot of general knowledge about Indonesia. So, the author's message to readers is conveyed not to forget the history of our country.

a. Data Based on Extrinsic Elements

Extrinsic elements are elements that are outside a literary work or story, but also determine the form and content of a work or story. According to Kosasih (Permana, 2019) the extrinsic elements of a novel are external elements that influence the content of the novel. Some of the extrinsic elements of the novel are as follows:

a) History or Author Biography

Remy Sylado's full name is Yusbal War Child Imanuel Panda Abdiel Tambayong. He was born July 12, 1943 in Malino, Makasar, South Sulawesi, into a Christian and Missionary Alliance church family. His father was Johannes Hendrik Tambajong and his mother was Juliana Caterina Panda. Remy Sylado's wife is named Maria Louise Tambayong. They live in their third house in Bogor with a building area of 220 square meters on 4000 meters of land, on Jalan Cikakawang near the IPB Darmaga campus.

This versatile artist has various professions, namely poet, novelist, short story writer, playwright, literary critic, musician, singer, make-up artist, actor, illustrator, journalist and lecturer. Regarding the world of writing, Remy cannot be separated from in-depth research. In fact, he hunted for materials for his novels in overseas libraries. Remy is known as a pioneer of *mbeling* poetry. *Mbeling* poetry is part of the *mbeling* movement initiated by Remy Sylado; a movement intended to break the attitude of the New Order regime which was considered feudal and hypocritical.

The seeds of this movement were sown by Remy Sylado in 1971 when he staged his drama entitled *Messiah II* in Bandung. However, at that time the term *mbeling* had not been introduced. This term was only popularized in 1972 when Remy staged his drama *Genesis II* in Bandung. In the invitation to the drama performance, Remy called his theater the *mbeling* theater. What the *mbeling* poetry movement wants to break down is the aesthetic view which states that poetic language must be arranged and chosen according to standard stylistics. This view, according to the *mbeling* poetry movement, will only cause young people to be afraid to create freely. For the *mbeling* poetry movement, the language of poetry can be taken from everyday expressions, even those that are considered dirty. What is important is whether the poetry created can raise people's awareness or not, whether it is useful for society or not. In short, in the dictionary of the *Mbeling* poetry movement there are no terms major art or minor art.

In one of his forewords in the section "Poetry *Mbeling*", as noted by Sapardi Djoko Damono, Remy revealed that the playwright and poet Rustandi Kartakusuma became frustrated because his works were not discussed by H.B. Jassin. Therefore, in his advice to young aspiring poets, Remy emphasized, "You should not lose heart if your poetry is not responded to. One attitude you must have now been how you present yourself while discussing your poetry." Remy further said, "Poetry is a statement of what is.

If poetry is what it is, then the mental translation should mean that the moral responsibility of an artist is how he views all life within himself and outside his environment as a whole, innocently, and as it is. But the poet's first responsibility is that as an artist, he must have ideas." Remy completed elementary school in Makasar. In 1954 he continued his studies in Semarang and graduated from high school in 1959. In Semarang he played in a drama entitled "Midsummer Night's Dream" Shakespeare's works. In 1959-1962 he studied at the Indonesian National Theater Academy (ATNI), Solo, and at the Indonesian Academy of Fine Arts (ASRI), Solo, then the Foreign Language Academy (Jakarta). Sinar Harapan daily (1963-1965), became Managing Editor of Tempo daily in Semarang (1965-1966), Top magazine (1973-1976), Focus magazine (1982-1984), and Editor of Vista magazine (1984). at the Bandung Cinematography Academy since 1971. He was the first editor of the "Poetry *Mbeling*" column in *Aktuil* magazine in Bandung (1972-1975). In August 1968 he visited Bandung and met Fred Wetik, one of the figures at the Theater and Film Academy (ATF) Bandung. That year Jim Lim (ATF leader) had left for France. Theater Group 23761 (Remy Sylado) was only formed at the end of 1969. Members of it were partisan Jim Lim and students of the Academy of Cinematography, numbering around 50 people. At the academy, Remy teaches Dramaturgy, Iconography and Make Up.

Remy Sylado masters several foreign languages, including Mandarin, Japanese, Arabic, Greek, English and Dutch. He started writing when he was 16 years old. It was his Indonesian teacher who encouraged his enthusiasm to continue writing at that time. His love of reading since childhood seems to have contributed to his success in writing. Since childhood, he has read "heavy" books. When he was in 5th grade in elementary school, Remy read theological books, bought English books, and studied history, so he admired almost all historical figures. However, he doesn't like going to school and prefers playing or skipping class. Remy also enjoyed music and his father recognized his son's talent, so Remy

was nicknamed Jubal, meaning 'father of music', which he took from the Book of Genesis. His family is a fan of classical music, especially the works of Frederick Handel in the Rococo period and Beethoven, while Remy likes the music groups Led Zeppelin, Grand Funk, Railroad and The Beatles. In his opinion, the musical group has achieved a kind of classic.

His activities in the field of music include, among other things, guiding several singers and bands. He also wrote a lot about music and staged plays he wrote, such as *Genesis*, *Generasi Semau Gue*, and *Messiah II*. In the 2000s, Remy wrote freelance articles to fill the *Kompas* "Bentara" art column, especially those involving the introduction of characters or ideas that developed in Western literature and world literature in general. Regarding his creative process, Remy stated that developments and changes in the reading public show how they do not just read novels to enjoy a story, but also want an idea to be expressed behind the story. Therefore, a novel must be seen as a research work, so that it does not become dry. Gunawan Budi Susanto in *Suara Merdeka* 15 February 2004 stated that after reading Remy's novels, I gained a sense of humanity, that what we measure first is not whether it is Javanese, Chinese, Arabic or Dutch; not a man, a woman, or a transvestite, but whether he is a human being and is still a human being, not a crocodile and not an idol. Someone becomes evil, corrupt, and treasonous not because of their Chineseness, Dutchness, or Arabness which is visible in their physical characteristics.

b) Indirect Situations and Conditions (Social Background)

The background of society is also something that is included in the extrinsic elements of a novel which will influence the course of a literary work. The social background of the extrinsic elements of the novel *Perempuan Bernama Arjuna* is that in the novel *Perempuan Bernama Arjuna*, written by Remy Sylado, it tells stories that occur in society. At that time, the background of society in the novel varied from social values to moral values. In understanding the content of the novel, researchers have many societal backgrounds from good and bad moral values as well as good and bad social values.

c) Values in the Story

A literary work contains values inserted by the author. These values include; (a) Moral values, namely values related to morals or good and bad character; and (b) Social values, namely things related to norms in community life, for example, mutual giving, helping and tolerance. The research results are as follows:

a) Moral Values

"His wife, Xantippe, was known as a very ugly woman, talkative, curt, rude, careless, plebeian. The question is, why would Socrates want to marry a woman as ugly as Xantippe?" (Remy Sylado 1: p. 36) The quote above is included in one's own moral values because in this quote the researcher considers that Arjuna said something unpleasant about Socrates that he was badmouthing his wife who was ugly, nagging, harsh, rude, careless, and that village. In this quote, we should not judge someone like that, especially in front of the woman's husband.

b) Social Values

"Oh? If that's what you think, don't look for such paintings in the Rijksmuseum. You should look for that at Abbe, the contemporary art museum in Eindhoven. There are even installations, there are collages, there are junk, there are ops, and so on." (Remy Sylado 1: p. 118)

The quote above is included in the social value of helping because the researcher considers the quote to contain someone who has the desire to help someone who is looking for a painting. And maybe he happened to know a better painting museum so he told the person where the better painting was. From there, researchers assume that this person has a soul that wants to help someone by telling them where to paint a better painting. Such an attitude is a good moral value and must be instilled in social and community life.

4. Conclusions and Recommendations

Based on the description in the discussion, it can be concluded that the analysis of the intrinsic and extrinsic elements in the novel *Perempuan Bernama Arjuna* is in the form of theme, plot, characters and characterization, point of view, setting and message. And the intrinsic elements are in the form of the author's biography, societal background, as well as the social and moral values contained in the novel. The main character in this novel is Arjuna. This novel uses a forward plot because in the novel *Perempuan Bernama Arjuna* it tells the story of Arjuna's college journey, where when she was still living in Indonesia, she moved to Amsterdam to study philosophy and after that she also switched to studying apologetic theology taught by Professor Van Damme. And after that the ending of this story is happy because Arjuna married his own lecturer, Professor Van Damme.

This research can be used as material for developing literary theory and literary analysis, and can be used by students taking literary research and the general public to gain more in-depth knowledge. In relation to the field of literature, this novel can also be used as a reference for researchers to be able to research this novel with different studies, for example looking at other aspects contained in the novel *Perempuan Bernama Arjuna* by Remy Sylado

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