

Research Article

Readers' Interpretation of the Novel "Salah Asuhan" By Abdoul Moes

Ela Ihsani¹ and Teguh Setiawan²

^{1,2}Indonesian Language and Literature Education, Master Study Program Yogyakarta State
University, Yogyakarta, Indonesia

¹Email: elaihsani.2020@student.uny.ac.id; ²Email: teguh_setiawan@uny.ac.id

Received: June 7, 2022

Accepted: June 18, 2022

Published: June 24, 2022

Abstract: This literary reception focuses on the reader's meaning of a literary work, where the reader's understanding can be conveyed through responses. Different responses will create its own beauty. The aims of this study are 1) to describe the reader's response to the micro, meso and macro structures in the novel *Salah Asuhan* by Abdoel Moes; 2) describe the reader's interpretation of the novel *Salah Asuhan* by Abdoel Moes. The data collection technique in this research is the reading-note technique. The conclusion in this study is that the Novel *Salah Asuhan* reflects social values in society. The values contained in the novel *Salah Asuhan* are 1) this novel reflects humans during the Dutch colonial period; 2) provide insight into the way of life and beliefs of the community; 3) upholding traditional customs as a way of life; 4) preserving the culture and civilization of the Miangkabau people.

Keywords: Literary reception, micro structure, meso and macro.

1. Introduction

Reception Literary is processing text in the meaning of a literary work. Since the 1970s literary reception has emerged as a prominent theory or better known as literary aesthetics. This literary reception focuses on the reader's meaning of a literary work, where the reader's understanding can be conveyed through responses. Different responses will create its own beauty. There are opinions of several experts to emphasize what is a literary reception.

Sastriyani (2001:253) explains that literary reception is a literary genre that examines literary texts by considering the reader as the giver or response. In giving remarks and responses, of course, it is influenced by factors space, time, and social class. Meanwhile, the opinion of other experts about literary reception is according to Pradopo. Pradopo (2007:218) argues that what is meant by reception is the science of beauty based on the reader's responses to literary works.

Ratna (2004:165) suggests that literary reception comes from the word *recipere* (Latin), reception (English) which means as the acceptance or reception of readers. In a broad sense reception is defined as text processing, ways of giving meaning to the work so that it can respond to it. Next, there is the theory of literary reception which is explained by Junus.

Junus (1985:27-51) states that in the theory of literary reception, it is divided into several parts of material with detailed explanations. The material begins with opening the way, then formulation and development, implementation of the approach of Jausz and Iser, and the last is systematic elements of literary reception and its problematic. Junus also explained material about literary receptions and other approaches. There are six literary receptions and their approaches, namely: literary and

semiotic receptions, literary receptions and literary sociology, literary receptions and intertextuality, literary receptions, demystification and defamiliarization, literary receptions and literary psychology, literary receptions and deconstructionism. Jauss (1983:20) explains that the response to the reader in assessing literary works as an experience in aesthetic reception is based on historical facts and the reader's previous knowledge of the literary works he judges.

Wolfgang Iser was an important literary receptionist. Iser's receptive view has much to do with cultural factors. Iser's main ideas are important, which includes the production of meaning, hidden readers, text structure, text processing, interaction between text and reader, modernism and traditionalism, phenomenological consequences, and determination and indetermination.

The reader becomes the main role in the study of literary receptions because the reader is both a connoisseur and a giver of meaning. This research must be friendly and face to face with the reader, not only with the drama script as a whole. Readers are divided into two, namely ordinary readers and ideal readers. Ideal readers have two types, namely implicit readers and explicit readers (Junus, 1985:52).

First, ordinary readers are readers who read a work as a literary work, not as research material. Second the ideal reader is formed by writers or researchers from ordinary readers based on variations in their responses to a work. Third, implicit readers emphasize the role of how a text can be read easily. Finally, the explicit reader where the reader to whom the text is spoken.

Literary reception synchronously examines literary works related to contemporary readers. Readers provide responses both sociologically and psychologically to literary works. Diachronic literary reception is a more difficult form because it sees the reader during history. Diachronic research requires real data or documentation. Wolfgang Iser pays more attention to the text with the reader, thus giving strength to a literary work.

Nurgiyantoro (2013: 9) states that a novel is a literary work that expresses deeper aspects of humanity and is presented subtly. Novel is a literary work that contains various events experienced by characters systematically by presenting the most complete elements of the story.

2. Research Method

This research is a qualitative descriptive study. Qualitative descriptive research is to reveal the phenomenon of language as it is. The data collection technique in this research is a literature study technique. Literature study was conducted to obtain materials and information related to research such as books, articles, other documents related to research. The steps of data analysis used in this study are: (a) reading and understanding novels *Salah Asuhan* by Abdoel Moes; (b) describe the response to the novel *Salah Asuhan* Abdoel Moes; (c) describe the micro, meso, and macro structures in the novel *Salah Asuhan* by Abdoel Moes; and (c) describe the reader's impression of the novel *Salah Asuhan* by Abdoel Moes.

3. Discussion

A. Readers Responses to Micro, Meso and Macro Structures in Abdoel Moes' Novel “Salah Asuhan”.

a) Micro Structure in Abdoel Moes's “Salah Upbringing” Novel

The microstructure refers to the local meaning (local meaning) a discourse. This can be explored from the semantic, syntactic, stylistic, and rhetorical aspects. Microstructure is an analysis of a text based on its intrinsic elements. Micro analysis is linguistic analysis in literature.

1) Metaphor Analysis

Metaphor is a form of figurative language that paints a clear picture through a comparison of a contrast. Metaphor is interpreted as a figure of speech that contains an implied comparison that

equates one thing with another. This figure of speech does not state a comparison of something openly or explicitly but merely suggests a comparison.

Baldic (in Nurgiyantoro, 2014: 224) Metaphor is a form of comparison between two things in the form of objects, physical, ideas, properties, or actions with objects, physical, ideas, traits or other actions that are implicit. The relationship between something stated first and second is only suggestive, there are no explicit comparisons. So the reader must find out for himself.

Something being compared is in the form of physical characteristics, properties, circumstances, activities, or something else to be found and understood by the meaning indicated. However, the author makes metaphorical expressions of course not arbitrarily because after all the relationship between something being compared and the comparison must still have something to do with it.

"How many times have you really explained that you're a Westerner, I'm just of color. If our association is such an obstacle, because I am only Bumiputra, it would be nice if you said and acted directly Corrie. As you have been doing all this time, like tame a dove. If you hate the Bumiputra that much, what is the reason why you want to hang out with me?"

In the speech above the sentence "that you're a westerner, I'm only of color" is a metaphor. The sentence illustrates the comparison that the difference between the West and the Bumiputra. The difference in skin color explains that Hanafi has a dark skin tone while Corrie, who is of Western descent, has a light skin tone. "worth Corrie the mistress to dove comparison. Seen apparently tame, with an arm's length to be reached he flies " The utterance in the sentence above is a metaphor. It is a direct sentence. Corrie as a human being compared to a dove which is an animal. The sentence describes a woman who is attractive and hard to find.

"The price of a sparrow is only five cents, because it is too tame and easy to get, but the price of a bird of paradise should be worth the gold."

It can be seen directly in the sentence above that it expresses a comparison of something openly. The sentence above explains the difference between the price of an expensive bird and a cheap one. Sparrows are cheap, while birds of paradise are expensive. The sentence above describes a woman who is easy to obtain like a sparrow while a woman who is difficult to obtain is like gold which is expensive.

"Corrie who was a mad worm first; has turned into an orderly mistress who lives as a person who raises herself next to her husband."

The sentence above states something explicitly. In the sentence "Corrie who was a crazy worm first" describes a woman who is lively and cannot be silent. The sentence contains an implied comparison equating human nature with the nature of certain animals.

2) Pars Pro Toto Analysis

Pars pro toto is a figurative language that says a part to express the whole.

"That it was indeed Corrie de Bussee who was so beautiful that day was incredible from the sight. A tennis shirt made of scarlet wool, pressed against her slender body and revealing her features as Drawn in a sari cage, hides like tan skin; while nodding his hair that covered his head, he could barely hold back his black and curly hair from his braid. A few strands of hair that came out far from the grip of the silk tangguk, until it fell down on the cheeks and the shaft of his very beautiful neck. So all that beauty is accompanied by the behavior and behavior of knots that"

In the sentence above is an expression that mentions part to state the whole. On the word "beautiful face" which means Corrie's face shape. In the sentence "hide like tan skin" which means Corrie's skin

color. In the sentence "nod of hair close head, black and curly hair, flowing down the cheeks and the shaft of the neck" explained that hair that has black and curly color and hangs down to the cheeks to the neck.

3) Totem Pro Parte Analysis

Totem pro parte figure of speech is figurative language that mentions the whole to represent a part.

"Greet all ma'am! All gilt. The children knew ABC, spoke a little bit of Dutch, thought they were already at the top of the mountain of intelligence. But common knowledge, as the Dutch say. Oh ma'am, later I may talk about morals, principles, geweten, and others, but of course it will be in vain because I don't know the meaning of those words in Malay".

In the sentence above, the language used is to state the whole thing. The sentence explains that Malay children only know the abjad abc and can speak a little Dutch. Dutch people learn about morals, principles, geweten, and others.

"Right Mom. You don't have to teach me the philosophy about social life anymore, I got that knowledge from school and from books. Because like the earth and the sky the difference between the philosophic of the Malays and the philosophies of the West".

The sentence above explains the language used, which states the whole thing. The meaning of the sentence is about Philosophie Westerners are different from Philodophie Malay people. These differences make Malays unable to get along with Westerners.

4) Hyperbole Analysis

Hyperbole is usually used if someone intends to exaggerate something that is intended compared to the actual situation with the intention of emphasizing his narrative. The meaning of something that is emphasized or exaggerated often becomes unreasonable for ordinary reasoning.

Hyperbole is a figure of speech that contains statements that are exaggerated in number, size, or character with the intention of to emphasize a statement or situation to amplify, increase its impression and influence. Hyperbole is a language style that contains an exaggerated statement, by exaggerating something.

"As you have done so far, like the tame of a dove"

The sentence above is clearly a hyperbole of the word "like a tame dove". The sentence puts emphasis on statements and situations to enhance the impression of something.

"As stung by a scorpion, Corrie quickly snatched her hand from Hanafi's grasp; and with a very sweet smile he averted the corners of his eyes at the game of tennis".

The sentence above contains an exaggeration. In the sentence "As a scorpion sting" which means like being stung by a scorpion. The sentence emphasizes exaggerating something. Then hyperbole the sentence "As a scorpion sting" stated the pain of being stung by a scorpion.

"When the rifle is finished, all of his accompaniments are sure to carry home a jungle dweller, who is feared by people around the place from the villages."

The sentence above contains an exaggeration. In the sentence "will carry home a jungle dweller" emphasizes the actual situation. The sentence explains that the inhabitants of the jungle which means game animals. The meaning used in a sentence to emphasize the next sentence "what people around the place are afraid of from the villages i.e. the king of the rain, namely the tiger or the lion.

"Are you going to wait until I die of thirst for Simin? Hurry up and anyway, lots of ice"

The sentence above contains an overstatement in the sentence "Are you going to wait until I die of thirst for Simin?". The meaning of the sentence is that Corrie ordered Simin to make drinks. Sentences that say "do you want to wait until I die" is an exaggeration by exaggerating something.

"You are so happy, Corrie, it seems that all your veins are being ripped. Take one bromural tablet. Let papa get it."

The sentence above is a figurative language that contains an exaggerated statement. On "apparently all your veins are being shaken emphasizes a situation that is currently happening. The meaning of the sentence explains that a person's condition is happy.

b) Meso Structure in Abdoel Moes's Novel "Salah Asuhan"

There is a close relationship between literary reception and the nature of intertextuality between two or more texts, although it is not denied that there is a difference in nature between the two. Literary reception is more related to something active, dynamic, namely how people receive something, or how someone gets an impression, or gives meaning to a text. Intertextuality pays more attention to the meaning given. In its development, other meanings have emerged, so that it may approach literary reception if it does not overlap with literary reception. To explain this, it can be explained with intertextuality.

Intertextuality can be said as the essence of a text in which there is another text. In other words, intertextuality is the presence of a text in another text. If in a text there are several other texts, then the text may be carnival in nature. At the meso level, we look at the references used in literary works.

"Han is right, because I have a Malay husband, the world has become narrow for me. That is a truth, which cannot be disputed because it has been proven."

The sentence above explains that the Western character Corrie regrets marrying a Malay. Every text is always seen from its intertextuality and interdiscursivity with other texts. Intertextuality is the texts that are used as references by the subject, namely the character or author in a literary work. Interdiscursivity are words expressed by other people, which are referred to by characters or authors. The novel *Salah Asuhan* by Abdoel Moes is interesting to study because it raises local cultural issues and invites readers to rethink the nature of culture that lives in society. The focus or subject matter is kinship, especially the role of *mamak*, which emphasizes Minangkabau customs encoded by *syarak*, while *syarak* is encoded in the book of Allah. That is, something that is in accordance with the Qur'an means that it is in accordance with custom. So, *mamak*, as the mother's brother is called, has a role similar to that of a father towards his child.

Mamak is responsible for her nephew's life as the Minangkabau philosophy of children is in the lap, nephews are guided. *Mamak* is also fully responsible for her nephew's marriage. According to the author's current observations, the position of *mamak* in Minangkabau society has begun to shift. *Mamak*, who should have played an important role in the life of her nephew, rarely happened. *Mamak* cares more about their own children, sometimes there are also those who don't care about their nephews. *Salah Asuhan* is one of Abdoel Moes' literary works in the 1920s. This novel was first published by Balai Pustaka in 1928. This novel tells the romance of an Bumiputra youth named Hanafi with a Dutch girl named Corrie du Burse.

c) Macro Structure in Abdoel Moes's "Salah Upbringing" Novel

The macro structure refers to the overall meaning (global meaning) which can be observed from the theme or topic raised by a discourse. In other words, macro-structural analysis is an analysis of a text combined with the surrounding social conditions to obtain a central theme.

According to Endaraswara (in Syahrul, 2017) in reality, the boundaries between literature, culture, and art are almost difficult to separate. All three contain all the fantasies, attitudes of life, and human behavior. Literary works are also known as cultural documentation because they are born from a certain culture. It can also be said that literary works are born on the encouragement of the prevailing culture in a community group. The culture lives and develops in the midst of society, then it is processed through the imaginative facts of the author or writer.

Culture is the entire system of ideas, feelings, actions, and works produced by humans in social life, which are made their own by studying. Thus, essentially all human actions are a reflection of cultural products. In that regard, analyzing a literary work by itself also analyzes the cultural problems that exist in it.

As a social group, Minangkabau certainly has culture or customs. As a social fact, customs also include relations between citizens/communities. However, after being present in a literary work, the product of culture or customs becomes a social reality and appears in accordance with its literary nature, that is, it becomes a social reality created by the author. However, the fictional social reality cannot be separated from the real social reality because the author as a human being is a social product of society.

"Right Mom. You don't have to teach me the philosophy about social life anymore, I got that knowledge from school and from books. Because like the earth and the sky the difference between the philosophies of the Malays and the philosophies of the West".

In the quote above, the Malay and Dutch ideologies have different social practices. As a group of Minangkabau people and Western people who live side by side, they have different cultures and customs. The sentence above explains that Western society only socializes with their fellows, as well as the Minangkabau or Bumiputra people who socialize with fellow Minangkabau people.

"do it! Soar up and down to the ground too"

The sentence above is the ideology of the Malay community. The ideology that is believed by the Minangkabau people. The meaning of this sentence is that as high as someone soars, they will fall too, meaning that the Minangkabau or Malays wherever they migrate will definitely return to their hometowns.

"The bride's attire which is still customary today in her country, namely the clothes in ancient times, she said 'kid of stambul comedy'".

The sentence above describes the culture in Minangkabau. The meaning of the sentence is a series of traditional wedding processions which in Minangkabau custom when married, you must use Minangkabau customs. One of them is wearing traditional clothes which are named 'children of stable comedy'.

B. Readers Interpretation of Abdoel Moes's Novel "Salah Asuhan"

There are two interpretations, namely the interpretation in acceptance by a reader and the interpretation of the work of a researcher. The combination of the two interpretations will produce an interpretation of literary receptions. Furthermore, related to evaluation, the reader gives the value of a work. The essence of value, namely immanent see the value of the work itself, relative (depending on one's taste), and relational (the value of a work that is constant). The novel Salah Asuhan reflects social values in society. The values contained in the novel Salah Asuhan are 1) this novel reflects humans during the Dutch colonial period; 2) provide insight into the way of life and beliefs of the community; 3) upholding traditional customs as a way of life; 4) preserving the culture and civilization of the Miangkabau people.

The relevance of the novel *Salah Asuhan* to today's life is that the disobedience of a child to his mother has existed until now. In this day and age, there are still those who are disobedient to their parents. This novel also explains the existence of forgetting customs, traditions and culture as nowadays, the erosion of traditional and cultural values in society.

4. Conclusion

Microstructure is an analysis of a text based on its intrinsic elements. Micro analysis is linguistic analysis in literature. The microstructures in the novel of mismanagement are: metaphorical analysis, pro toto analysis, totem pro parte analysis, and hyperbole analysis. At the meso level, we look at the references used in literary works. Intertextuality can be said as the essence of a text in which there is another text. In other words, intertextuality is the presence of a text in another text. If in a text there are several other texts, then the text may be carnival in nature. The novel *Salah Asuhan* reflects social values in society. The values contained in the novel *Salah Asuhan* are 1) this novel reflects humans during the Dutch colonial period; 2) provide insight into the way of life and beliefs of the community; 3) upholding traditional customs as a way of life; 4) preserving the culture and civilization of the Miangkabau people.

Conflicts of interest: There is no conflict of interest of any kind.

References

1. Jauss, H. 1983. *Toward An Aesthetic of Reception*. America: University.
2. Junus, U. 1985. *Resepsi Sastra: Sebuah Pengantar*. Jakarta: Gramedia.
3. Nurgiyantoro, B. 2013. *Teori Prngkajian Fiksi*. Yogyakarta, Jawa Tengah: GadjahMada University Press.
4. Nurgiyantoro, B. 2014. *Stilistika*. Yogyakarta: Gajah Mada University Press.
5. Pradopo, R.D. 2007. *Beberapa Teori Sastra, Metode Kritik, dan Penerapannya*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar.
6. Ratna, N.K. 2004. *Theory, Methods, and Techniques of Literary Research*. Student Library: Yogyakarta, 2004.
7. Sastriyani, S.H. 2001. Karya Sastra Perancis Abad ke-19 Madame Bovary dan Resepsinya di Indonesia. Dalam *Jurnal Humaniora*, Volume XIII, No. 3/2001, p. 252-259. Yogyakarta: Gajah Mada University Press.
8. Syahrul, N. 2017. *Peran Dan Tanggung Jawab Mamak Dalam Keluarga: Tinjauan Terhadap Novel Salah Asuhan Karya Abdoel Moeis: Meta Sastra*.

Citation: Ela Ihsani and Teguh Setiawan. 2022. Readers' Interpretation of the Novel “*Salah Asuhan*” By Abdoul Moes. *International Journal of Recent Innovations in Academic Research*, 6(6): 43-49.

Copyright: ©2022 Ela Ihsani and Teguh Setiawan. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.