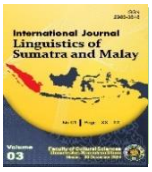
International Journal Linguistics of Sumatra and Malay (IJLSM)
Journal homepage: https://talenta.usu.ac.id/lsm



Interjection in Novel Resign by Almira Bastari

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ARTICLE INFO

Article history:
Received 29 November 2023
Revised 06 June 2024
Accepted 28 November 2024
Available online 31 December 2024

ISSN: 2986-3848

How to cite:
Prishandani, A., & Nurainun. (2024). Interjection in novel resign by Almira Bastari. *International Journal Linguistics of Sumatra and Malay (IJLSM)*, 3(2), 85-91.

ABSTRACT

The background of this research was the discovery of interjection forms in the novel Resign by Almira Bastari. The aimed to obtain a description of the form of interjection and the type of interjection in the novel Resign by Almira Bastari. The data source used for this research was the novel Resign by Almira Bastari. The object of this research was written data as the main data studied, which relates to the form of the interject. The research data was in the form of phrases. The method of this research was using descriptive qualitative method with the method of data collection technique used was the listen method. The results of this study were the form of interjection which is divided into two parts, namely 1) primary interjection consisting of the exclamations *oh, wah, nah, eh, ah, wow, hmm, yah, hah, lho,* 2) secondary interjection consisting of interjections *astaga, gila, damn, anjrit, aduh, alhamdulliah, anjing, ya ampun, yaelah, halah, damn, widih*. The types of interjections found in Resign's novels were, among others, 1) the interjection of annoyance such as *anjing, anjrit, sial, damn, gila*; 2) admiration, namely *widih*; 3) gratitude like *alhamdulilla*; 4) hope like *yah*; 5) then wonder like *aduh, eh, ah, oh* ; 6) shock like *astaga, wah, wow, hah, lho*; 7) call like *eh*; 8) the conclusion was *nah, hmm, yaelah, halah.*

Keywords: Interjection, Interjection Form, Novel Resign, Type of Interjection

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http://doi.org/10.32734/ijlsm.v3i1.14496

1. Introduction

In Standard Indonesian Grammar, it explained that interjections are “task words that express the speaker's feelings. To strength feelings of awe, such as admiration, sadness, surprise, and disgust, people use certain words in addition to sentences that contain the main meaning in question (Alwi et al., 2010). According to Ameka in (Nana et al., 2013) interjection can be divided into two types, namely, primary interjection and secondary interjection. The primary form (primary interjection) is an interjection in the form of short words from imitation of sounds, shouts, invitations, and calls for attention, while the secondary form (secondary interjection) is an interjection that can occupy other lexical functions. In line with Ameka in (Nana et al., 2013), according to (Kridalaksana, 2015) both communicatively and discursively interjections are part of an utterance. However, syntactically, the interjection is not a direct constituent of the sentence that lies behind it so that the interjection is categorized as extrasentencial. Interjections are divided into two, namely simple interjections and derived interjections. Then according to (Wierzbicka, 1992).

The various types of interjections that can be grouped according to the feelings expressed according to (Alwi et al., 2010) include; (1) disgusting interjections such as *bah, cih, ih, idih*; (2) the interjection of annoyance, for example, asshole, damn it, bastard ; (3) the interjection of admiration or satisfaction for example *fantastic*, *amboi*, *fun*; (4) the interjection of gratitude for example gratitude, alhamdulillah; (5) hope interjection, for example, God willing; (6) the interjection of astonishment for example *ouch, aih, ai, lo, uh, oh*; (7) the interjection of surprise for example gosh, *astagfirullah*, *masyaallah*; (8) interjection of invitation for example come on, come on; (9) call interjection for example hi, he, uh, hello; (10) inferential interjection,

for example, well. Meanwhile, according to Singh in (Ramlan et al., 2017), it is distinguished in several types based on the way to express it, namely in joy, surprise, approval, sadness, concern, and others.

Interjection in various writings can be found in the media of novels, short stories, comics, or drama scripts. In the novel, of course, there are some fragments of dialogue between the characters to add to the appeal of the novel. The dialogues certainly contain an element of interjection to convey the heart's content or the reaction of the speaker. Interjection can be interpreted as a word or utterance that aims to express the feelings or contents of a person's heart where the word expresses inner feelings (Rahmawati, 2019). The same understanding of interjection is also found in (Wierzbicka, 1992), namely interjection as a linguistic sign that fulfills the conditions, among others, can stand alone in its use, express certain meanings, do not belong to other signs, are not homophones with other lexical forms that are semantically related, and is a mental statement or a spontaneous mental action of the speaker. The number of scientific writings about interjection found in various writings such as novels, short stories, or comics makes the author interested in researching further about interjection such as Cognitive Interjection In Indonesian and Japanese (Shalika & Mulyadi, 2019). Interjection Forms in Ika Natassa's Critical Eleven Novel (Eleven et al., 2018), Interjection in Indonesian: Pragmatic Analysis (Widiatmoko & Waslam, 2017), Interjection in Arabic (Ramadhani, 2018).

Each interjection expressed by the speaker certainly has a different meaning depends on the context and the way it is conveyed, and in written interjection it can also be marked with an accompanying punctuation mark, so that the interjection has a specific purpose to produce varied communication. This research is similar to previous research; however, this research uses different data sources. The data for this study were taken from the novel “Resign” by Almira Bastari. In this study, the author wants to know how the interjection forms which include primary and secondary in the novel Resign by Almira Bastari, and to find out the types of interjections contained in the novel Resign by Almira Bastari.

2. Method

The method that has been used in this research is a qualitative method. Qualitative research method as a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of words). Qualitative research is research conducted on data in the form of good speech in novels, newspapers, anime, films, dramas, and not data on numbers (Sugiyono, 2011). Descriptive research produces data from manuscripts, interviews, personal documents, memos or notes, official documents, mass media. The object of this research is interjection in the Resign novel by Almira Bastari. The source of the data in this study is the novel Resign by Katya Almira Bastari. The novel Resign by Almira Bastari is one of the Best Seller novels, this novel was published in 2018. Published by PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama Jakarta, the thickness of the novel is 288 pages. The data source was chosen in the form of a novel in this study because the novel is included in the fiction type of media communication. According to (Pertiwi & Nusarini, 2018), fiction is a work that tells something that is fictitious, imaginary, something that does not exist and happens seriously so that there is no need to look for the truth in the real world.

The data in this study were obtained from the description of the text in the novel Resign by Almira Bastari. The form of data from this research are phrases, words that come from every conversation in Almira Bastari's novel Resign which contains interjections. The data collection technique method of this research is the method of listening, reading, marking, and taking notes. This method is done by reading the novel as a whole and then rereading it by marking it specifically with regard to the form of interjection and then recording the data. According to (Sudaryanto, 2015), it is called the listening method because it is a listening process that is carried out, namely listening to the use of language.

In analyzing research data for the formulation of the first problem in this study using the agih method, the determining tool is part of the language that is related itself (Sudaryanto, 2015). The agih method has basic techniques and advanced techniques. The basic technique of the agih method used is the Direct Element Sharing (BUL) technique. This technique used at the beginning of the analysis work is to divide the lingual unit of data into several parts or elements, and the elements concerned are seen as parts that directly form the lingual unit in question. The expansion technique according to (Sudaryanto, 2015) is carried out by expanding from one word in question, and that expansion by using certain "elements". The use of the extension technique is to determine the aspects of meaning (semantic aspects) of certain lingual units. And in analyzing research data for the formulation of the second problem in this study using descriptive techniques from Miles and Hubermen in (Sugiyono, 2011), which suggests there are three stages in analyzing data, namely data reduction, data presentation, and data verification to analyze data.

3. Result and Discussion

Table 1. Interjection Forms in Novel Resign

No.	Interjection Forms	The Example of Interjection in Novel Resign
1.	Primary Interjection	*Oh, wah, nah, eh, ah, wow, hmm, yah, hah, lho,*
2.	Secondary Interjection	*Astaga, gila, damn, anjrit, aduh, alhamdulliah, anjing, ya ampun, yaelah, halah, sial, widih*

Table 2. Types of Interjections in Novel Resign

No.	Types of Interjection	The Example of Interjection in Novel Resign
1.	Disgusting Interjection	-
2.	Interjection of annoyance	*Anjing, anjrit, sial, damn, gila,*
3.	Interjection of admiration	*Widih,*
4.	Intejection of gratitude	*Alhamdulillah*
5.	Interjection of hope	*Yah*
6.	Interjected in astonishment	*Aduh, eh, ah, oh*
7.	Surprised interjection	*Astaga , wah, wow, hah, lho*
8.	Invitational interjection	-
9.	Call interjection	*Eh*
10.	Interjection of conclusion	*Nah, hmm, yaelah, halah*

This discussion will explain the form and types of interjections used in the novel *Resign*. The following is a data analysis of the forms and types of interjections in novel *Resign* by Almira Bastari.

In the first table, the classification of interjection forms is grouped according to (Kridalaksana, 2015) which consists of primary/simple interjection forms including *oh, wah, nah, eh, ah, wow, hmm, yah, hah, lho*. Meanwhile, the secondary/derivative interjections found in the novel Resign by Almira Bastari are *astaga, gila, damn, anjrit, aduh, alhamdulliah, anjing, ya ampun, yaelah, halah, sial, widih.*

Then in the second table the types of interjections are classified according to (Alwi et al., 2010) which include interjections of disgust where no types of interjections are found, then interjections of annoyance such as *anjing, anjrit, sial, damn, gila*. And interjection of admiration such as *widih*, then interjection of gratitude such as *alhamdulillah*. And the others are, interjection of hope such as *yah*, then interjection of astonishment such as *aduh, eh, ah, oh*; interjection of surprise such as *astaga, wah, wow, hah, lho*; interjection of invitation which is not found this type of interjection in the novel Resign; interjection of call such as *eh*, and finally the type of concluding interjection such as *nah, hmm, yaelah, halah.*

3.1. Primary Interjection

A primary interjection is a short word interjection that imitates sounds, shouts, invitations, and calls for attention. According to the findings of the study, primary interjection data can be distinguished by the use of words that are not standard or basic words, which typically consist of one to three letters only.

a. Interjection **"*oh*"**

In the novel Resign by Almira Bastari, the interjection form "***oh***" was found. The data and analysis for the "***oh***" interjection are shown below**.**

Data (1) : "*Ke rumah sakit nggak?" cecar Tigran menatapku.*
"Sudah kok.". Bohong lagi. Namun kali ini perasaanku tidak enak.
*"**Oh**, rumah sakitnya di Sampoerna Strategic?". Dia tersenyum seperti iblis*. (Page: 9)

According to data (1), there is a primary interjection form, which is "***oh***". The word "***oh***" which has only two letters and is not a root word, can be interpreted as a type of primary interjection. The interjection "***oh***" is a cognitive function of interjection, as Alranita was caught lying to Tigran about not going to the hospital. And Tigran replied "**oh**" as if he realized Alranita had lied to him.

b. Interjection "***wah***"

In the novel Resign by Almira Bastari, there is a form of interjection "***wah***". The data and analysis for the interjection "***wah***" are as follows.

Data (2) : " ***Wah****, gila! Lo ketahuan lagi cari kerjaan baru?" Mbak Karen tertawa cekikikan diantara kubikelku dan Carlo*. (page : 10)

According to data (2), there is a type of primary interjection known as "***wah.***" The three-letter word "***wah***" which is not a root word, can be interpreted as a primary interjection form. The interjection "***wah***" has an emotive function, as in the situation Mbak Karen was taken aback when Alranita informed her that she had been caught by her boss looking for a new job.

c. Interjection "***Nah***"

In the novel Resign by Almira Bastari, the interjection form "***nah***" was found. The data and analysis for the interjection "***nah***" are presented below.

Data (3) : "*Yang pertama resign, nggak bayar apa-apa," tambah Mas Andre*.
"***Nah****, idenya gue suka nih. Lo buktiin dong, Ra, jiwa makan teman lo," kata Carlo*. (page : 13).

According to data (3), there is a primary interjection form, which is "***nah***". The word "***nah***" which has only three letters and is not a root word, can be interpreted as a type of primary interjection. The interjection "***nah***" is a cognitive function of interjection, in which Mas Andre suggests that the first person to resign freely does not have to pay for the meal, and Calro agrees with Mas Andre's suggestion by saying the interjection "***nah***".

d. Interjection "***Eh***"

In the novel Resign by Almira Bastari, there is a form of interjection "***eh.***" The data and analysis for the "***eh***" interjection are as follows.

Data (4) : *Kami semua sedang terbahak-bahak ketika pintu ruangan Tigran dibuka. Kami langsung wawas diri, jangan sampai kata resign terdengar si bos.*
*"**Eh**, lagi pada makan siang di sini?" tanyanya sambil bersandar di dinding kubikelk*u. (page : 15).

According to data (4), there is a primary interjection form, which is "***eh***". The word "***eh***" which has only two letters and is not a root word, can be interpreted as a type of primary interjection. The interjection "***eh***" is a conative function of interjection, which Tigran used spontaneously in the situation, indicating that Tigran was calling his employees who were having lunch together in their cubicles.

e. Interjection "***Ah***"

In the novel Resign by Almira Bastari, there is a form of interjection "***ah***". The data and analysis for the interjection "***ah***" are as follows.

Data (5) : "*Tahu nih, gosip!" ledekku sambil berjalan ke kursi*.
"***Ah****, lo kelamaan di Kanada nih, jadi nggak gaul. Si Alranita liburan bareng sama Bos di Langkawi!" kata Mbak Karen berusaha menjelaskan.* (page : 125)

According to data (5), the word "***ah***" is the primary interjection form. The two-letter word "***ah***" is what gives it its name as a primary interjection form. The interjection "***ah***" is a cognitive function of interjection, in which Mbak Karen informs Mas Andre, who is unaware that Alranita is on vacation with their boss, by saying the interjection "***ah.***"

f. Interjection "***Wow***"

In the novel Resign by Almira Bastari, there is a form of "**wow**" interjection. The data and analysis of "**wow**" interjections are presented below.

Data (6) : " *Cuti sehari, katanya mau nemenin anaknya ke Singapura. Anaknya bete karena ibunya lembur terus, jadi minta quality time," kata Mas Andre*.
"***Wow****! Anak zaman sekarang quality time-nya harus ke luar negeri banget?" Aku menyipitkan mata*. (page : 174).

According to data (6), the word "***wow***" is the primary interjection form. The three-letter word "***wow***" is what gives it its name as a primary interjection form. The interjection "***wow***" is an emotive function of interjection, in which Alranita expresses her awe at the lives of today's children who must spend quality time abroad by using the interjection "***wow***".

g. Interjection "***Hmm***"

In the novel Resign by Almira Bastari, the interjection form "**hmm**"was found. The data and analysis for the interjection "***hmm***" are as follows.

Data (7) : "*Malas bawa baju ganti ya?" Kamu itu perempuan yang biasa ke mal sih." Tigran mulai nyiyir. "**Hmm**..." Aku enggan menggubris nyiyirannya*.

According to data (7), there is a primary interjection form, which is the word "***hmm*.**" The three-letter word "***hmm***" is the primary interjection form. Based on the circumstances, Alranita was hesitant to respond to Tigran's question, which she thought was very insincere, with the interjection "***hmm***". The interjection "**hmm**" is a phatic interjection function.

3.2. Secondary Interjection

Secondary interjections are exclamations that have the appearance of words but lack the original meaning of the word. Secondary interjections are words used to express (feelings) that give the listener a different value (than the actual meaning of the word). Secondary interjections are commonly used in self-expression to express a mental attitude or state.

a. Interjection "***Astaga***"

In the novel Resign by Almira Bastari, the interjection form "*astaga*" was found. The data and analysis for the interjection "*astaga*" are presented below.

Data (8) : "***ASTAGA****, gue gagal paham!" Aku kembali ke kubikel dengan emosi. Rasanya ingin kusobek-sobek tumpukan revisi yang kupegang*. (page : 5)

Data (8) contains a secondary interjection in the form of the word "***astaga*.**" The word "***astaga***" is a type of secondary interjection in which "***astaga***" is a word with no actual meaning. And, based on the context, the word "***astaga***" is used to convey the meaning of Alranita, who is emotional about her boss's revision, and thus the interjection "***astaga***" is in the emotive function of interjection.

b. Interjection " ***Gila***"

In the novel Resign by Almira Bastari, there is a form of interjection "***gila***". The data and analysis for the "***gila***" interjection are shown below.

Data (9) : *Mbak Karen menyipitkan mata lalu memberi usul, "yang paling terakhir resign, traktir di GAIA!" "**Gila**! Itu mah ngelebih-lebihin traktir tujuh hari tujuh malam makan di mal biasa," protes Carlo*. (page : 12)

Data (9) contains a secondary form of interjection, namely the word "***gila***". The term "***gila***" is a secondary interjection. According to the situation, the interjection "***gila***" is used to express Calro's surprise at Mbak Karen's proposal that the last one to resign treat her friends at GAIA. The interjection "***gila***" belongs to the emotive function of interjections, depending on the situation.

c. Interjection "***Anjritt***" and "***Damn***"

The interjections "***anjritt***" and "***damn***" were found in novel Resign by Almira Bastari. The data and analysis for the interjections "***anjritt***" and "***damn***" are shown below.

Data (10) : "***Anjritt***! *jerit Carlo seperti terkena serangan jantung. "Yang nikah sama pengusaha itu? **Damn**, Tigran ini papan atas banget ya*!. (page:78)

Data (10) contains two types of secondary interjections in a single utterance: "***anjritt***" and "***damn***". The words "***anjritt***" and "***damn***" are both secondary interjections. There is a taboo word in the utterance, which is

a taboo word in the secondary form of interjection. Carlo uses the interjections "***anjritt***" and "***damn***" to express his feeling of being unprepared and surprised to hear the information of the girl who is close to his boss. The emotive interjections "***anjritt***" and "***damn***" are used.

d. Interjection "***Aduh***"

In the novel Resign by Almira Bastari, it contains an **"*aduh*"** interjection. The data and analysis for the **"*aduh*"** interjection are shown below.

Data (11) : "***Aduh****, nggak deh, pak. Terima kasih. Saya mau makan di luar" tolakku*. (page:89)

Data (11) contains a form of secondary interjection, namely the word "***aduh***". "***aduh***" is a type of secondary interjection. According to the context, Alranita uses the interjection "***aduh***" to politely refuse her boss's invitation to dinner. According to the situation, the interjection "***aduh***"is part of the emotive function of interjections.

e. Interjection "***Alhamdulillah***"

The interjection "alhamdulillah" was found in Almira Bastari's novel Resign. The data and analysis for the interjection "alhamdulillah" are provided below.

Data (12) : " *Sudah sembuh," jawabku tersenyum. "Enam bulan lalu balik dari Jerman. Now, he's free from cancer."*
"***Alhamdulillah***," *kata Arya ikut tersenyum lega*. (page : 151)

The word **"*alhamdulillah*"** appears as a secondary interjection in Data (12). The phrase **"*alhamdulillah*"** is a secondary interjection. According to the context, Tigran's friend Arya uses the interjection **"*alhamdulillah*"** to express his relief at health condition of his friend's father. The interjection **"*alhamdulillah*"** is an example of an emotive interjection.

f. Interjection "***Anjing***"

There is a type of interjection **"*anjing*"** in Almira Bastari's novel Resign. The data and analysis for the **"*anjing*"** interjection are shown below.

Data (13) : "***Anjiiiiiiing***!" *Mas Andre memaki untuk pertama kalinya*.
"*Itu undangaaaan! Hahahaha!" Aku tertawa sambil bertepuk tangan melihat ekspresinya*.

The word "***anjing***" appears in Data (13) as a secondary form of interjection. The word "***anjing***" is a type of secondary interjection in which the word is a taboo word with no real meaning. According to the context, Mas Andre was taken aback by Alranita's invitation, which was to Alranita's wedding with Tigran. The interjection "***anjing***" belongs to the emotive interjection function.

4. Conclusion

Based on the research conducted on the forms of interjections and types of interjections in Almira Bastari's novel Resign, it can be concluded that there are two types of interjections used in the novel Resign. There are two types of interjections: (1) primary/simple interjections, which include interjections like *oh, wah, nah, eh, ah, wow, hmm, yah, hah, lho*. (2) Secondary/derived interjections in Almira Bastari's novel Resign include *astaga, gila, damn, anjrit, aduh, alhamdulliah, anjing, ya ampun, yaelah, halah, sial*, and *widih*. Among the types of interjections found in Almira Bastari's novel Resign are: (1) annoyance interjections such as *anjing, anjrit, sial, damn, gila*; (2) admiration interjections such as *widih*; (3) gratitude interjections such as *alhamdulilla*; (4) hope interjections such as *yah*; (5) surprise interjections such as *astaga, wah, wow, hah, lh* Then there are no disgust interjections and no invitation interjections in Almira Bastari's novel Resign.

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