

The Emotions of the Main Character in the Novel *Pulang* the Work of Tere Liye

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Abstract—The purpose of this research was to describe: (1) various emotions of the main character, and (2) the efforts of controlling the emotions of the main character. The subject of this research in the novel *Pulang* of Tere Liye published by Republika, 400 pages and was published 2015. While the object in this study are all the case experienced by the main character in the novel *Pulang* of Tere Liye. Data collection methods read the note, literature review, and a description of analysis method. Research instrument used was the card data. Analysis of the data was qualitative, descriptive methods. The results of this research are as follows: (1) all kinds of emotions experienced by the main character (Bujang) in the novel *Pulang* of Tere Liye are twenty-two angry emotions, twelve emotions of fear, and twenty-four emotions of sad (2) settling the emotions of the main character (Bujang) in the novel is to face a situation, interpreting emotions, as well as addressing directly the problems that become the source of emotion, so that the efforts of solving problem are the most commonly performed by the character of Bujang is with how to deal with emotions.

Keywords—emotions of the main character, the novel of *Pulang*, psychology literature

I. INTRODUCTION

Literary works of art is the result of the outpouring of feelings or personal expression in the form of experience, thoughts that can evoke the charm of language and imagery and also create a writing. Literary works and life are two social phenomena which co-exist. The existence of literary expression is because of ideas, feelings, imaginations and dreams. In addition humans also can expand the knowledge and gain good values contained in the literary work which improves aspects of life. Literary works are classified into two parts, namely imaginative literary works and non-imaginative literary works. The characteristics of these literary works highlight more imaginative nature, use connotative language, and fulfill the aesthetic requirements of art. Whereas the characteristic of non-imaginative literary works is that the literature is more factual than its imagination and still fulfills the aesthetic requirements of art.

The division of imaginative literary genres can be summarized in the form of poetry, fiction or narrative prose and drama. the work of fiction offers a picture of life as idealized by the author and at the same time shows a figure as

a work of art which has an dominant ecstatic element. Fiction is a story that provides entertainment to the reader in addition to the existence of eclectic goals. So sometimes a novel tells the story of the characters and their behavior in everyday life by focusing on the unique sides to be lifted.

Problems and events experienced by humans can lead to conflict. Likewise, events and problems in the novel cause conflicts in their characters. Events in fictional stories contain the message to be conveyed to the reader. The message is packaged in the form of conflicts in the story. Novel *Pulang* by Tere Liye presents a variety of psychological and emotional conflicts experienced by the main character. The novel tells about Bujang as the main character. A young man who fought and hugged all his hatred and pain. However, it still managed to solve the problems it experienced.

Tere Liye masterpiece novel of *Pulang* raised concerns about loyalty, treachery, cunning, brave, designing and the story of the ruler of the *shadow economy*. These events tinged with a variety of emotions indicated by humans as a result of what is perceived and experienced by the main character. Psychology literature is actually the same as the study of human beings from the inside. Indeed the study of literature is very beautiful, because we can understand the side into the human soul through the viewpoint of the author. The author will use copyright, taste and work [1]. Psychology literature is influenced by several things. First, the literary work is the creation of a process of psychological abuse and different authors thinking on the situation half conscious. Second, the psychology literature is the study that examines the self-psychological in the characters are presented in such a way by the author so that readers feel lulled by tales of psychological problems which sometimes feel themselves involved in the story [2]. Based on some of the opinions above, it can be inferred that psychology is the study of humans. Emotion is a tendency to have the feeling of a typical dealing with certain objects in its environment.

Emotion is a process, a kind of automated assessment of particular nature influenced by evolutionary past and personal, in which we feel that something important to our prosperity and a happening the change of philosophical and emotional, behaving began dealing with those situations [3] Everyone definitely have emotions, but we do not know where the emotions that arise. As revealed by Sobur that no one answer it

for sure and says the action first (grow), emerging emotions. There are unisex which says emotions first new thoughts because they are both part of the overall [4].

The rest of this paper is organized as follow: Section II presents related theoretical background. Section III describes material and methodology of this research. Section IV presents the obtained results and following by discussion. Finally, Section V concludes this work.

II. THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

A. *The Study of Literature*

1) *Novel Pulang as a literary work*

Novel is a medium for expressing the thoughts and ideas of writers in responding to the life around them. When in the life around a problem or polemic arises, the conscience of the writer will be called to create a story. As a form of novel literature it is ideal to raise important events in human life in a critical condition. Various tensions arise with various problems that demand problem solving.

Based on the above, the novel *Pulang* by Tere Liye is a literary work, this is because in the novel *Pulang* by Tere Liye it contains several elements which are characteristic of a literary work. These characteristics are novel language angles, full of ambiguity and homonym, trying to influence and ultimately change the attitude of the reader. Novel *Pulang* by Tere Liye is one form of literary work that is about the importance of *general fiction, action* and *adventure*. The author tries to dismantle a little about *shadow economy*, a small child from a village who is transformed into a smart young man in building a black market dynasty and in contact with the black world. In addition, the novel *Pulang* by Tere Liye is able to provide entertainment to its suppliers, and is a product created by the author. Thus the novel *Pulang* Of Tere Liye fulfills the requirements as a literary work.

2) *Literary Psychology*

Literature psychology is an intercultural psychology an interdisciplinary and literature [5]. Learning the psychology literature is actually the same as the study of human beings from the inside. Indeed the study of literature is very beautiful, because we can understand the side into the human soul through the viewpoint of the author. Approach to psychology is basically related to the three main symptoms are: author, literary works, and the reader, with the consideration that the psychological approach more in touch with the authors and literary works [6]. So, this is a psychological analysis or criticism of a literary work that operates to the State of the human psyche, both against the author, literary works as well as the reader.

Literature psychology is influenced by several things. First, the literary work is the creation of a process of psychological abuse and thinking different authors on the situation half conscious. Second, the psychology literature is the study that examines the self-psychological in the characters are presented in such a way by the author so that readers feel lulled by tales

of psychological problems which sometimes feel themselves involved in the story [2].

The purpose of Psychology is to understand the literary aspects in psychiatric literature. There are three ways that is done to understand the relationship between psychology and literature. Those are (a) to understand the psychological element of the author as the author, (b) to understand the psychological elements in fictional literary character, and (c) to understand psychiatric elements of readers. Further, Ratna says psychology and literature gives attention to the psychiatric problems in fictional characters contained in the literature [6].

Basically literature psychology is discussing about the psychological elements in fictional characters of works of literature. About emotions that are examined in this study using the advanced theory by Ekman in his book entitled *Reading people's emotions*. Ekman classifying there are seven kinds of emotion on one's self are: sadness, anger, fear, disgust and disgust.

3) *Kinds of Emotions*

Everyone definitely have emotions, but we don't know where the emotions that arise. As revealed by Sobur that no one answer it for sure and says the action first (grow), emerging emotions. There are unisex which says emotions first new thoughts because they are both part of the overall [4]. Emotion is a dynamic symptom in a situation that caused with its effect on consciousness, behavior and is also a physiological process [7].

All kinds of emotions in this study uses the theory of psychology literature of Ekman. There are seven emotions contained in the book Ekman, entitled "Membaca Emosi Orang" [3]. However, Ekman said that taste pleasantly surprised is not included in the person's emotions. Of some sort of emotion are outlined as follows. According to Ekman, emotion is a process, a kind of automated assessment of particular nature.

a) *The Sadness and Deep Suffering*

Grief is one of the emotions that last longer [8, 9]. After a period of deep suffering that accompanied the protest, there is usually a period stop grief, in which people feel helpless and then back to recover his feelings. In case of loss of weight, people will show the emotions contained in them. When in grief, anger emotions will be along with moments that have been endured.

b) *The Anger*

The word anger includes much different experience [10, 11]. Cranky is a type of anger that felt they were self-righteous; sulk is a passive anger, annoyance identical with having the patience that carried excess [3].

Garang faces when anger is anger. Hatred is distaste for lasting longer and stronger. Do not get mad at the people who constantly against hate, but when hearing about it will certainly give rise to anger. A person can become angry when the arguments and the beliefs that he had fought with the

beliefs of others. The anger would cause a prolonged heart pain. Anger is a dangerous emotion because the demonstrators such as photos, we might try to hurt the middle target of our anger even though it's in the form of the words anger, shouting with more intentional, but his motives are the same for hurt target [3].

c) Surprise and Fear

Surprised is the shortest of the emotions the whole emotion because it lasts no more than a few seconds only [3]. The fear which often follows a sense of surprise, can be very brief, but it can also last for a very long time [3]. Despite the surprised was the emotion but not for a sense of shock. The difference was surprised and startled the opposite expression. Shocked has always seemed in some seconds while the sense of shock is reflected the physical is not an emotion.

d) Disgust and Fed Up

Disgust is clearly a negative emotion, even though as has been attested since the beginning, we are more interested in what disgusting to be strong, which is expected to be an emotion that is not considered good [3]. Being fed up will be accompanied by anger, i.e. in a mood that is associated either with fed up or disgust. Fed up is happy with themselves or infamy. The sign can be seen from the tightening of the lips of one corner of the lips that marks the related emotion [3].

4) Settlements of the emotions

Control your emotions is important, it is based on the fact that emotions have the ability for communicating to others. For example, when we get home or anywhere with glum faces even impress sullen and angry, emotions, the other members will react to the emotions. Therefore, how to control your emotions as follows.

a) Face Emotion

People who brag even they are not afraid of facing danger, double the sense of fear itself. Not only are they afraid of facing the dangers of the real, but also the fear of encountering danger. This additional source of emotions can be avoided with the road facing the reality made or the fact that causes the onset of emotional feelings [4].

b) Interpret Emotions

Emotion is a form of an interpretation instead of its own stimulus to cause or result in reaction to emotional, but the stimulus wrong interpreted. Reinterpret is not easy, because it requires another juxtaposed to see situations that affect them from a different point of view [4].

c) Develop Realistic and Sense of Humor

Humor and realistic can help someone when experiencing a stressful emotion, for example with a good laugh can relieve the tension of emotions. The extra energy provided by internal changes should be channeled. Therefore to return people need to do something relaxing activities [4].

d) Addressing directly the problems which became the source of the problem

Solve the problem essentially much better than controlling the emotions associated with the problem. For example, rather than trying to control the fear of losing a position better trying to build themselves up and become experts in a job related to the position. Based on explanation above, about the efforts of controlling emotions then everything will be discussed in this study. As for the fourth attempt controlling emotions i.e. emotional face, interpret the situation, develop a sense of humor, and a realistic attitude, as well as tackle the problem directly into the source of the problem in the main character in the novel *Pulang* of Tere Liye.

III. RESEARCH METHODS

Data analysis was divided into two, those are the source of primary data and secondary data. Primary data is taken from the text of the novels, journals and scientific papers. The subject in this study is the work of Tere Liye i.e. *Pulang* novel published by Republika 2015, 400 pages. Whereas the object of this study discusses the emotions of the main character and the completion of the main character in control of emotions that had happened on the novel of Tere Liye "*Pulang*".

The method means refers to tools and results of research. The methods used in this research are methods "*baca catat*" and description method. "*Baca catat*" method is used to obtain quotes or the things that are most important in the novel. The notes are then developed in the discussion. A description of the method is the method used to form, i.e. data collecting various emotions and control the emotions experienced by the main character.

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

TABLE I. VARIOUS CONTROL EFFORT AND EMOTION

No	Data of Emotion	Frequency	Problem Solving
1	Anger	20	M, P
2	Fear	12	M, T, P
3	Sad	22	M, T, P

Where: M is Face emotion, T is Interpret Emotions/situation, and P is Overcome the Problem.

Based on Table I, effort control your emotions as a way to reduce tension against the emotions are experienced by the main character. In this study there are three emotions control efforts, namely (1) the face of emotions (2) interpret the situation (3) addressing directly the problem-a problem which became the source of the problem.

The research results have been obtained will then be discussed. Research results on the chart are a form of summary of the existing discussion below.

A. *Kinds of Emotions experienced by the main character in the Novel Pulang work of Tere Liye*

This research will discuss about the various emotions of the main character in the novel *Pulang* work of Tere Liye. In order to make research results more clearly, it will be in the describe more fully as follows.

1) *Angry Emotions*

Bujang snap Parwez defense closed the door to the room Tauke. As seen in the following sentence.

“Aktifkan pertahanan bangunan utama! SEKARANG!” aku membentakny [8].

In the quote above the author describes the anger of Bujang by knowing there is a betrayal in the Tauke’s house, the anger of Bujang on the show with **I snapped at him**. It arises because Bujang knew that Basyir was treason. This arose because Bujang knew that Basyir was his traitor. As quoted below.

“Aku meremas jemari,” Basyir! Basyir adalah pengkhianatnya.” [8].

Based on the above quotation, the author describes Bujang's anger as shown by squeezing fingers which are expressions of anger that cannot be directly addressed to Basyir. Bujang can only curse inwardly at the situation. As quoted below.

Aku mengusap wajah, memaki dalam hati, bagaimana mungkin aku abai sekali melihatnya? [8].

The above quotation shows that the author described Bujang's anger as shown by cursing inwardly how could Bujang be ignorant that there was a traitor in his house.

2) *The Emotion of Fear*

Fear is a feeling that provides alertness by the fear of doing it. Usually because they feel threatened both physically and psychologically. (Sobur, 2010: 410). Objective fear can be seen in terms of positive and negative. In positive terms fear is one of the main strengths to drive and move it. Whereas from a negative point of view it is inflating and creates an overwhelming feeling. Tauke in critical circumstances repeats his sentence that he will die, Bujang just silent and swallowed. As seen in the quote below.

“Aku akan mati, Bujang. Tidak lama lagi.” Aku menelan ludah [8].

On the quote above is visible that the author still describes the fear of Bujang of expression indicated with hear Tauke said of his death like a man swallowed for fear of losing Big Tauke. Losing is a very painful thing for the closest friend. Loss is a very painful thing for the closest person to love. As quoted below.

*“Tauke sudah pergi, Bujang.”
Parwez di hadapanku berkata serak.
Aku menunduk, menggigit bibir.*

Kesedihan ini terasa sangat menyakitkan. Inilah hal yang aku takutkan dalam hidupku [8].

In the above quote the author describes fear of sentences **this is the thing I fear in my life**. The bachelor is afraid to lose the Great Boss and that day Parwez said Tauke had gone which meant the Great Tauke had died. Fear can arise at any time.

3) *Emotions of Sorrow*

The death of his mother makes Bujang every day crying. It is very painful. As seen in the quote below.

“Aku menunduk, menggigit bibir. Kesedihan ini terasa sangat menyakitkan.” [8]

Based on the above, the author describes grief painful words. Losing a parent for Bujang is very painful. In addition to the loss of both parents of the Big Tauke also lost. The loss of parents to Bujang is very painful. Apart from losing the two parents, Bujang also lost the Great Boss. As seen in the quote below.

Aku menangis tersedu tanpa air mata, tanpa suara. Tauke, hiduplah! Aku menggerakkan tubuh Tauke Aku memohon. Jika Tauke juga pergi, maka ke mana lagi aku harus Pulang? (Liye, 2015:319)

Based on the above quotation the author describes sadness with the sentence **I cried**, Bujang crying seeing the Great Tauke lying rigid in bed, begging the Tauke to come back to life. Because only the Great Tauke owned by Bujang after his father died also the betrayal which was carried out by Basyir.

4) *Settling Emotions*

Efforts in control of emotions are a way to be calm or emotional state on the main character from the range of emotions that had befallen him.

(a) *Bujang face emotion tempered by annoyed breath Anger should never indicate violence could also with facial expressions. The following excerpt illustrates the emotion of anger.*

*“aku mandi Bujang. Belajar yang rajin kau.” Basyir melambaikan tangan, kembali ke kamarnya.
“Aku menghembuskan nafas kesal.” [8]*

In the quote above can be described that Bujang suffered emotional upset. The emotions of Bujang look when he says **“Belajar yang rajin kau”** showed that Basyir tease Bujang to learn more. The efforts made Bujang of facing angry emotions by way of exhale upset to Basyir.

(b) *face of the emotion of fear*

Bujang face of the emotion of fear by swallowing, Bujang is not able to hear the spoken sentence Tauke great. Losing someone who surely loved is the scary thing. As seen in the following quote.

“Aku akan mati, Bujang. Tidak lama lagi.”
 Aku menelan ludah. [8]

On the quote above Big farewell to Bujang from Tauke Besar that he will die. Hearing Tauke, Bujang wants to stop a conversation with him because Bujang does not like to lose and Tauke left after his parents died. The efforts of Bujang in the face of emotion are by swallowing her mirth and want to talk Tauke Besar.

(c) Bujang face emotion by crying

Bujang face of emotions with tears and call on the name of the Lord. The following excerpt illustrates the grief experienced by Bujang.

Aku menangis. Ya Tuhan ? [8]

Bujang's efforts in controlling his emotions with the face of his emotions are by crying and calling the name of the Lord.

B. Discussion

The main character in the novel *Pulang* of Tere Liye resolves the emotions he experiences in three ways, namely dealing with emotions, interpreting situations and dealing directly with problems that are sources of emotion. Emosi figure the main thing found in the novel *Pulang* by Tere Liye is that there are three kinds of emotions, namely emotions of anger, fear and sadness. These three types of emotions are all experienced by the main character studied in this novel *Pulang* by Tere Liye.

It can be seen the kinds of emotions experienced by the main characters can be explained: (a) 22 angry emotions experienced by Bujang; (b) 12 emotions are afraid of being experienced by Bujang; (c) 24 sad emotions experienced by Bujang as the main character used in this study. So, emotion of sadness is more dominant experienced by the character Bujang in the novel *Pulang* by Tere Liye.

TABLE II. EMOTION RESOLUTION EFFORTS

No	Description	Page	Solution		
			M	T	P
1	Angry Emotion	54	V		
2		54	V		
3		82 -83	V		
4		88			V
5		90	V		
6		122	V		
7		122	V		
8		123	V		
9		123			V
10		124	V		
11		125	V		
12		152			V
13		166			V
14		253	V		
15		254	V		
16		255	V		
17		289	V		
18		292	V		
19		295	V		

20		297			V
21		327	V		
22		362	V		
	Total		17	-	5
	Fear Emotion				
1		66		V	
2		305	V		
3		324		V	
4		328		V	
5		335	V		
6		341		V	
7		341	V		
8		363		V	
9		385	V		
10		386		V	
11		386			V
12		386		V	
	Total		4	7	1
	Sad Emotion				
1		139	V		
2		192	V		
3		192		V	
4		192	V		
5		192-193	V		
6		193	V		
7		193	V		
8		209	V		
9		209		V	
10		239	V		
11		240	V		
12		240	V		
13		241	V		
14		257			V
15		262	V		
16		263	V		
17		265	V		
18		267	V		
19		318	V		
20		319	V		
21		319	V		
22		323	V		
23		324			V
24		324		V	
	Total		19	3	2

Where: M = Face emotion
 T = Interpretive Emotions / situation
 P = Overcome the Problem

Based on Table II, Efforts to control emotions to reduce tension with emotions experienced by the main character. In this study there are three emotions that attempt to control emotions, namely (1) facing emotions (2) interpreting situations (3) directly addressing the problems that are the source of the problem.

- This study found an effort to resolve angry emotions contained in the novel *Pulang* of Tere Liye as follows. (1) facing emotions there are seventeen data; (2) interpreting emotions no findings; (3) addressing the *problem* directly which becomes a problem found five data.
- This study found an attempt to resolve the fear emotions contained in the novel *Pulang* of Tere Liye as follows. (1) facing emotions there are four data; (2) interpreting emotions there are seven data; (3) addressing the *problem* directly which becomes a problem found in one data.

- c. This study found an effort to resolve sad emotions contained in the novel *Pulang* of Tere Liye as follows. (1) facing emotions there are nineteen data; (2) interpreting emotions there are three data; (3) addressing the *problem* directly which becomes a problem found two data.

V. CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results of research and discussion about the emotions of the main character in the novel *Pulang* of Tere Liye, then researchers may conclude as follows. (1) All kinds of emotions of the main character in the novel of Tere Liye there are three, namely the emotions of anger, fear and sad. Angry emotions consist of twenty emotions, emotions of fear are composed of twelve emotions and sadly there are twenty-two emotions. The third kind of emotions that are Bujang as the main character affected influential to him in everyday life. As well as a prominent figure of the emotions of Bujang, that the emotion sad. Bujang felt sad because live people who mean a lot to her. The sadness of Bujang caused three layers of fortifications, motivation and his inspiration have left it i.e. His mother, Mr. Tauke Besar; (2) Settling of emotions of the main character of the novel occur *Pulang* of Tere Liye is a way traveled by an experienced emotions in order to reduce the tension that occurs. In this research note that completion or controlling emotion are performed by the main character in the novel servant of *Pulang* of Tere Liye the, face of emotions, which consists of a range of emotions of anger, fear and sad. The second is to interpret the situation, consisting of a range of emotions of fear and sad. Third is addressing directly the problem-a problem that becomes the source of emotion, consists of range of emotions of anger, fear and sad.

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