
**COLLECTION OF SHORT STORIES KONVENSI
BY A. MUSTOFA BISRI: STUDY OF STILISTICS
AND ITS UTILIZATION IN LEARNING INDONESIAN
LANGUAGE IN SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL**

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Abstract: As an artist, humanist, and religious leader, A. Mustofa Bisri's literary works have a distinctive character and contain a lot of educational value. This study aims to describe the use of diction, imagery, and style of language in A. Mustofa Bisri's short story collection *Konvensi*, as well as the use of the results of this study in learning Indonesian in high school. This research method is descriptive qualitative with a stylistic approach. The data sources are 15 short stories and 5 high school teachers in Surakarta. Data collection was carried out by document analysis and interviews. Data validity test was carried out using theoretical triangulation techniques and data source triangulation. Data analysis was carried out using a flowing model. The results of this study are as follows: (1) in the collection of short stories *Konvensi* there are 7 types of diction and concrete words dominate; (2) there are 7 types of images and the one that appears most often is the image of feelings; (3) there are 23 types of figurative language and the dominant one is the repetition style; and (4) the results of the analysis of the use of diction, imagery, and relevant language styles are utilized in learning to read and write short story texts in Indonesian subjects for grade 11 high school because they contain a variety of writing styles so as to enrich students' insights in literary literacy.

Keywords: diction; imagery; style of language; collection of short stories *Konvensi*; short story text teaching

***KUMPULAN CERPEN KONVENSI KARYA A. MUSTOFA BISRI:
KAJIAN STILISTIKA DAN PEMANFAATANNYA DALAM
PEMBELAJARAN BAHASA INDONESIA DI SMA***

Abstrak: Sebagai seniman, budayawan, dan pemuka agama, karya sastra A. Mustofa Bisri memiliki karakter yang khas dan banyak memuat nilai pendidikan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan penggunaan diksi, citraan, dan gaya bahasa dalam kumpulan cerpen *Konvensi* karya A. Mustofa Bisri, serta pemanfaatan hasil kajian tersebut dalam pembelajaran Bahasa Indonesia di SMA. Metode penelitian ini adalah deskriptif kualitatif dengan pendekatan stilistika. Sumber data berupa 15 cerpen dan 5 guru SMA di Surakarta. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan analisis dokumen dan wawancara. Uji validitas data dilakukan dengan teknik triangulasi teori dan triangulasi sumber data. Analisis data dilakukan dengan model mengalir. Hasil penelitian ini sebagai berikut: (1) dalam kumpulan cerpen *Konvensi* terdapat 7 jenis diksi dan yang mendominasi adalah kata konkret; (2) ada 7 jenis gambar dan yang paling sering

muncul adalah citraan perasaan; (3) ada 23 jenis gaya bahasa dan yang mendominasi adalah gaya perulangan; dan (4) hasil analisis penggunaan diksi, citraan, dan gaya bahasa relevan dimanfaatkan dalam pembelajaran membaca dan menulis teks cerpen pada mata pelajaran Bahasa Indonesia untuk kelas 11 SMA karena memuat gaya penulisan yang beragam sehingga dapat memperkaya wawasan siswa dalam literasi sastra.

Kata kunci: diksi; citraan; gaya bahasa; kumpulan cerpen Konvensi; pembelajaran teks cerpen

INTRODUCTION

The creation of short stories is the result of the creativity and imagination of the author which is conveyed through language. The use of good language will also create good works, so that the language used in short stories is a literary language that has its own characteristics according to the characteristics of the author. Based on the opinion of Nurgiyantoro (2019: 12) which says that short stories are stories that can be read in one sitting and finished. Wicaksono (2014: 55) explains that a short story is a story that can be read in a short time, that is, in one sitting, the estimated reading time ranges from half to two hours. So a short story is a literary work in the form of short prose that tells a part of life that focuses on a character and can be read in one sitting.

Talking about literary works cannot be separated from activity learning. Learning literature, especially short stories, has meanings and values that are able to build student character. This is the background to the existence of short stories which are used as material or learning materials, students can appreciate short stories through direct interaction between students. In fact, learning literature, especially short stories, has not run optimally. This is because in learning literature is only theoretical, there is still a lack of understanding the meaning and content in examining the contents of

literary works, especially short stories.

Hamid (2009: 78) mentions that the lack of maximum learning of literature in schools is caused by two factors, namely, a teacher's knowledge of basic skills in literature is very limited because the material provided by formal education is only theoretical and the limited reading books supporting literature learning in schools. Rahmawati (2021: 226) that linguistic aspects which include diction, imagery, and figurative language are important in a short story, because they are the building blocks of the short story and have aesthetic value.

Each short story uses a style of language that varies from one author to another. Author A. Mustofa Bisri has his own way of expressing thoughts and ideas in his works, including the use of language style. He uses characteristics that are religious. This collection of short story *Konvensis* tells about real life in Indonesia surrounding about the reality of this country such as politics, religion, culture, education and family.

This research is relevant to research conducted by Argiandini, Suyitno, and Waluyo (2021) with the title "Collection of *Khong Banquet Poems Guan* by Joko Pinurbo as Indonesian Language Teaching Material in High School (Stylistics Studies)". The discussion in this study describes the use of diction, imagery, and style of language and their

relevance in teaching Indonesian. There is a similarity in this research which lies in the study, namely studying diction, imagery and figure of speech. The difference between the two studies lies in the research object, namely using poetry while this study uses short stories.

Further research that is relevant to this research is research conducted by Hidajati (2020) with the title "Stylistic Style of Poetry "Women Always Remember" by Dian Rennuati: Study of Relevance to Indonesian Language Learning in High School". Although they both study diction, imagery, language style and have similarities in their relevance to learning. In the research conducted by Hidajati, she studied the poem *Women Always Remember* by Dian Rennuat, while this research examined the short story *Konvensi* by A. Mustofa Bisri. Novelty of this research lies in the use of the approach research methodology. Interested researcher to study the collection of short stories *Konvensi* by A. Mustofa Bisri uses a study of literary stylistics. So far, this research has been carried out by a collection of short stories *Konvensi* by A. Mustofa Bisri which has never been studied using a stylistic approach.

This research aims to describes the use of diction, imagery, and style of language in the short story collection *Konvensi* by A. Mustofa Bisri. Besides that, the researcher also wants to add to the treasures of literary research, and provide new views on literary research to be able to study it more fully. The application of the results of this study will provide a reference for teachers, school agencies, and teaching material developers to start using A.

Mustofa Bisri's work as one of the teaching materials in schools.

METHOD

This research approach uses descriptive qualitative methods, analysis of literary works with stylistic theory The data source for this research is a document of a collection of short stories entitled *Konvensi* by A. Mustofa Bisri which was published in November 2018 by DIVA Press Yogyakarta. That collection contains 15 short story titles with a book thickness of 131 pages. The title 15 short stories is (1) *Syabakhronnin dan Kawan-Kawan*, (2) *Epidemic*, (3) *Rizal and Mbah Hambali*, (4) *The Woman Who Always Strokes My Chest*, (5) *Konvensi*, (6) *Kiai Luqni's advice*, (7) *Husband*, (8) *Loss of Village Officials*, (9) *Kang Infallible*, (10) *Nyai Sobri*, (11) *Mbah Mar*, (12) *The Prima Donna*, (13) *In Jakarta*, (14) *Jim*, and (15) *Little Girl with Bold Eyebrows and Shining Eyes*. The research informant was five teachers from Surakarta high schools. The sampling technique in this study used a *purposive sampling technique*.

The data in this study is the form of diction, imagery, figurative language, and the relevance of research on Indonesian language learning KI 3.9 and KD 4.9 class XI SMA. Data collection was carried out using document analysis techniques and in-depth interviews. Test the validity of this research data using theoretical triangulation techniques and data source triangulation. The data analysis in this study uses flow model of analysis.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Research on the short story collection book *Konvensi* by A. Mustofa Bisri obtained the following data. *First*, the use of 236 dictionaries, with details of 7 (seven) types. The findings with the most number (dominating) are concrete words with a total of 68 data (29%). Details of the findings can be seen in Table 1.

Table 1 Diction in the Collection of *Konvensi* Short Stories

No	Type of Diction	Sum of Data	Percentage
1.	connotative words	26	11%
2.	Concrete words	68	29%
3.	Say hello or personal name	30	13%
4.	Vulgar word	12	5%
5.	Words with objects of natural reality	4	2%
6.	foreign language words	44	19%
7.	Absorption words	52	21%
Total		236	100%

Second, the use of imagery found as many as 124 data with the classification to in 7 (seven) types of images, namely vision imaging, auditory imaging, auditory imaging, image of feelings, image of feelings, tasting image, and tactile image. The most and dominant data from the imagery found is the image of feelings (34%). Details of the findings on the use of imagery in the collection of short stories *Konvensi* by A. Mustofa Bisri can be seen in Table 2.

Table 2 Imagery in the Collection of *Konvensi* Short Stories

No	Image Type	Sum of Data	Percentage
1.	Vision imaging	21	17%
2.	Auditory imaging	23	18%
3.	Olfactory image	5	4%
4.	Image of feelings	41	34%
5.	Motion image	23	18%
6.	Tasting image	4	3%
7.	Tactile image	7	6%
Total		124	100%

Third, the use of language style as much as 124 data with classification into 23 types of language style. The most dominant is repetition of language style with a total of 16 data or around 14%. Details of the style of language used by A. Mustofa Bisri in the collection of short stories *Konvensi* can be seen in Table 3.

Table 3 Language Style in the Collection of *Konvensi* Short Stories

No	Language Style Type	Sum of Data	Percentage
1.	Simile	13	10%
2.	Personification	2	2%
3.	Periphrasis	10	8%
4.	Propsis	3	2%
5.	Alegory	2	2%
6.	Metonymy	1	1%
7.	Euphemism	3	2%
8.	Antonomasia	7	6%
9.	Hyperbola	7	6%
10.	Litotes	1	1%
11.	Antithesis	7	6%
12.	Paradox	4	3%
13.	Satire	5	4%
14.	Ironi	2	2%
15.	Sarcasm	7	6%
16.	Innuendo	1	1%
17.	Sinism	11	9%
18.	Repetition	16	14%
19.	Pleonasm	4	3%
20.	metaphor	10	8%
21.	Rhetoric	3	2%
22.	Anticlimax	1	1%
23.	Climax	4	3%
Total		124	100%

Fourth, the relevance of learning Indonesian was examined using interviews with informants. The researcher chose the informant, namely the Indonesian language teachers. The results of interviews with informants show positive relevance. The informant as an Indonesian language teacher revealed that the short story collection book *Konvensi* by A. Mustofa Bisri has compatibility with the basic competencies in high school. In addition, this book is a collection of short stories created in 2018 and contains 15 short stories that are beautiful and rich in meaning.

The informant added that the short story collection book *Konvensi* by A. Mustofa Bisri can be used as teaching material because it is in accordance with KD 3.8 and 4.9 regarding short story texts. *Konvensi's* book collection A. Mustofa Bisri's work contains a lot of diction, imagery and figurative language so that students' vocabulary and insight can increase. Class XI students in high school can use this collection of short stories as a reference in learning to appreciate literary works.

Diction Findings

Diction (choice of words) is an important element for writers as a means of communication so that what is conveyed can be understood by readers correctly and clearly. Ratna (2016: 412) explains that diction is the expression of ideas, messages, and ideas as a whole through the choice of words. The collection of *Konvensi* short stories contains 7 types of diction used, a discussion of the diction used is as follows.

Connotative Words

DATA (01)

"tapi sesuatu yang membuat mereka dan kawan-kawan mereka semua akan bertekuk lutut dan menjadi budak-budak kita selamanya". "...but something that will bring them and their friends to their knees and become our slaves forever.'

This quote contains a connotative word because it has a figurative meaning regardless of the word-for-word meaning, shown in the phrase kneel. The connotative word does not mean someone who bends the knee but has the meaning of giving up or submitting.

Concrete Words

DATA ((27)

Malam itu, keduanya Syabakhronnin dan ibunya, duduk di atas ranting pohon randu alas dengan kaki-kaki mereka menjuntai santai.' That night, both Syabakhronnin and his mother sat on a branch of a kapok tree with their legs dangling casually.'

Quoting "a branch of a kapok tree", this phrase is a concrete word because it refers to the true meaning or understanding. The twigs of the kapok tree are objects whose description can be seen, touched, and manifested as objects in their true form.

A word of greeting or personal name

DATA (96)

Loh, Ayah ini bagaimana? Tukas Bhilmaltoqin jengkel. 'Oh, how is this father? Bhilmaltoqin said annoyed.'

This quote contains a greeting word or personal name, namely

father, the word *father* is classified as a personal name or greeting word because it shows a nickname used to call a man, the parents of my character in the story.

Vulgar word

DATA (125)

Gila kau ini, Ronni! kata si Ibu setengah jengkel. 'You're crazy, Ronni! said the mother half exasperated.'

The quote contains the word vulgar, namely the word *crazy*, the word is considered a vulgar word because it is used as a swear word to express anger or annoyance to the speech partner .

Word with Natural Reality Objects

DATA (137)

Malam itu, keduanya, Syabakhronnin dan ibunya, duduk di atas ranting pohon randu alas dengan kaki-kaki mereka menjuntai. 'That night, the two of them, Syabakhronnin and his mother, sat on a branch of a kapok tree with their legs dangling.'

This quote contains the word with the object of natural reality, this is indicated by the word *malam* 'night'. That word includes the diction of natural reality objects because it really describes nature, namely the description of the atmosphere at night .

Foreign Language Words

DATA (144)

Persis di depannya, ada tiga kursi diduduki mereka yang mendapat giliran matur. 'Just in front of it, there

are three chairs occupied by those who have their turn to say thanks.'

The word *matur* 'say', in the quote is categorized into regional language words with Javanese vocabulary which has the meaning of say or saying. In Javanese there are speech levels that distinguish high, medium and low languages. The word *matur* is used in medium/high level language

Absorption Words

DATA (199)

Konferensi Cabang Partai Anu yang digelar dalam suasana demam pilkada, meski sempat memanas, berakhir mulus. 'The X Party Branch Conference which was held in an atmosphere of election fever, although it had heated up, ended smoothly.'

Conference word from quote with data code D7/J5/199 included in the absorption word. The word *conference* is an absorption word from the English language, namely *conference*, which means a meeting or meeting to negotiate or exchange opinions.

The findings with the most number (dominating) are concrete words with a total of 68 data (29%). The use of concrete diction is the most widely used in the collection of short stories *Konvensi* has the meaning that the writer (A. Mustofa Bisri) wants to express about the real and straightforward depiction of the story. This will make it easier for the reader to know the intent of the author of the work when reading the collection of short stories *from the Konvensi*.

The research results as described above are relevant to several previous studies. Previous research was conducted by Dinanta and Tamba (2019) with the title "Distinctive Diction of the Anthology of the Short Story of Sampan Zulaiha by Hasan Al-Banna (Stylistics Review)". The similarities between this research and this research are that research examines diction in a collection of short stories. Meanwhile, the difference between the two studies is that in the study of the *Konvensi* short story collection book, it does not only discuss diction, but also discusses the imagery and style of language in the *Konvensi short story collection book*, in addition to its use in learning Indonesian in high school.

Image Findings

Nurgiyantoro (2013: 411) argues that imagery is a storytelling technique that is often used in writing literary works and is used to express ideas that are actually abstract through words and expressions that can awaken the reader's imagination. The collection of *Konvensi* short stories contains 7 types of imagery used, a discussion of the imagery used is as follows.

Vision Imagery

DATA (14)

Anda mungkin akan melihat seorang tua berpakaian compang-campang dengan rambut gondrong dan mata yang sayu.'You will probably see an old man dressed in rags with long hair and glazed eyes.'

The quote contains sight imagery because in the phrase *Anda mungkin akan melihat seorang tua*

'you might see an old man' the reader can imagine that it is as if the author is bringing the reader to see and imagine an old man dressed in rags with long hair and glazed eyes.

Auditory Imagery

DATA (33)

Rasanya belum lama. Tiah dikejutkan oleh suara ramai sekali didepan rumah.'It doesn't feel like that long ago. Tiah was surprised by the sound of a lot of noise in front of the house.'

The quotation in DATA 33 contains auditory imagery because the author describes a character who hears a loud noise from the front of his house, as if the reader can hear how the loud noises are happening.

Olfactory Imagery

DATA (48)

Setiap jengkal tanah yang dapat ditanami, ditanam bunga-bunga yang berbau wangi.'Every inch of land that can be planted, planted flowers that smell good.'

The quotation also contains olfactory imagery because the author describes the fragrance of planted flowers. The scent of flowers in this quote is synonymous with the sense of smell. So, as if the reader can imagine the smell of fragrant flowers.

Feeling Image

DATA (85)

Aku tidak bisa menahan tangisku setiap terbayang tatapan tak mengerti dari kedua anakku.'I can't hold

back my tears every time I imagine the stares that don't understand from my two children.'

The quote contains an image of feelings, shown in the sentence "I can't hold back my tears", the author seems to bring the reader to feel the feelings of the character being sad every time he imagines his child and the writer has the intention of making the reader feel the feelings that are happening.

Motion Imagery

DATA (91)

Ibu ini kuno, sergah si Syabakhronnin sambil mengayun-ayunkan kakinya di atas ranting. 'This mother is old-fashioned, said Syabakhronnin, swinging her legs on a branch.'

The quote contains an image of motion, shown in the word swinging his feet, which means moving his feet back and forth, the author describes the incident to the reader so that it seems as if the reader is also invited to feel the activity carried out by that person, namely moving his feet . by swinging.

Tasting Imagery

DATA (114)

Bahkan dibanding rata-rata kawannya yang sudah lebih dulu kawin, tampak Rizal terbilang sangat manis. 'Even compared to the average of his friends who have already married, Rizal's looks are quite sweet.'

The DATA 114 contains the image of taste, addressed with the word sweet, the author describes the face of the character using the sense of taste and it is as if the reader is also

invited to imagine the face of the character who is sweet.

Tactile Imagery

DATA (224)

Entah bersumber dari tanganku atau tangannya yang lembut. 'Either it comes from my hands or her gentle hands.'

The quote in DATA 24 contains tactile imagery, indicated by the word *lembut* 'gentle'. The author describes a touch made by another character that causes an effect on the main character. It describes a character who feels something is touching him the chest and hands gently, thus showing the image of the touch felt by the character.

The most and dominant data from the imagery found is the image of feelings as much as 41 data (33%). The image of feeling that is most dominant in the collection of short stories *Konvensi* means that the writer (A. Mustofa Bisri) wants the story in his work to have elements of feeling and a strong depiction of mood so that readers and connoisseurs of short stories can interpret it properly. The author wants the reader to enjoy each paragraph of this short story collection with the depth and sense of participating in the storyline.

The research results as described above are relevant to several previous studies. Previous research was conducted by Ulfayani, Muttalib, and Nasir (2021) with the title "Imagery Analysis in Frozen Film Translation, a Stylistics Review." The similarity in the research conducted by Ulfayani et al. with this research is that it examines imagery. While the difference

between these two studies is that the object of research uses a collection of short stories *Konvensi* and the image that is most dominant or that often appears is the image of feelings. Meanwhile, in the research conducted by Ulfayani et al. (2021), the object of research was film and the imagery that was most dominantly used was visual imagery.

Language Style Findings

Pradopo (2014: 49) theorizes that language style is the expression of feelings that arise from the heart of a writer and is composed in his words, so as to create an impression on those who read his work. The collection of *Konvensi* short stories contains 23 types of styles used, discussion of the styles used in the collection of *Konvensi* short stories will focus on discussing dominant data. It aims to focus the research results in this article.

Simile

DATA (08)

Ide-idinya *bagai* *sumber* *pegunungan yang terus mengalir*.” His ideas are like a mountain spring that keeps on flowing.’

The quote in DATA 08 contains a simile because it contains the word 'like'. In this sentence, the ideas that the character has are likened to a source of water in flowing mountains.

Periphrasis

DATA (16)

Ternyata mereka bertiga bernasib sama. Cinta mereka tidak ditanggapi semestinya. ‘It turns out that

all three of them met the same fate. Their love is not properly responded to.

The quote in DATA 16 has a periphrasis style, which is shown in the writing using redundant words, namely *tidak ditanggapi semestinya* ‘not properly responded to’ has the same meaning as being rejected.

Antonomasia

DATA (36)

Kini, sejak seorang sahabatku membawa pembesar dari Jakarta ke rumah, martabatku meningkat. ‘Now, since a friend of mine brought a dignitary from Jakarta to my house, my dignity has increased.’

DATA (36) contain antonomasia style, because instead of real names, they are replaced with epithets. In this data, which contains an antonomasia figure of speech is the fragment of the word *pembesar* 'magnifying', the fragment of the sentence replaces the original name with the word *seorang pembesar* 'magnifying person' which means a person who has a high rank.

Hyperbole

DATA (42)

Aku akan menyamar sebagai malaikat!” tegas Syabakhronni membuat teman-temannya kaget setengah mati. ‘I will disguise myself as an angel! Syabakhronni said, shocking his friends half to death.’

The quote in DATA 42 contains a style of hyperbole, because it exaggerates a statement. This is shown in the sentence *membuat teman-temannya kaget setengah mati*

'to make his friends shocked half to death'. The context of the sentence, describes something too exaggerated that the character's friends are shocked half to death because of the expression of the character who will disguise himself as an angel.

Antithesis

DATA (52)

Perutnya yang buncit naik turun seperti hendak menyedot sarungnya 'His bloated belly went up and down like it was about to suck up the sheath.'

The quote in DATA 52 contains an antithetical language style because there are words that are contradictory or opposite. In this sentence there are words up and down, the two words have opposite meanings.

Sarcasm

DATA (69)

Lalu apakah kau mau menghancurkan kehidupan rumah tangga mereka yang sedemikian damai selama ini? Di mana otakmu? 'Then do you want to destroy their peaceful home life so far? Where is your brain.'

The quote in DATA 69 contains a style of sarcasm because there is sarcasm shown to people . Sarcasm in the sentence is shown in the sentence "Where is your brain." The sentence of sarcasm in this context was expressed by the character's father shown to the character because he didn't want to be told.

Sinism

DATA (85)

Kau kurus sekali, katanya iba 'You're so skinny, he said pitifully.'

The quote in DATA 85 contains a style of cynicism. In this sentence another character satirizes directly by using offensive words shown to the character.

Repetition

DATA (90)

Setiap jengkal tanah yang dapat ditanami, ditanami bunga-bunga yang berbau wangi. 'Every inch of land that can be planted, planted with flowers that smell good.'

The quotation contains a repetition style because it expresses the repetition of words. The repetition in the sentence is shown in the word "planted" which is used repeatedly to emphasize the meaning of the sentence.

Metaphor

DATA (116)

Lebih-lebih terhadap dua permataku yang manis-manis, Gita dan Ragil. 'More so than my two sweet jewels, Gita and Ragil.'

Quotations with data code DATA 116 contain metaphorical language style, shown in word *dua permataku* 'two of my gems' towards her two children as something very valuable and loved. So, in the context of this sentence, the word my gem is compared directly without a comparison word, it does not mean real gems, but it means child.

The research results as described above are relevant to several previous studies. Previous research was conducted by Santosa (2019) entitled "Analysis of Stylistics and the value of character education in a collection of poems *After Dark Terbitlah Sajak* by Indonesian poets". The similarity of this research with the research conducted by Santosa is that they both examine diction, imagery and style of language. Then, the difference between these two studies is in the object of this research, namely the collection of short stories by A. Mustofa Bisri's *Konvensi* and the dominant or frequently appearing data is the repetition style of language, besides that it also discusses its use as teaching material in high school. Meanwhile, in the research conducted by Santosa, the research object used a collection of poems, the dominant data or which often appeared was *sinpoken* language style and did not discuss the use of learning in high school but discussed the value of character education in the collection of poems.

Relevance to Learning Indonesian in High School

The results of the research and also the short story collection book *Konvensi* by A. Mustofa Bisri are relevant to Indonesian language learning for class 11 senior high school (SMA). According to Prastowo (2015). Based on the results of interviews with Indonesian teachers at SMA Negeri 8 Surakarta, he stated that for the selection of good teaching materials, of course, they are adjusted to the development of high school children. How to choose good and appropriate teaching materials, namely teaching materials that

support the achievement of competency standards and basic competencies, in other words, the selection of teaching materials must be at the level of ability and mental development of students by instilling moral values, and also those that are able to add and develop knowledge and skills students and have relevance to life.

According to the teacher as an Indonesian language teacher at SMA Negeri 8 Surakarta, she explained that diction, imagery and language style in the *Konvensi* short story collection book can be used as a reference or teaching material for high school level students, especially the material about short stories. This is because it meets the criteria for good teaching materials, namely in accordance with learning objectives, language according to the age category of students, and there are educational values in it. Inside. Likewise with the linguistic elements including diction, imagery and style of language in the short story which makes it attractive to read and analyze.

Furthermore, he said that the diction, imagery and style of language in the short story collection book *Konvensi* can be used as teaching material for high school level students. This is because the short stories have interesting and useful content in fostering good character for students. Regarding diction, imagery and language style in the short story, it is also appropriate for the age and language development of high school students so that they have no difficulty in understanding the problems presented in the short story.

Based on the description above, it can be concluded that the short story collection book *Konvensi* by A. Mustofa Bisri can be used as a

reference for learning relevant short story literature in accordance with the KD that applies in high school, especially in class 11 which is taught at school. The short story collection book uses language that is easy for students to understand because it uses everyday language and has a writing style that is appropriate for the student's developmental age. The book also fulfills basic competencies and learning objectives so it is suitable for use in the learning process because it can broaden students' vocabulary knowledge and contains values that students can appreciate.

By providing 15 short stories that have the positive elements above, it is hoped that they can overcome problems in learning short stories, such as students' difficulties in short stories (Frimasary, 2015), students' boredom reading short stories in textbooks (Johansson 2022). In addition, the dominant use of concrete words that make it easier for students to understand literary works can be a solution to overcome the problem of students not being interested in short story texts because they use many words with abstract meanings (Rohayati & Juandi, 2022).

This research work which is focused on stylistic analysis can complement the existing research work on short story texts. Several studies with the object of study of short story texts include the following. First, Rosida (2019) analyzes short stories with an overview of the author's creative process. Second, Kurnianto (2015) and Anggraena (2021) examines short stories using Tzvetan Todorov's structural theory and focuses on three things based on the structure of the work, namely aspects syntax,

semantic aspects, and verbal aspects. Third, Irawati (2022) who analyzes short stories in terms of syntax, semantics, and pragmatics. Fourth, Banjarnahor, Waruwu, and Annisa (2022) who conducted a sociological analysis of short story texts.

CONCLUSION

The findings of diction in the short story collection of the *Konvensi* are 236 data, then classified into seven types of diction. There are connotative words, concrete words, greeting words or personal names, vulgar words, words with natural reality objects, foreign language words or regional languages, and loan words. The findings with the most number (dominating) are concrete words that has the meaning that the writer wants to express about the real and straightforward depiction of the story. This will make it easier for the reader to know the author's intent when reading the collection of short stories from the *Konvensi*.

The findings of the imagery in the collection of short stories from the *Konvensi* consist of 124 data, then they are classified into 7 types of imagery. The most and dominant data from the imagery found is the image of feelings. The image of feeling that is most dominant in the collection of short stories *Konvensi* means that the writer wants the story in his work to have elements of feeling and a strong depiction of mood so that readers and connoisseurs of short stories can interpret it properly. The author wants the reader to enjoy each paragraph of this short story collection with the depth and sense of participating in the storyline.

The form of language style findings found as many as 124 data in the short story collection of the

Konvensi. The data is then classified into 23 types of figurative language. The form of language style findings in this study has a focus on explaining and finding the type of language style used by the writer in beautifying his literary works. The most dominant finding of the form of language style contained in the collection of short stories of the *Konvensi* is the form of repetition of language style. The writer wants to emphasize that the use of repetition style will make the reader clearer on the important parts of each stage of the story. In addition, these findings can also reveal the style used by A Mustofa Bisri.

Research on diction, imagery, and style of language contained in the short story collection *Konvensi* by A. Mustofa Bisri obtained positive data on its relevance to learning Indonesian in high school. This was conveyed by informants in research to Indonesian teachers at senior high school that the collection of short stories *Konvensi* has the criteria needed for a literary book for learning Indonesian, especially learning short story material.

The results of the research in the form of diction, imagery and language style studies in this study can add to the understanding of the meaning contained in the collection of short stories *Konvensi* by A. Mustofa Bisri. The results of the research can add insight into the reader's vocabulary through concrete diction and other diction found in research. The findings of diction, imagery, and style of language in research can also be used as inspiration for writing short stories with high aesthetic value.

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