

## STYLISTIC OF PAMBIWARA PANGGIH TEMANTEN SURAKARTA

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**Abstract:** This study aims to describe the uniqueness and uniqueness of the use of language style (sounds of language, morphology aspect, diction, and imaging) in *pambiwara panggih temanten* style Surakarta. In this research, the researcher uses descriptive qualitative by using stylistic approach. Sources of data in this study is a source of written data in the form of a text *pambiwara* Surakarta. The data source is in the form of oral data source delivered by *pambiwara* from informants. The data in this research is orthographic transcription of *pambiwara panggih temanten* in Javanese Surakarta. The basic technique used by using the listening technique, it is obtained data by listening the use of language. In this research, the researcher uses stylistic analysis of sentences in the Javanese language, and also using listening techniques and record techniques. The results of this study shows that the *temanten* style Surakarta style has the beauty of the language text: (1) Sound beauty aspect (asonansi (*purwakanthiswara*), alliteration (*purwakanthi* sastra), repetition (*purwakanthilumaksita*), (2) Diction beauty aspect (usage of various *tembung kawi*, *dasanama*), (3) morphological beauty aspect (prefix, suffix, confix, *dwipurwa* / iteration), and (4) imagery to describe the bride.

**Keywords:** stylists, language distinctiveness, language style

### BACKGROUND OF STUDY

Indonesian People, especially in Central Java, use local languages to communicate with their families and everything related to local customs and culture (Marmanto, 2012:1). According to Dwijayanti (2015) all the results of human activity will be a habit or characteristic in Java society that will form a result of Javanese culture. Javanese language is a means of information used as a medium of expression, pouring ideas about a work, revealing a distinctive speech, rich in figurative and beautiful words. In any case, the Javanese language will present all cultures related to the Javanese cultural customs themselves. One of those cultures is at the wedding procession.

The use of the language spoken by the MC *pranatacara pambiwara* raises various forms of expression, one of a language varieties and language style are called style (Suwarna, 2009: 1). *Pranatacara* must be able to manage the form of speech with a talking style in a good collaboration for hearing. It is also expressed by Pringgawidagda in Suwarna (2009: 6) which states that the institutions of speech or *pranatacara* must have the ability to manage language and literature, and to manage a voice.

It will be determined with regard to the use of the language used. Stylistics is one study that discusses about the use of language. Stylistic study is intended to explain the

function of using beauty language in linguistic forms ranging from sound, lexical, structural, figurative language, rhetoric to graphology. In addition, the stylistic study also aims to determine how far and in what way and how the author uses linguistic signs to obtain special effects (Nurgiyantoro, 2014: 75-76).

This opinion gives an understanding that stylistics (*stilistika*) is a study that can analyze *pambiwara temanten* Surakarta. According to Subroto (2013), the main object of stylistic review is text. Because many studies of literary texts, stylistic studies are widely claimed as part of the literary review. On the other hand, the stylist problem is related to the linguistic signs, external structure is the language with phonology aspect, morphology, lexical, grammatical, word choice, etc.

Sudjiman and Subroto added that stylists examine a literary text that can distinguish the characteristics of the text in different periods. The characteristics of the text can be phonologically characterized (sound patterns of language, *matra*, rhyme), syntactic (sentence type or structure), lexical (diction, vocabulary, imagery, figurative) or rhetorical. In this case *pambiwara* is a non-literary text that can be studied stylistically include (1) language sound aspects, (2) morphological aspects, (3) word choice, (4) imagery, and (5) language style.

## METHOD

In this research, the researcher uses descriptive qualitative research. The selection of qualitative research forms adapted with the problems discussed. It will describe the uniqueness of language usage contained in *pambiwara temanten* in Javanese language. It includes the distinction of language sound, morphological process, language selection, imagery, and language style. The data in this research is the use of Javanese language in *pambiwara panggih temanten* in Javanese Surakarta. The source of data in this study is a written data provided by a *pambiwara* Surakarta text. The data retrieval technique used in this study is purposive sampling, which is taking data about some use of Javanese language in *pambiwara temanten* Surakarta in Javanese language.

The data used as a sample because it has a purpose that is to know the uniqueness of language in *pambiwara temanten* Surakarta in Javanese language. The method of collecting data conducted by listening the language usage. The basic technique used by using tapping technique, which is the technique of obtaining data by intercepting the language usage. In this study uses the stylistically analysis of sentences in the Javanese language, and it uses listening techniques and recording techniques (Sudaryanto, 2015: 203).

Same with other research, in conducting data analysis, the researcher must perform steps, such as, data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion. Miles and Huberman in Sutopo (2006: 119-120) states that interactive analysis consists of three stages: 1) data collection, 2) data reduction, 3) data presentation, 4) drawing conclusions or verification when the researcher collects data.

## DISCUSION

### *Typical Features of Sound (language sound aspects)*

- (1) *Wondene ingkang ngasta wujuding kayu klepu dewandaru, jayandaru.*
- (2) *Sang pinanganten kekalih katingga lantut runtut, raket, supeket, keket nggennya kekanthen asta.*
- (3) *Para sepuh, para pinisepuh, para pepunden, para alim ulama ingkang kinormatan.*
- (4) *Kembaro kekarepane, kembaro tresnane, kembaro alon-alon soyo caket soyo caket, soyo cetha soyo cedhak soyo ngalelo..*

In the data (1) there is a repetition of vowel /u/ which functioned as a representation of a Dewandaru tree which is defined as a tree of revelation from God. Data (2) there is a consonant repetition /t/, as the bridal portrait has been brought closer. Data (3) there is *purwakanthi lumaksita* is the word **para** to greet some old people. Data (4) there are two forms of *purwakanthi lumaksita* in the form of word repetition are *kembaro* and *soyo*.

### *Morphological Aspect*

- (5) *Kaapit deneng para pinisepuh para sesepuh ngagem busana sarwi kembar*
- (6) *Kedak paring nafkah dhumateng garwanipun berupa kacar kucur.*
- (7) *Bilih penganten kekalih badhe tansah mong-ingemong, sihsinisihan, mad-sinamadan.*

Data (5) there is a prefix {ka-D} on 'kaapit' (V) formed from {ka + apit (V)}. The data (6) is dwilingga salin swara in the word kaca-kucur. Data (7) there is reduplication that is in the word kekalih called dwipurwo, and dwisasana on mong-ingemong, sihsinisihan, mad-sinamadan.

### *Word choice*

- (8) *Raja wusarane ratus ageto minunjul pepindanging raja utawi narendra agung binetara..*
- (9) *Saha puja-puji pandonga panjenengan sadaya*

Data (8) is the character of *dasanama* name of the character is a great *narendra binetara* which means is a king who is described in a great, valiant, and dignified. Data (9) there is a *Tembung Yogyaswara* that is praise.

### *Imagery*

- (10) *Temanten badhe pinaringan unjukan tirta wening.*

Data (10) there is a visual image of wening, it means clear. Bening is a visual of a clear water, drunk by the bride.

### *Language Style*

- (11) *Tung tumangekepe kang raja, raja wusarane ratu saget ominunjul pepindanging raja utawi narendra agung binetara.*

The data (11) is a simile *pisang raja* to describe a brave king

## **CONCLUSION**

Based on the analysis above, it can be concluded that the use of language in *pambiwara* there are some aesthetic aspects that cause of uniqueness, the uniqueness of sounds are used. The uniqueness of it is found in sound aspects that affect the soundness of the sound: (1) sound language aspects, (2) morphological aspects, (3) word choice, (4) imagery, and (5) language style.

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