

Analysis of Intertextuality on Short Stories Entitled Hanya Isyarat by Dewi Lestari and Love by Guy De Maupassant

Miza Rahmatika Aini^{1*}
Febby Dwi Cahyani²

^{1,2}English Education Department, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education
Universitas Islam Balitar, Blitar, INDONESIA

Abstract

This study, which was conducted by two researchers, had the objective of analyzing the intertextuality of the short story literary works "Only Cue" by Dewi Lestari and "Love" by Guy De Maupassant. The research was conducted using a qualitative descriptive method with content analysis and literature study. The data in this study were obtained from data relevant to the problem or topic under study by conducting literature studies from several sources, for example research journals with several previous studies. The results of the study show that there are similarities in the themes and messages conveyed by the author, namely about love and sacrifice, although there are differences in the depiction of the characters in the story. The plot of the story also has differences, "Just a hint" uses a progressive plot while "Love" uses a "flashback" plot

Keywords: *Literary Works, Short Story, Intertextuality*

^{1*}Corresponding author, email: jumintenlarasati@gmail.com

Citation in APA style: Aini, M. R., & Cahyani, F. D. (2023). Analysis of Intertextuality on Short Stories Entitled Hanya Isyarat by Dewi Lestari and Love by Guy De Maupassant. *JOSAR (Journal of Students Academic Research)*, 8(1), 180-191.

Received:
January, 4th 2023

Revised:
March, 9th 2023

Published:
March, 31st 2023

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.35457/josar.v9i1.2778>

1. INTRODUCTION

A literary work is a creation that communicatively conveys the author's intentions for aesthetic purposes. These works often tell stories in both the third and first person, using plots and various literary devices relevant to the period. Literature, according to Plato, is the result of the imitation or image (imitation) of reality, the representation or imitation of the world in art and literature. This means that literary works should be exemplary forms of the universe and models of the reality of everyday life. Literature also shows a picture of human life, showing that life is a social reality.

Literary work that is created basically apart from having to pay attention to the elements, an author must also pay attention to literary understanding through the historical context between one literary work and another. Intertextual is a study of the relationship between one literary works with others. There is no literary works that exist independently, but comes from a mosaic, a collection and influences from previous literary works.

The concept of intertextuality refers to writing that has been modified from another essay that has been cited as a source. This intertextual study aims to examine how specific literary elements from earlier works are reflected in later works. Through this analysis, the investigator can recognize the connection between literary pieces, analyze the author's ingenuity and discover historical elements in each piece of literature. (Farikhin, 2019)

The intertextual relationship in literary works cannot be denied, because there is no any independent text. In the process of its creation and reading, the existence of a text cannot be done without the presence of other texts as examples, frameworks and so on (Teeuw, 1984: 145-146). The intertextuality of the coverage is quite broad because it also includes forms of copying, adaptation, wiretapping, and translation. This is closely related to perception people who welcome a text (1984:213). This also applies to literary works which collectivistic which is passed down orally and in writing.

Nurdiyantoro (2000), tells that Intertextual is the study of relationships between texts, both in one period and in different periods. Furthermore, in intertextual studies intended as a study of a number of texts (literary texts), which allegedly have certain forms of relationship, for example the existence of intrinsic elements among the texts studied. More specifically it can be said that the intertext tries to find certain aspects that already exist in the previous literary work on the literary works that appeared first. Teeuw in Pradopo (2007) argues that literary works are response to previously published literary works. Therefore, a text cannot be separated at all from other texts. Written literary works first, usually based on other existing works previously, either directly or indirectly, either by means of continue or deviate from the original work.

Intertextual study is a literary theory that seeks to find the interaction relationship between literary texts one with another literary text, Sehandi (in Ima Siti Rahmawati, 2020). Most principle the basis of intertextual is like other sign, every text refers to texts another, Kristeva (in Martono, 2009:135). The technique for comparing it is with juxtaposing the structural elements as a whole contained in literary works compared (Sangidu, 2004:26).

Based on the above theory, intertextual studies aim to compare two literary works that are considered similar. A type of comparison is to align or analyze elements contained in a literary work. Literary works that can be studied intertextually include fictional literary works such as novels, films, poems and short stories. In this study, researchers examine intertextuality and compare the short stories Hanya Isyarat by Dewi Lestari and Love by Guy De Maupassant. The two short stories were chosen because few other researchers were interested in objectifying them.

Hanya Isyarat is chosen because the short story is famous in Indonesia with the writer "Dewi Lestari who is also a famous writer too. The story tells about five people in the background. Packers convening through an email list discussion board. Featuring Al, Tano, Dali, Bayu and others Raga. Al is the type of person who is quiet and aloof, Al has secretly fallen in love with Raga, For the past few days, there has been a person who has only.able to be looked up to from afar. One At night, the people engaged in a brief game called Competing in order to share their sorrowful experiences. At that point, Al was appreciative of Raga's physique. Particular attention is paid to Raga's account. Al the main character also hides her feeling to Raga.

Even in Love written by Guy de Maupassant is a short story that tells about the narrator, a man who read a newspaper in the present. And the news tells that there is a husband and wives who kills each other. Thenarrator feel sorry about the news then, he reminded about an experienced in the past that he saw an animalwho sacrifices his life to follow his love's death.

Those two short stories has similarity and differencess. The researcher try to gain some differencess and the similarity. The previous study that other researcher has done about Hanya Isyarat is (Aini, Wulandari,2022) entitled the The Portrayal of Philia and Agape in the Film Adaptation of Dewi Lestari's Story Hanya Isyarat. The journal tells about the concept of Philia and Agape that emerges in Dewi Lestari's short story. However, the journal is only has one kind of literary work. It is not the intertextual study.

Other study Guy de Maupassant work is written by (Galay,Meskin,2017). The research tells about the intertextuality of the If one compares the works of guy de Maupassant and Bunin I.A., he or she can find that those writers are associated through a topic count number. Mainly, interest is attracted to the outline of dating between males and females. It's far vital that Russian creator's attitude in the direction of the works of his French colleaguepredecessor – a vibrant representative

of ecu realism of the XIX century – modifications as he develops in creativity. Textual evaluation of comparable (by using plot) works of Maupassant and Bunin changed into performed on the back of the enjoy of many writers, who've studied the legacy of each classics. Bunin is proved to be modernizing the realistic poetics and going a way of neo-realism – realism, enriched by the have an effect on of modernism.

Other study about intertextuality is intertextuality in opinion articles on education. Its goals are to discover types and features of intertextuality in the articles and to reveal its social exercise. The results of the studies monitor there are three fundamental sorts and essential functions of intertextuality within the articles. The type dominantly applied is oblique quotation and the characteristic dominantly carried out is to provide matters in element. The social exercise discovered within the articles is that the intertextuality is functioned to create an picture that the articles own a stage of educational text.(Pulungan et al,2010).

The other study about intertextuality is written by (Farikhin,2019) This studies aimed to describe intertextual in the novel a completely Yuppy wedding ceremony and Divortiare by way of Ika Natassa. This studies used a descriptive qualitative method within the form of structural. The end result of the records evaluation is that topic has similarity. The issues of those novels are love, friendship, and own family. Discern and characterization inside the novels has much less extraordinary, the figures describe as a piece difficult determine no longer best for the activity but also on their dating. In each of the novel, both of the main characters are ladies and use the first person as the factor of view. While the plot of the novels has exclusive, this is novel Divortiare has a flash-lower back plot and A Verry Yuppy wedding has a revolutionary plot. Each of the radical have differences in the story however have the equal glad ending. The historical past of the stories are not distinctive. Ika Natassa takes each of the settings in Jakarta. The conclusion is each of the novels don't have any significant variations.

Those intertextual studies do not have the same theme as the study conducted by the researcher. In which the intertextuality study of Love and Hanya Isyarat :The Movie even seldom the be conducted. Because it has different era from 19th century to 20th century. However the similarity about telling love make the researchers are interested to conduct the research about the Intertextuality study of Hanya isyarat and Guy de Maupasant short story, entitled “Love.”

Hoepfully the study about the intertextuality of Hanya Isyarat whichis written by Dewi Lestari, a writer from Indonesia an be appreciated. Also, the work of Guy de Maupassant from France can be appreciated too. The researcher would gain what is actually the differencess and similarity. The differencess and similarity does not mean about the plagiarism. But also each literary works has enrich each other.

2. RESEARCH METHODS

This research uses the descriptive qualitative method based on Hancock's explanation (1998) that qualitative research is research on the development of explanations of social phenomena. It is meant to help people understand the social world we live in and why things are the way they are. An investigative process for understanding social or human issues based on constructing a complex, holistic picture that is formed, reports the detailed views of informants, and is conducted in natural settings defined as;

The method used in this study is a descriptive method using content analysis. Researchers describe all analyzed data in a narrative format. This research method attempts to describe and interpret objects according to reality. Descriptive methods are used for descriptive data analysis. The subject of this study is Dewi Lestari's short story *Hanya Isyarat* and Guy De Maupassant's *Love*. The data collection method used by researchers is a literature survey. According to Sugishirono (2016:291), theoretical research on the values, cultures, and norms that develop in the social context being studied, as well as literature studies related to other references, are also of great importance in conducting research. This study is not isolated from the scientific literature. Data derived from data related to the problem under investigation to conduct other literature searches, such as books, journals, articles, previous researchers.

The data analysis technique carried out by the researchers is to describe the data collected and analyzed according to other references that can reinforce the relevant theories and statements. After the data are collected, the data are analyzed using a text-to-text approach. According to Bakhtin, the intertextual approach emphasizes the notion that literary texts are seen as traditions, types, or insertions or transplants into the framework of other literary texts, such as literature, parody, references, or citations. (Noor 2007:4-5)

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

According to Webster's New World Dictionary Third College Edition (1214), short stories are fictional prose, shorter than novels and short stories, short stories characteristically develop a single central theme, and are limited in scope and number. I'm here. of letters.

A short story is a written form of literary work that tells a fictional story and is packaged in a short, clear and concise manner. Short stories usually just tell stories about problems the characters are going through. Short stories are also called prose fiction because they focus solely on the conflict of problems experienced by the characters, from recognizing the characters to solving the problems they experience.

Based on the content analysis data, we can see that there is an intertextual relationship between the actual elements of the short story (theme and plot). This study focuses on the essential elements of Dewi Lestari's short story and intertextual research on Hanya Isyarat and Guy De Maupassant's Love. This is a detailed description of the essential elements of a short story.

A. Theme

A theme is the basic concept behind the entire story. Topics can be general in nature, such as dealing with environment, experience, or other issues. The theme is one of the key elements of the short story, the main his view of the beginning of the plot of the short story. Essentially, the subject matter can be seen explicitly or explicitly and indirectly, thus requiring the reader to deduce exactly what the implied meaning conveyed by the author is.

| Hanya Isyarat (By Dewi Lestari) | Love (by Guy De Maupassant) |
|---|--|
| Love and sacrifice (Hanya Isyarat tells the story of a woman who loves someone in silence) | Love and sacrifice (Love tells the story of a bird who sacrificed his life and chose to die in order to always bewith his partner who had left first. |

The themes in the short stories *Hanya Isyarat* by Dewi Lestari and *Love* by Guy De Maupassant have something in common, tell about love and sacrifice. However, there are differences in the analogy and the way of describing the characters, *Hanya Isyarat* depicted by the female figure and *Love* which is depicted by figure of a bird.

On *Hanya Isyarat* by Dewi Lestari, love and sacrifice are symbolized by the figure of woman who loves someone in silence as possible in loving someone that never actually happened. Trying to remain sincere, realizing that her hope and love cannot be real and she has.

I got to the part that I had fallen in love. But I can only reach that person as far as his back. Someone I can only live up to his shadow and I will not have his wholeness. Someone who appears in the blink of an eye like a shooting star that disappears out of the eye frame before this hand can catch up. Someone I can only send a hint as subtle as air, sky, clouds or rain. Someone who forever must be left in the form of a back because if he turns around, my heart will be scorched with love and torment

---(*Hanya Isyarat, Rectoverso—Dewi Lestari*)

From the quote above, a poem and a word spoken by the woman that has many meanings tucked into it. About a feeling that even the end is known. True love is literally a feeling that cannot be explained and expressed in words. The quote also represents the message conveyed by

the author that there are things in life that can only have in dreams. There are things that must be given up and sacrificed even if really are not willing to do that. Love and sacrifice are depicted in the figure of a woman who loves Raga in silence. Loving things is that will definitely never be real. Letting go of your feelings to see your loved one happy is the definition of love an indescribable sincere feeling. Not all love and hope can be obtained and not all love can be reciprocated.

On *Love* by Guy De Maupassant, love and sacrifice are symbolized by a pair of birds where one of them died and the partner sacrifices himself to end his life in order to live together and always with his partner. From the sacrifice of a bird, it can be seen that sincere love is love that is willing to sacrifice in order to stay together even though one of them has to sacrifice, be tormented and hurt.

“Leave her on the ground,’ Karl said to me, ‘he will come within shot by and by’. and he did indeed come near us, careless of danger, infatuated by his animal love, by his affection for his mate, which I had just killed.”--- (Love, Guy De Maupassant)

From the quote above, love and sacrifice are depicted with the figure of a bird who sacrifices himself in a dangerous place just to see his soulmate that had died. Sacrifice is also depicted with a bird that gave up his life and chose to end his life in order to stay with his soulmate. The definition of sacrifice described by the bird is proof of its sincerity of love and loyalty to a partner. Because nothing can separate the sincerity of true love other than death.

Hanya Isyarat and Love actually has different story and characters. Hanya Isyarat tells about the woman who hide her feeling to a man he adore to. However, those stwo stories has the same meaning in sacrificing love. Al, the main character of Hanya Isyarat sacrifices her feeling to Raga. Raga never knows that Al loves him because Raga is concern in his love to God.Raga does not want to have a love for woman,he even does not want to have a family. He only focus in hislove to God. Therefore, Al feel tormented with her feeling. She sacrifices her love by not to tell Raga about her feeling. She hides her feeling for everlasting.

Different with Hanya Isyarat,Love by Guy de Maupassant tells about the bird that sacrifice himself to death. He wants to be killed beacuse his love was killed too. He turns over to the hunters and let them to kill him in order to follow his love’s death. Even though two stories has different plot,the stories has the same theme,that is scarifying of love

B. Plot

A plot is the chronological structure of a series of events in a story. We plan such a series of stories from the beginning to the end. A plot defines how the actions in a story must relate to

each other. For example, it defines how events relate to other events and how the characters portrayed and playing a role in the story all relate to time units.

These are the plot of the short story *Hanya Isyarat* by Dewi Lestari:

| Elements of Plot | Explanation |
|------------------|--|
| Exposition | The story begins when a woman named Al, there on a beach with her friends. She began to write and draw the back of the person that she admired namely Raga. Al loves Raga in silence although she doesn't even know the color of Raga eyes. A figure she only admired through his way of thinking, his writings, and the way he saw the world. |
| Rising Action | One of the friends invited al and other friends to play a game about telling the saddest thing that happened in their lives. Al had refused to not participate in the game because she did not drink beer. However, her friend gives another chance to choose anyone among them to do anything and cannot refuse. |
| Climax | One by one they told the stories, until at the end it was Raga's turn. Raga told his experience about his dream when he was in coma. He seemed to see a white light and the calmness he got when he was in a bright light. Raga also chose not to love anything except the eternal tranquility he had ever felt and chose to become a hermit in the modern age. For a moment, Al was pensive and silent when she heard the Raga's story. She realized that it was like her love would never come true even though she knew that Raga did not need love from family, friends or partner except the peace he had felt. |
| Falling Action | Then, Al also told about his sad story about a friend who lived and was born in a land of people who only knew about the back of chicken without knowing that chickens also have other parts. She also shared that she feel in love with someone who he could only reach for his back but could not have. Al also said the she was the saddest because she knew what she could not have. |
| Resolution | All of friends gave a round of applause and al was the winner of the saddest story. As a gift she ordered Raga to turn the light and Al felt that knowing the color of his light brown eyes was more than enough. |

The plot in *Hanya Isyarat* used progressive plot. It started when a woman who admires silently until she finally found an answer that her feelings must be given up because her love will never be reciprocated and come true.

These are the plot of the short story *Love* by Guy De Maupassant:

| Element of Plot | Explanation |
|-----------------|-------------|
|-----------------|-------------|

| | |
|----------------|--|
| Exposition | This story begins when the man is reminiscing and remembering events in his youth about the definition about love. At that time, when winter was approaching autumn the man was invited by his cousin name Karl de Rauville to go with him to shoot in the swamp at dawn. Until he arrived at his cousin's house and immediately provided dinner together. |
| Rising Action | At 03.00 a.m they went out to shoot wear thick jackets. They walked side by side in the cold weather until finally they arrived at a hut for shelter. They also warmed themselves by making a fire in the hut. |
| Climax | When the sun had risen, there were two birds with long necks and wings spread swiftly over their heads. The man also shot one of the birds and fell next to his feet and he held the bird in his hand and saw a heart-rending sound of birds starting to swirl above their heads and the bird saw the soulmate that have dead. |
| Falling Action | The bird kept circling above their heads and did not choose to fly far while continuing its heart-rending cry and there is no painful groan of agony like the pitiful cry of a poor bird that has lost his mate. |
| Resolution | The bird was running under the threat of the gun while here and there to look for a mate. Then, Karl ordered the man to put the bird that had been shot in the ground. Suddenly, the bird came back to the man and Karl ignoring the danger because of his love for his slain mate. Finally, Karl shot the bird and it was as if he had cut the rope holding the bird. |

The plot in *Love* used a flashback plot. It started when a man remembers an incident in his youth about a hunting adventure where he learned the definition about love and sacrifice from two pairs of birds who decide to died together in order to stay with their lover.

Even though those two short stories have the same theme. They have different plot. In Hanya Isyarat, it has progressive plot. However in *Love* written by Guy de Maupassant it has flash back plot. The different plot emerges because those two stories has different way of telling stories. In *Love*, the main character is not the narrator of the story. Even, Al as the main character of Hanya Isyarat is the narrator of the short story.

The narrator of *Love* tells about his experience in the past that he saw animals sacrificing himself to follow his love's death. The narrator compares the news about the husband and wife couple who killed each other between the animal who sacrificing himself to his love.

Even, those two stories have different types of telling stories. They actually have the same theme that is sacrificing his or her love. Those two stories actually are from different country and different era. However, the theme about sacrificing his love is still maintained from era to era. It shows that the human and animal life is almost the same. That human and animals need love. They want to have a couple in gaining his love.

Generally, the idea of love is thought to involve forming a connection with someone on an emotional level. Some entity that can accept this loving action and response providing the necessary sensory and emotional stimulation. In order to sustain and encourage (Almeida, 2017; Almeida and Lomonaco (2018) as well as Almeida and Dourado (2018) in

(Almeida,Lomonaco,2020). Knowing the concept of love the two short stories has the same idea that love is an emotional level. Everyone when they fall in love they want to live together, and to have the same frequency with someone whom he or she love.

Everyone who falls in love give everything in his or her life to the one whom they love. In the *Hanya Isyarat*, Al really love Raga. Because she love him so much Al let to hide her feeling from Raga. Even though she feels tormented, she wants Raga to feel save. Sacrifying feeling for women is such kind of tormented. Even in her whole life she can not touch Raga.

The same as in *Hanya Isyarat*, the animal character in “Love “ sacrificing not only his feeling but also his body. He sacrifice himself, even he doesn't want to live anymore. He choose to follow his love's death. He wants to live together in the eternity. He does not want to be separated from his love. More, he wants to live together with his love.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the research above, the researcher concluded about the similarity and differences of those two stories. The difference is the plot itself. That is the plot of *Hanya Isyarat* is progressive Plot. The Narrator is the main character of the story. In the other side, *Love* written by Guy de Maupassant has flash back plot. The Narrator himself tells about the main character who is animal, a bird.

Even though they have different plot, they have the same theme that is sacrificing of love. It can be concluded that *Hanya Isyarat* and *Love* have a relationship that is seen as the intertextuality of a literary work that has a common theme regarding the definition of love and sacrifice. This is evident from the literary work *Love* that created in the 18th century and *Hanya isyarat* that created in the 20th century. Based on this, it can be said that intertextuality refers to the interdependent ways in which texts stand in relation to one another to produce meaning as according to Teeuw in Pradopo (2007) argues that literary works are response to previously published literary works.

From those two short stories we can conclude that love for human and animal is almost the same. Animal also has feeling to his or her love. Even in the short story animal has deep feeling, and Guy de Maupassant compare the human feeling who kill his love between the animal who sacrifices his life for his love.

Also, in *Hanya Isyarat*, Al sacrifices and hides her feeling to Raga. She loves Raga but she can not touch and live together with Raga. She can not show her feeling to Raga because Raga only focus his life to God. Al, chooses to hide her feeling rather than show her feeling to make

Raga feel save. She chooses to hide herself and feel the pain of his feeling because she thinks that the feeling will ruin Raga's life

5. SUGGESTION .

The researcher hopes this research can be useful for other researchers. Especially, for students who are interested to do the same research of Literary Appreciation subject in aspect theory of intertextuality. This research hopefully can enrich the study of literary works. Because literary works should be appreciated not only the intrinsic elements but also the extrinsic elements. Those two literary works that have been compared actually shows that how two short stories from different centuries has the same thing, the same idea that is sacrificing about love. Even though those two short stories has different plot they still has the same idea about love. Furthermore, for the readers the researcher hopes this paper can enrich knowledge about literary works and theory of intertextuality

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The researcher expresses the greatest gratefulness to Allah SWT for blessing, love, health, opportunity, and elemency to complete this research. In this valuable chance, the researcher express their greatest gratitude and faithful thankfulness to the Dean Of Faculty of Teacher Training who have encouraged, support, advice and guidance to finish this research. Thanks to parents who become the main supporting system, thanks to all of my best friends, students' of English Education Department 2019 And also to other parties who have been give support and helpful but cannot mentioned one by one. The researcher hopes this research can be useful for education.

REFERENCES

- Aini, M.R. & Wulndari S.S. (2022). The portrayal of Philia and Agape in the film adaptation of Dewi Lestari's story Hanya Isyarat. Alfabeta, 05(02), 86-92. doi: 10.21776/ub.alphabet.2022.05.02.03
- Almeida, Lomonaco. (2017). The concept of love: an exploratory study with a sample of young Brazilians. International Journal of Advanced Engineering Research and Science (IJAERS) [Vol-7, Issue-3, Mar- 2020]
- Farikhin, Z. F. (2019). The Study of Intertextuality on Novel Entitled A Very Yuppy Wedding and Divortiare by Ika Natassa. *Jurnal Lakon: Kajian Sastra dan Budaya*, 70-77. <https://e->

- journal.unair.ac.id/LAKON/article/download/19775/10769 , accessed on 24 May 2022
- Hancock, W. a. (2009). *An Introduction to Qualitative Research*.
- Kuswarini, P. (2016). Penerjemahan, Intertekstualitas, Hermeneutika dan Estetika Resepsi. *Jurnal Ilmu Budaya*, 4. <https://journal.unhas.ac.id/index.php/jib/article/view/2323> , accessed on 20 May 2022
- Nurgiyantoro, B. (2000). *Teori Pengkajian Fiksi*. Yogyakarta : Gadjra Mada University Press.
- Pulungan, et al. (2010). Intertextuality In Indonesian Newspaper Opinion Articles On Education: Its Types, Functions, And Discursive Practice. *TEFLIN Journal*, Volume 21, Number 2, August 2010.
- Pradopo, R. D. (2005). *Beberapa Teori Sastra Metode, Kritik, dan Penerapannya*. Yogyakarta: Gadjra Mada University Press.
- Serbes, M. A. (2017). Intertextuality in the Literature. *International Journal of Social Sciece& Educational Studies* , 4. <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/3317911080> , accessed on 22 May 2022
- Sugiyono. (2015). *Metode Penelitian dan Pengembangan*. Bandung: Alfabeta.
- Teeuw, A. (1982). *Khazanah Sastra Indonesia* . Jakarta : Balai Pusaka.
- Webster, M. (1989). *Encylopedic Unabridged Dictionary of the English Language*. NewYork: Forthland House.m. *Indonesia and the Malay World* 45(131): 3-23