



Structural Study of the Short Story Title Eyang by Putu Wijaya

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ABSTRACT

This article aims to determine the structural structure of the short story Eyang Karya Putu Wijaya. The approach used is qualitative by reading and observing Eyang's short stories. The results of the research provide an illustration that the short story Eyang was formed coherently by Putu Wijaya, so that it has coherence and relationships between elements and other elements. The theme raised is about life, this theme is supported by the setting which tells the place and time of events from grandparent's arrival until grandpa hands over the savings he has saved for 20 years. in the future, so that it supports the theme elements and other elements. Apart from the elements of theme, setting and plot, there is another element, namely point of view. The point of view in the lawsuit short story is first person point of view where I am the main character. Apart from having a connection between elements, the short story Eyang also presents the moral values that Putu Wijaya wants to convey to readers. The moral message conveyed by Putu Wijaya in the short story Eyang is, to be honest in doing things, not to insult other people, and to be trustworthy in your work. The moral messages conveyed often produce different interpretations from each reader, but Putu Wijaya in writing his short stories is able to make readers appreciate the meaning.

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INTRODUCTION

Short stories are one of the literary works that are interesting to read. It contains intrinsic elements as with other literary works (novels, dramas and poetry). The elements in question are theme, plot, setting, characterization, point of view and message. These elements form a unity to get the meaning of the short story as a whole. To get these elements in full, you can get them from reading activities. Reading activities are not just reading word by word, sentence by sentence, paragraph by paragraph, but reading skills are required. Reading is essentially an activity of understanding reading in order to obtain information or messages contained in the

reading. To obtain adequate reading skills, a person needs a lot of knowledge and other abilities as support. This also applies to reading short stories.

Reading short stories requires reading skills called careful reading. By reading carefully we can get an interesting subject matter, especially in reading short stories. Apart from that, accuracy and thoroughness in reading is an influential factor in obtaining information contained in reading, especially short stories or often referred to as literary works.

Literary works are a series of feelings and social realities (all aspects of human life) which are well and beautifully arranged in the form of concrete objects. (Sangidu, 2004). Apart from that, literary works do not only take the form of concrete objects, such as writing, but can also take the form of speech (Speech) which is neatly and systematically arranged (narrated) by storytellers or what is known as oral literary works. Literature can be viewed as a social phenomenon, literature written by authors in a certain period of time, in general, is directly related to the norms and customs of the Luxembourg era (in Sangidu, 2004).

Ratna N.S. (2013) Literature is a work of art that uses language as its medium, which expresses the author's thoughts, feelings and aesthetic experiences, which can also evoke an aesthetic response in the reader. The following is a brief explanation of the elements of literature according to Ratna N.S.: First, theme is the main idea underlying a literary work. Themes can be kindness, social concern, love, or other themes. Theme is the essence of a literary work. Second, characters are the people involved in the story. Literary characters can be divided into protagonists (characters who have good traits) and antagonists (characters who have evil traits). Characters are the subject of a story. Third, characterization is a description of the character of the characters in the story. Characterization can be done directly (through the character's dialogue, thoughts, or feelings) or indirectly (through the character's actions, appearance, or environment). Characterization is the way the author describes the characters in the story.

Fourth, the plot is the storyline that connects the events in the story. Storylines can be divided into forward plots, backward plots, and mixed plots. Plot is the course of the story. Fifth, setting is the place, time and atmosphere where the events in the story occur. The setting can be a setting of place, setting of time, and setting of atmosphere. Setting is the situation and conditions where and when the story occurs. Sixth, point of view is the way the author views and tells the story. Point of view can be divided into first person point of view, second person point of view, and third person point of view. Point of view is the author's way of telling the story. Seventh, language style is the way the author uses language in the story. Language styles can be figurative language styles (figure of speech) and non-figurative language styles (not using figures of speech). Language style is the author's way of expressing his ideas and feelings. Eighth, Wahana

is the media used to convey messages in literary works. Vehicles can be language, forms of work, and presentation techniques. Vehicles are the author's way of telling the story.

However, apart from the above, there are extrinsic elements that must be considered. Extrinsic elements are elements that are outside the literary work, but influence the literary work. Extrinsic elements include: First, the author's biography is the author's life history which can influence the literary work he writes. Second, the socio-cultural background is the social and cultural conditions at the time the literary work was written which can influence the content and themes of the literary work. Third, values are messages or lessons that can be learned from a literary work. Values in literary works can be moral values, social values, or cultural values.

The author chose short stories in studying literary works because short stories themselves have their own uniqueness apart from novels. The uniqueness of short stories is in conveying the content of the story which can be conveyed briefly, concisely, but is easy to understand the contents, ideas or notions contained in each content. Short stories or short stories are short essays in the form of prose. In short stories, a piece of a character's life is told, which is full of conflict, touching or enjoyable events, and contains impressions that are not easily forgotten (Kosasih, 2006). Short story is also defined as a short essay which generally tells a simple problem and is told briefly. With the description of the meanings of short stories above, we can conclude that a short story is a written work in the form of prose which tells the ideas obtained from the thoughts or life processes of the author which are stated briefly and clearly.

RESEARCH METHOD

The research uses a qualitative approach to describe the short story Eyang Karya Putu Wijaya. The subject of this research is a short story entitled Eyang by Putu Wijaya. In Purba (2010), H.B Jassin in his book *Tifa Poet and the Region*, states that a short story is a short story (1977). Jassin further stated that people can argue about this short story, but a story that is a hundred pages long is certainly not called a short story and indeed there are no short stories that are that long. Stories that are ten or twenty pages long can still be called short stories, but there are also short stories that are only one page long. The same understanding was expressed by Sumardjo and Saini in their book *Literary Appreciation*. They understand that a short story (or short story for short) is a short story. But by just looking at the short physical form, people cannot determine whether a short story is a short story (1986).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of the analysis of the intrinsic elements of the short story Eyang by Putu Wijaya show that the intrinsic elements of the short story have the right relationship between the elements. This can be seen from the theme, plot, setting,

characterization and point of view presented by Putu Wijaya in the short stories that support each other. In other words, the short story has intrinsic elements that are coherent and form a unified whole. After the structure has a relationship between its elements and is explained well and clearly. So, indirectly, Eyang's short story presents moral values with religious messages and exemplary criticism of matters, so that the short story can be well received by readers. It can be explained more clearly as follows;

Intrinsic Elements

Theme. Theme is the main problem or central conflict contained in the short story. Because the theme of the story is not directly conveyed by the author, it will make it easier to determine the theme. The researcher tries to reveal the main conflict that supports the formation of a theme. The conflict is as follows;

"Okay, then please leave it to Grandpa. He didn't want to go on a tour to China, he said why go there, many Chinese people go to Java instead. I don't want to stay in a hotel, I also don't want to stay in a super VIP six star hospital. He wants to be at your familiar house. Okay!"

Before I could answer, the back door opened. Eyang came down accompanied by a large suitcase of equipment. "*Assalamualikum*" I forgot to reply to grandpa's greeting, my head was like a falling stone. Crazy, even eating for the whole family is still a question! What if you have to entertain your Eyang who only likes to eat European food and imported fruit?

Based on the quote above, it is clear that the theme raised by the author in the story above concerns the problem of "low economic needs to support the family and high arrogance and prestige."

Figure. In this short story entitled Eyang, there are several characters who have antagonistic traits (characters who have evil traits) and protagonists (characters who have good traits). First, Me (Antagonist), Second, Wife (Protagonist), Third, Eyang (Protagonist) and Fourth, Children (Protagonist)

Characterization. First, me (the antagonist) is the head of a family who has bad characteristics, namely ungrateful and arrogant. Arrogance occurs "There was a guy who offered how to get SKM and KGS-cards that could help reduce the burden. But the heart refused. Finally, the arrogance accumulated and made him bankrupt at the peak of Ramadhan." Ungrateful. "Only 300 thousand to take care of Eyang a week?" Second, Wife (Protagonist). A wife who is caring, guessing, and honest. Attention and Likes to Guess "Eyang is missing, Bro!" said my wife in fear, "Just now we were all cleaning up to set up his room, we forgot to pay attention to him. Maybe he would be offended. After his room was ready, he ran away!" Honestly "From Eyang," said my wife showing me the money.

Third, Eyang (Protagonist) A Eyang who has a kind and gentle heart. We were all shocked, then rushed to the dining table. There waiting for Eyang was full of food. We

were amazed. The delicious smell messed with our brains. Then Haru and Easily Touched. Eyang also watched us eat with admiration. His shining eyes were filled with tears. He seemed so moved by our karakusan. Loving and Generous "Eyang has never seen anyone appreciate food like you do," said Eyang while patting my children's shoulders, "This breast tastes good, there are no leftovers in the dish. Tomorrow besides ordering something more delicious, Eyang will also cook a traditional recipe Eyang's ancestral heritage. Agree?!" Attentive and Humorous "Grandma is surprised, why don't you cook before opening, the water is also red and contains a solution of iron like that! It turns out there is no more rice in the kitchen. Grandma thought you had enough, your clothes were so cool, eh, it turns out that was wrong, you turned out to be cool, he-he-he! But it's okay. That's normal! Everyone is like that! Tomorrow all the expenses will be covered, Grandma!"

Apart from that, Eyang's character is excited. "Then Eyang asked me to watch a music broadcast. And immediately started prancing around crazily. But in the end, my wife and I joined in jogging. The house turned into a discotheque." ball. Generous "From Eyang," said my wife showing me the money. I wasn't interested. "Do you know the amount? I don't care. "Half a billion!" I was shocked "How much?" "500,000,000!" "Five hundred million?" "Yes! Eyang said. This is her own money that she has saved for 20 years." Fourth, Children (Protagonists) Children who are good and love their parents. Kind and Familiar with Parents "In the end, Eyang and the children watched the Barcelona match humiliate Thailand 7-1."

Channel. To find the plot structure used by the author in this short story, the researcher tried to look at the series of events contained in the short story. The series of events is as follows: First, the month of Ramadan comes and basic needs increase. Second, my character complains that even though he has worked hard, the results are not enough to support his family. Third, my character refuses to make SKM and KGS cards which can help his family's burden. Fourth, because of my arrogant character, I went bankrupt during the month of Ramadan. Fifth, the neighbors celebrate Victory Day. Sixth, when the evening of the takbiran approached, the boss's 3 billion Hummer stopped in front of the house. Seventh, my character approaches his boss in front of the house. Eighth, my character greets the boss when the boss opens the window.

Ninth, the boss asked for confirmation that my character was not going home. Tenth, the boss left his wife (Eyang) at my character's house. Then it continues with Eyang getting out of the car and approaching my character's family. My character grumbles to himself because he has to take care of his Eyang. My character's children and wife welcomed Grandpa happily. The whole house is mobilized to pamper grandma and treat grandma like a god. My character sneaks into the room and rummages through the cupboards looking for things to sell. My character gave up his Rolex watch to be pawned. His wife and children are confused because their Eyang is

missing. My character takes over control to find Eyang. My character's children and wife split up to look for Eyang. At 22.00 WIB my character's family returned home empty-handed. My character's family was shocked when they heard screams coming from the dining room.

Then, my character and his family attacked the food that was already full on the table. Eyang was touched when he saw my character's family raiding the food until it ran out. My character's Eyang and family watch television in the front room. All family members were stunned to see that Eyang was not his usual self. On the sixth day, my Eyang invited my character's family to rent a mini tourist bus. My character's family toured Jakarta and visited historical sites. At 19.00 my character's family returned home. Eyang's driver is waiting in front of the house and will take Eyang home again.

Eyang didn't respond and immediately sent the children to take a shower and then watch a TV show. Not long after, the cell phone rang and it was immediately handed to my character. Eyang threw his things into the suitcase. Eyang spoke privately with my character's wife and then Eyang came out of the room and dragged his suitcase out. Eyang left and my character's house returned to silence, stillness and tension. Waking up from sleep, the wife sat next to my character and opened the envelope given by her Eyang. My character refused the money given by his Eyang and told his wife to return the money to his Eyang. The wife whispered that grandpa had returned and the wife told him that the envelope had been given to the boss. The boss exchanged the envelope and it turned out that the money inside was only three hundred thousand rupiah. My character was shocked to learn that the three hundred thousand was money to take care of my Eyang for one month. My character grumbled and grumbled. And the family sleeps cramped trying to prove that money isn't everything.

Background. The setting is in front of the house. The boss's Hummer car worth 3 billion is the opening setting of the short story "Eyang". Here the author describes that the luxury car is parked right in front of my character's house. As in the short story quote. "The boss's 3 billion Hummer stopped in front of the house. I jumped like a chimpanzee approaching. As soon as the window opened, his fresh and fit face was revealed." Bedroom "For various reasons I sneaked into the room. Half to death I rummaged through the cupboards, but in vain found anything valuable that could be sold." Motorbike taxi base "Carrying the Rolex, I sneaked into the motorbike taxi base." I persuaded Kardi to sell it quickly. "How much money do you have now, Di?" Kardi drained his waist bag of around 60 thousand rupiah. "In your underwear pocket, bro! Come on, help me. This is a matter of self-respect!!" Kardi, while arguing, was forced to spend his savings. Finally I was able to collect 250 thousand. That's enough for tonight." Dining Room "Suddenly from the dining room there was a shout" Front Room "After eating, we moved to the front room, watching television"

Time Background. The time setting in this short story is described using time. Like short story excerpt below.

"Afternoon boss, *Minal Aidin Walfa* izin for permission. Forgive me body and soul!" "Empty-handed, at 22.00 we decided to return home. Takbiran night has been held. The traffic and firecrackers are loud. We are all tired, hot, hungry and anxious." "At 19.00 we just arrived home. Drained but satisfied. It's just that the Hummer car was waiting in front of the house. The driver immediately approached us."

Viewpoint. The first person is a side actor. The meaning in this short story is as if the character "I" is telling the story, but his position in the story is not as the main character.

Language style. The language used in this short story is simple and easy to understand. This language is also used effectively to describe the characters, atmosphere and events in the story. For example, the author uses the words "shabby", "thin", and "weak" to describe Eyang's condition. These words effectively describe Eyang's condition, who is old and sickly.

Apart from that, the author also uses poetic language to describe the atmosphere in Eyang's house. For example, the author describes the atmosphere of Eyang's house as follows: "The house was located in the middle of the city, but felt far from the crowds. The road was narrow and dark. In front of the house grew tall reed bushes." The sentence uses the words "city center", "far", "narrow", "dark", "alang bushes", and "high" to describe the quiet and quiet atmosphere in Eyang's house.

Vehicle. In the short story "Eyang" by Putu Wijaya, the vehicles used to convey the message are the form of work and presentation techniques. The form of work used in this short story is the short story. Short stories are a short and concise form of literary work. This form of work is suitable for conveying a simple and easy to understand message. The short story "Eyang" tells the story of a young man named "me" who takes care of a sickly old Eyang. This short story has a moral message about the importance of caring for parents. The moral message can be understood easily by readers because the story is short and concise.

The presentation technique used in this short story is a narrative technique. Narrative technique is a storytelling technique used to tell the events that occur in the story. This technique is suitable for conveying messages that are informative and instructive. The short story "Eyang" uses narrative techniques to tell the events that occur in the story. These events are told sequentially from beginning to end. By using narrative techniques, moral messages about the importance of caring for parents can be conveyed clearly and easily understood. Overall, the vehicle used in the short story "Eyang" is effective in conveying a moral message about the importance of caring for parents. Simple and easy to understand language, short and concise form of work, as

well as informative and instructive presentation techniques, make the moral message easily understood by readers.

Extrinsic Elements

Author Biography

Putu Wijaya, who we know as a writer, has a fairly long name, namely I Gusti Ngurah Putu Wijaya. From his name it can be seen that he comes from Bali. Putu Wijaya was born in Puri Anom, Tabanan, Bali on April 11 1944. As a teenager he showed his passion for the world of literature. While still in junior high school in Bali, Putu started writing short stories and some of them were published in the daily *Suluh Indonesia*, Bali. While in high school, Putu broadened his horizons by getting involved in theatrical activities. After finishing high school he continued his studies in Yogyakarta, the city of arts and culture.

In Yogyakarta, apart from studying at the Faculty of Law, UGM, he also studied painting at the Indonesian Academy of Fine Arts (ASRI), drama at the Academy of Dramatic Arts and Film (ASDRAFI) and increased his literary activities. From the Faculty of Law, UGM, he earned a law degree (1969) from ASDRAFI, he failed in writing his thesis and from artistic activities he gained his identity as an artist.

After approximately seven years living in Yogyakarta, Putu moved to Jakarta. In Jakarta he joined the Little Theater and Popular Theater. In addition, he was the editor of *Express* magazine. After the magazine died, Putu became editor of *Tempo Magazine* (1971-1979). Together with his colleagues at *Tempo Magazine*, Putu founded the *Mandiri Theater* (1974).

While still working at *Tempo magazine*, Putu received a scholarship to study drama in Japan (1973) for one year. However, because he did not feel at home with his environment, he studied for only ten months. After that, he returned to being active in *Tempo Magazine*. In 1975 he attended the International Writing Program in Iowa, United States. After that, he was also the editor of *Zaman Magazine* (1979-1985).

Putu Wijaya has experience playing dramas abroad, including at the World Theater Festival in Nancy, France (1974) and at the *Horizonte III Festival* in West Berlin, Germany (1985). He also brought the *Mandiri Theater* touring America in the play *Yel* and performing in Japan (2001). Apart from that, he also taught in the United States (1985-1988). Apart from that, Putu Wijaya is a film and soap opera director and writes soap opera scenarios. The films he directed were *Cas Cis Cus*, *Zig Zag* and *Plong*.

The soap operas he directed were *Dukun Palsu*, *PAS*, *None*, *Warteg*, and *Jari-jari*. The scenarios he wrote were *Village Virgin*, *Kembang Kertas*, and *Ramadhan and Ramona*. All three scenarios won the *Citra Cup*. While living in Yogyakarta, his literary activities focused more on theater. He has appeared with the Theater Workshop led by W.S Rendra in several performances, including *Bip-Bop* (2968) and *Waiting for Godot* (1969). He has also performed with the *Sanggar Bambu* group. Apart from that, he also

appeared in his own work entitled *Lautan Bernyanyi* (1969). He was the scriptwriter and director of the play. His drama script was the third winner of the Play Writing Competition organized by the Indonesian National Theater Advisory Board.

Because his literary activities were more prominent in the field of theater, Putu Wijaya was better known as a playwright. In fact, apart from doing theater, he also wrote quite a lot of short stories and novels, as well as writing essays translated into foreign languages, including English, Dutch, French, German, Japanese, Arabic and Thai.

Socio-Cultural Background

This story depicts economic injustice and family pride as the main themes. The setting in this short story is in front of the house, which shows people's daily lives. Apart from that, this short story also describes family activities in experiencing historical sites in Jakarta, which shows the importance of understanding local history and culture. In this short story, there is also the use of Javanese and Balinese, which shows the cultural diversity in Indonesia. Thus, the short story "Eyang" can be considered as a story that reflects social and cultural realities in Indonesia. As readers, we can understand the importance of equal distribution of education and awareness of cultural diversity in Indonesia.

Values in short stories

Moral values. Likes to help. Depicted through the attitude of the character "I" who wants to help his boss look after Eyang. It is shown by Eyang's attitude of wanting to help the economy of the family of the character "me". The nature of respecting each other is shown by the family situation of the character "me" who appreciates the presence of the character Eyang in his house. On the other hand, the character Eyang, who is a rich person, never once takes issue with the family of the character "I" who is less well off, instead the character Eyang helps the economy of the family of the character "I". The characteristic of not hurting other people can be seen through the character "I" who wants to provide the best service to the grandparent character even though he doesn't have money and sells his watch. On the other hand, the character Eyang doesn't want to make the family of the character "I" suffer, so he gives special things to the family of the character "I" while living in the house of the character "I" and also gives gifts to the family of the character "I" in the form of very large amounts of money. regret.

Religious Values. Always respect older people and love younger people. Then Social Values, Upholding the value of friendliness. You can see the family of the character "I" who always provides hospitality to the character Eyang. The nature of caring for others can be seen through the concern of the character Eyang for the economy of the family of the character "me".

CONCLUSION

The short story Eyang was formed coherently by Putu Wijaya, so that it has coherence and relationships between elements and other elements. The theme raised is about life, this theme is supported by the setting which tells the place and time of events from grandparent's arrival until grandpa hands over the savings he has saved for 20 years. forward, so it supports several themes and other elements. Apart from the elements of theme, setting and plot, there is also an element of perspective, namely another point of view, the point of view in the lawsuit short story is the first person point of view where I am the main character. From the point of view, the elements that have been explained show that my character is someone who is arrogant and arrogant, and my Eyang has a kind and loving nature. These two characters are involved in each story.

Apart from having a connection between the elements, the short story Eyang also presents the moral values that Putu Wijaya wants to convey to the reader, as he has instilled that moral values are the message that the author wants to express to the reader, whether moral values in the form of religion or a message of social criticism. The moral message conveyed by Putu Wijaya in the short story Eyang is, to be honest in doing things, not to insult other people, and to be trustworthy in your work. The moral messages conveyed often produce different interpretations from each reader, but Putu Wijaya in writing his short stories is able to make the readings appreciate the meaning.

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