

Cultural Aspects in The Novel *Senandung Cinta di Lembah Papua* by Pujia Achmad

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to describe the cultural aspects, values, norms, and arts contained in the Novel *Senandung Cinta di Lembah Papua* by Pujia Achmad. The research method used is a qualitative descriptive research method, because qualitative research prioritizes the depth of appreciation of the interactions between concepts. The novel describes a long prose essay and contains a series of stories of a person's life with the people around him and highlights the nature of each behavior and the form of the story or stories that are depicted by the characters in fictional events, the value of reason and mind that a person has to develop human power and activity. The focus of this research It is important to clearly define the boundaries of the problem. This research can provide benefits for the scientific development of Indonesian literature, especially in studying Indonesian novels with the study of Sociology of Literature. Humans and society, become objects of natural sciences. Based on the results of the research, it has been concluded that the cultural background aspects contained in the Novel *Senandung Cinta in the Valley of Papua* have cultural aspects. This aspect contained in the Novel *Senandung Cinta in the Valley of Papua* describes the beliefs of the ancestors which are the guideline for people's lives as an example of good behavior and are expected to be role models for the people of Papua. In literary works, it can also describe a series of stories of a person's life with the people around him and highlight the behavior of the author of the literary work. For example, novels. The novel is primarily a prose genre, with a length that can more or less fill one or two small volumes depicting real life in a fairly broad plot.

Key words: Culture, Arts, Values, Norms

INTRODUCTION

In human life can not be separated from various problems in a life. This life includes the relationship between humans and God, humans and nature, humans and animals, humans and humans, as well as events in one's mind. For human thinking that is sensitive to these problems, with the results of imagination, living, and experience. So that he pours out what he experiences through ideas or ideas into a literary work. Literary works are the result of human imagination which are

beautiful and can make a beautiful impression on the soul of the reader. The form of a literary work has two important aspects (point of view), namely content and form. Content is about the experience of human life while form is an aspect that concerns the way of assessment, namely the way the reader observes beautiful language in a literary work. One approach in the analysis of the novel is the sociology of literature approach. The difference between sociology and literature is that sociology deals with objective scientific analysis, while literature discusses social life and shows the ways in which humans experience society with their feelings.

Literature is a description of real human life as outlined in a work by its creator, namely in the form of oral literature or written literature. In essence, literature is a medium for expressing ideas, thoughts, feelings, and the author's message. Literature is conveyed using language as intended for audiences so that lessons can be learned as life lessons. In addition, literary works are understood in different ways and use deep feelings.

Teeuw (in Pradopo, 2003:167) explains that literary works are not born in an empty situation in their culture, including their literary situation. In this case, literary works are created based on literary norms, namely continuing existing literary norms. As the nature of literature, namely creative nature. Literary works that emerged later were created side by side with existing literary aesthetic characteristics and concepts. There is a tension between norms and renewal. One type of literary work is a novel. The novel is an attempt to describe the world of possibilities. That is, what is jealkan in it is not the real world. Possibilities that are imaginatively predictable and can be realized. Nurgiyantoro (2005:4) argues that the novel is a work of fiction that offers an imaginary world built through its various elements.

Literary works are divided into genres, namely prose, poetry, and drama. The novel is a work of fiction that clearly describes the life of the community, customs, rules and culture that exist in a particular society. The novel is a work of fiction that expresses more detailed aspects of humanity and is presented in a subtle and broad manner. In a novel, everything is conveyed in imaginative language, both things the author likes and dislikes. Community life, community culture, and customs in the novel are described by the presence of characters, settings, plots, and other elements. The complex depiction of society and its culture is illustrated by good language processing so that readers can understand the contents of the novel.

In this study, researchers used the sociology of literature approach. In terms of etymology, sociology is derived from the words "socio" or "society" which means society and "logy" or "logos" which means science. So, sociology is the science of society or the science of social life. Rizer (in Faruk, 1994:2) regards sociology as a multiparadigm science.

Therefore, to interpret a literary work, one approach must be used. The researcher will try to explain aspects of the cultural background in Pujian Achmad's novel *Senandung Cinta in the Papua Valley*, as well as by describing the social and cultural life of the characters. This is very visible in the novel which tells about the life of a woman with Javanese culture and men with native Papuan culture and their struggles while living in Papua, their tenacity and patience in awakening the people who are starting to lose their way. The social and cultural descriptions in the novel inspire researchers to study it more intensively. For this reason, researchers studying the Novel *Senandung Cinta di Lembah Papua* by Pujia Achmad are expected to be able to provide readers with knowledge about people's lives and the sociological descriptions contained therein, in order to foster interest and love for literary works.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Previous Related Study

To obtain conformity in the research, it is necessary to carry out studies that have been carried out by previous researchers, previous research has been carried out by Anis Handayani (2009) the results obtained in this study are to increase religious knowledge and moral values contained in the novel *The Fading of the Enchantment of Cleopatra* by Habiburrahman El Shirazy and to be able to inspire the hearts of its readers. Lisa Purnama Sari (2013) discovers that learning cultural aspects through literary works is an effort to preserve culture, because literary works can contain information about culture and customs. Lathifatun Ni'mah (2019) Social aspects as teaching materials in high school, the novel *Direction Steps* by Fiersa Besari can enter into three aspects, namely the language angle, mental (psychological) maturity, and the cultural background of the students. This novel is very suitable for high school education learning materials.

METHODS

Design and Samples

The method used is a qualitative descriptive research method with an insight into the sociology of literature. The Qualitative Research Method is a new research method, because of its recent popularity, it is called the postpositivistic method because it is based on the philosophy of postpositivism. While the method is descriptive, meaning that the data is broken down into words which are a sign system that will provide a more comprehensive understanding. The documents that are the object of research are convinced the *Hum of Love in the Papua Valley* by Pujia Achmad.

Instrument and Procedure

In this document research technique, the researcher focuses more on content analysis documents. The steps taken in this analysis method are: 1. Finding and determining the novel to be studied; 2. Doing intensive reading of the novel as a research sample; 3. Collecting additional data to support primary data in research, supporting data obtained from textbooks as reference material, documents, journals (thesis) and so on; 4. Carefully analyze the data that is used as a sample in the study, using a review of the sociology of literature; 5. Determine conclusions on the results of research that has been done. The use of these instruments is based on the consideration that data collection and data analysis involve identification and description processes.

Data Analysis

In literary research, researchers act as instruments as well as data collection. Data analysis involve identification and description processes. Content review is a research methodology that utilizes a set of procedures to draw valid conclusions from a book or document.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Value is the most valuable thing in terms of good and right. Therefore, it is the community environment which then becomes a guideline as an example of good behavior and is expected to be a role model by the community. The values contained in the Novel *Senandung Cinta di Lembah Papua* by Pujia Achmad are social values consisting of moral values, religious values, and logical values.

The following are some quotes about the values contained in the Novel *Senandung Cinta in the Valley of Papua* by Pujia Achmad:

Quote 1:

"I will only bless you with Lettu Hendry. Not with the man who came from Papua. Otherwise, don't ask me to be your marriage guardian. Your brother if he wants. Where will your father's face be put if you marry someone not commensurate with our family?" Page: 6 (Hasnah's father).

Analysis: Hasnah's father, Wiratmaja, does not approve of Hasnah's marriage to Malik, a man of Papuan descent. Because according to Pak Wiratmaja, Malik was not the right man for Hasnah. Mr. Wiratmaja had thought carefully that Hasnah had been betrothed to First Lieutenant Hendry who also held the same rank as Hasnah's father, a TNI officer. Malik is not a TNI officer like Hasnah's father and because of that Malik is not someone who is equal to Hasnah's family.

Quote 2:

"Well, Hasnah really wants my father to approve of this marriage. Hasnah loved and respected my father very much. But Hasnah is impossible to accept Mas Henry if it goes against Hasnah's principles." Hal: 6 (Hasnah).

Analysis: Hasnah really begged her father to bless Hasnah's marriage to Malik. Because according to Hasnah Malik is the right man for Hasnah.

Quote 3:

"The wife's obligation is to obey her husband, mother, but you are blessed because you have not been successful. Persuading your father to forgive your mother for not being able to take you, I hope you are happy with your choice"
Page: 6 (Ms. Hasnah)

Analysis: Nani Nurhayati, Hasanah's mother, that it is the duty of a wife to obey her husband. Hasnah's mother approved of Hasnah's marriage to Malik, but Hasnah's mother could not witness her daughter's wedding in person because Hasnah's father did not allow her mother to go to Papua.

Quote 4:

"As far as I know, a bride may see her candidate before making a decision." Hal: 7 (Ilma: Hasnah's friend).

Analysis: Ilma advised Hasanah to see Hasnah's future husband before Hasnah made the decision to marry Malik, who clearly did not know who he was and had a different ethnic culture from Hasnah

Quote 5:

"Okay.. I understand. One thing I want you to understand, I don't care who you marry and what tribe you come from. But at least, you should meet him first. Don't be like buying a cat in a sack. It's all up to you. But don't ever tell me if your life isn't better after marriage. I don't want to hear it." Page: 9 (Ilma: Hasnah's friend).

Analysis: Ilma, as Hasnah's best friend, hopes that Hasnah will try to find out a man who wants to be Hasnah's life partner, because as a prospective bride, Hasnah has the opportunity before making a decision.

Quote 6:

"But this time it's a shame if you have to marry that person without you having any knowledge of your future husband. For that let me ask for your hand. Reconsider your decision to marry him. You still have time to think about it and know many things about him." (Imran: a man who likes Hasnah).

Analysis: Imran, a man who has always had a crush on Hasnah, asks Hasnah to reconsider his decision to marry someone Hasnah doesn't even know about his face. Imran really wants Hasnah to marry him.

Quote 7:

"I came to Papua because of my own will, but also in the framework of my calling. I joined in for my friend as soon as he returned to the US. We Catholics have the same mission as Muslims to spread our religion here." Page: 23 (Tony: the pilot who took Hasnah to Mulia village, Papua).

Analysis: The pilot who delivered hasnah to Mulia village, Papua, where Malik lives. told Hasanah that Tony came to Indonesia and temporarily settled in Papua because he really liked Indonesian soil, especially Papua. He came to Indonesia to also have a job and Tony has the same mission as Hasnah. Tony also wants to spread his religion, namely Catholicism, to the people of Papua.

Quote 10:

"Thank you because I also feel that Indonesian people are also very friendly and welcome to us. I also often accompany ustadz who live in Jakarta to preach in Papua." Page: 24 (Pilots).

Analysis: The pilot thanked Hasnah because he felt that Indonesians were very friendly and kind to those of other nationalities like this pilot from the US.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research on the cultural setting of the novel *Senandung Cinta di Lembah Papua* by Pujia Achmad. There are 3 aspects of the cultural background contained in the Novel *Senandung Cinta di Lembah Papua*, namely Values, Norms, and Art. The values contained in the Novel *Senandung Cinta in Lembah Papua* describe the beliefs of the ancestors which are the guideline for people's lives. The norms contained in the Novel *Senandung Cinta in Lembah Papua*, are an illustration of a person's attitude and behavior and become a guideline for every human activity, both physically and mentally. Art is an artistic expression developed in every Papuan culture.

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