

**The Context of Discourse in the Novel Heartbreak Motel
by Ika Natassa Published in 2022**

Muji Endah Palupi
muji.mji@bsi.ac.id

Endang Sri Andayani
endang.erz@bsi.ac.id

Ulfa Rahma Dhini
ulfa.ufd@bsi.ac.id

Universitas Bina Sarana Informatika

ABSTRACT

This research aims to determine the context of discourse in the novel Heartbreak Motel. This research uses a qualitative approach and content analysis method. The data source in this research is the novel Heartbreak Motel by Ika Natassa. The data in this research are in the form of quotations containing discourse context which includes background context (setting and scene), participant context (participant), result context (ends), message context (act), method context (key), means context (instrument).), context of norms (norms), and context of type (genre) in the novel Heartbreak Motel by Ika Natassa. Data collection is obtained by reading, finding/marketing, copying and grouping words that are included in the discourse context. The results of this research found 34 scenes containing eight elements of discourse context, namely background context (setting and scene) with 41 data consisting of 17 time setting data and 24 place setting data, 22 participant contexts, result contexts (ends).) as many as 29 data, the context of the message (act) as much as 15 data, the context of the method (key) as much as 28 data, the context of the means (instrument) in which the discourse is carried out orally or directly as much as 28 data and using telephone media as much as 6 data, the context of norms (norms) in this discourse are carried out in two directions and three directions, and the context of the type (genre) in this discourse is included in fictional prose.

Keywords: Discourse Context; Novel Heartbreak Mote.

INTRODUCTION

Society as social creatures is of course always in contact with each other. Humans want to know how the environment around them is, even want to know what is happening in them. The magnitude of curiosity forces a person to the importance of communicating with the purpose and intent they want to know. With the development of the times and technology, communication has become easier. Communication is a means for humans to achieve their desired goals and goals. The purpose of a communication will refer to whether or not it is achieved depending on the language conveyed in the communication. In addition, it depends on the understanding between the two so that communication is very important in human life. . Just like the heart must continue to beat for one's survival, communication is

the foundation in community activities. Communication can also be done orally or in writing. One of the written communications is in the form of discourse.

Discourse learning is the highest learning in the learning hierarchy (structure) of language. A language student before learning discourse must first learn about phonemes, morphemes-words, sentences, meanings and then learn discourse. Discourse learning for students has been considered the highest level of language learning. When students can understand the discourse, theoretically they will be able to speak the language well and correctly. The ability to understand discourse begins with the process and success of discourse learning. Therefore, learning in schools, both early and high levels, has an urgency that determines national education. Meanwhile, in shaping students' character, ideally learning or learning must also be carried out outside the school environment, such as at home or in the environment around the house. Discourse learning as reviewed earlier is learning at the highest level. A student.

Discourse is a series of writings composed of several sentences so that they become a unit. Discourse can also be referred to as an ongoing discussion through any media. To understand discourse, one needs to relate it to the context because with the context the discourse becomes more meaningful and interesting. Context is the background of knowledge possessed by the speaker and the speaking partner as a manifestation of the assumption of the speaking partner who has no boundaries regarding the situation in the environment. The context is used as the foundation for all things related to a discourse so that it has an important role. Context is used as internal parts of discourse and everything that externally includes a discourse. Based on the context of the language and the context outside the language, the context of the language is usually known as the context. Meanwhile, in the context outside the language, it is known as the context of the situation or context only. The context of the situation includes the environment, both verbal and the environment where the text has been spoken. The context of discourse is formed by various elements and the elements in the context are related to the elements that exist in every language communication, so that the elements in the context have a very important role in the communication process and activities. Elements in context can give signs, descriptions, and clarity to existence in relation to the speaker who introduces to a conversation.

Broadly speaking, this study presents several important backgrounds and reasons in examining the context of discourse in the novel *Heartbreak Motel* by Ika Natassa. These reasons include several considerations: In terms of data sources, this literary work is classified as a unique literary work because the storyline is in the form of a fictional story that is associated with real life which is quite a lot experienced by public figures or actresses and some people in facing all life risks. This novel is also one of the best-selling novels in 2022, so it has received a lot of praise and good comments from its readers as listed in the comment column of Ika Natassa's Instagram account. Another reason is because this novel contains a lot of diverse messages that can be learned by readers, not only that this novel contains

communication that cannot be separated in a discourse context to build a story to be more alive.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Discourse as the highest unit in terms of oral or written terms that has an attachment to intersections, integration and meaning that is used to communicate in a social context (Setiawati & Rusmawati, 2019). Furthermore, discourse is a form or form of language that is related, interpretive, and contextual. This means that the use of language always assumes that it occurs ideologically, requiring the ability to apply and understand the context in which the discourse occurs. An understanding of the context of the discourse is needed in the process of analyzing the discourse comprehensively (Mulyana, 2020). If discourse is considered a language activity, students will also have the ability to write and read literature. Regarding literary literacy, reading literary works, especially prose in the form of novels, is an open discourse activity. When a student understands the discourse, he or she has indirectly discoursed. In understanding novels, a student must be able to understand various aspects, especially the context (situation) that has components that support the discourse.

The context of discourse is formed by various elements and the elements in the context are related to the elements that exist in every language communication, so that the elements in the context have a very important role in the communication process and activities. This opinion is in line with Mulyana (2020) that the context is a speech situation or the background of a communication. Elements in context can give signs, descriptions, and clarity to existence in relation to the speaker who introduces to a conversation. Context is used as an environment or circumstance to become a container in accommodating the language used. It can also be said that context is the environment of the text. In addition to the term context in the treasure trove of Indonesian linguistic terms, the term environment is also used, the same scope has different meanings because of different contexts. The existence of context is very important in a story. The presence of context is a situation that occurs in communication, both things that are outside the text and those that affect the use of language (Tania and Hermaliza, 2021). Context can also be referred to as the cause of a narrative event in the story. In this sense, it can be said that the context determines the meaning of the speech contained in the speech in the story being read and the use of language must show the context in order to be able to use language and determine the meaning precisely, without the context the communication will not go well.

Dell Hymes with the acronym SPEAKING formulates elements related to context consisting of 1) setting, which relates to the time and place of an ongoing conversational event; 2) participants, namely speakers and listeners, both of whom are called conversation participants; 3) outcomes, namely the results and objectives of the conversation; 4) mandate, namely in the form and content of the mandate contained in it; 5) the way, namely the spirit of carrying out the conversation; 6)

means, namely the use of language when a conversation is carried out; 7) norms, namely the actions of the conversation participants; 8) genre, which is a type of conversation category (Djadjasudarma, 2017).

Based on this phenomenon, the researcher is interested in studying more deeply about "Discourse context analysis in the novel Heartbreak Motel by Ika Natassa". The researcher found that there is a discourse context consisting of context (setting and scene), participant context, outcome context (ends), act squance, method context (key), instrument context, norm context, and genre context in the novel Heartbreak Motel by Ika Natassa so as to provide information or messages contained in it with clear information or signs for readers.

METHOD

In this study, the approach used is qualitative. This means that the data collected is not related to numbers, but data taken to describe the actual state of a phenomenon of the object being studied. Qualitative research is a scientific research that aims to understand a phenomenon in a natural social context by prioritizing the process of in-depth communication interaction between researchers and the phenomenon being studied (Sudaryono, 2021). The method used in this study is content analysis. Content analysis is a research technique that allows a person to decipher content and process messages (Sumarno, 2020). The data source used in this study is the novel Heartbreak Motel by Ika Natassa published by Gramedia Pustaka Utama in April 2022 with a book thickness of 400 pages.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the results of the analysis of 34 scenes in the novel Heartbreak Motel by Ika Natassa, it was found that the background context (setting and scene) was as much as 41 data consisting of 17 time setting data and 25 place setting data, the context of participants (participants) as many as 22 participants, the context of results (ends) as much as 29 data, the context of mandate (act squance) as much as 15 data, the context of methods (key) as much as 28 data, The context of the means (instruments) in the discourse is carried out orally or directly as many as 28 data and using telephone media as much as 6 data, the context of norms in the discourse is carried out in two directions and three directions, and the context of the type (genre) in the discourse is included in fictional prose. The following is an example of a scene finding that contains eight contexts:

Scene 3

“Good morning, Ms. Ava...”

“Morning. Didn't I order at check-in so that there would be no phone or guests?" I said angrily, Yes I realized that my tone of voice was too sharp just now, but the headache that immediately attacked me just now I suddenly woke up because of the ringing of the room phone that would not stop even after I picked it up and immediately closed it many times, eliminating my ability to make small talk.

“Yes, ma'am. I'm sorry, but this is Mbak Ava's family who came and said there was a family emergency. I'm sorry, Mom, we were forced to call." My head was beating more and more at the same time as my heart suddenly jumped. "Family emergency? Who?"

“Here is Mrs. Lara in the hotel lobby. Can I escort you upstairs?" I sighed before saying yes and within five minutes my door was knocking.

(HM. 2022:23-24)

The analysis of scene (3) reveals several important elements that contribute to the understanding of the discourse within the context of the narrative. Firstly, the setting is established through three key indicators: the phrases "good morning," "hotel lobby," and "room." These words situate the interaction in the hotel lobby, where a hotel officer is attempting to contact Ava, who is currently in her hotel room. This communication occurs in the morning and revolves around the arrival of Ava's best friend, Lara, who has brought a birthday cake to celebrate Ava's thirtieth birthday.

The participants in this interaction are the "hotel officers" and "Mbak Ava." Both play critical roles in the communication process, serving as speakers and responding to each other's dialogue, which underscores the interactive nature of their exchange. The conversation reaches its objective when Mbak Ava consents to the hotel staff's request to escort Lara to her room, indicating that the communication goal has been achieved: the hotel staff's initial inquiry is met with Ava's approval.

The act sequence is particularly noteworthy, as illustrated by Ava's statement, "It's not that at check-in time I have ordered so that there are no calls or guests." This remark serves as a reprimand, signaling her desire not to be disturbed during her stay. Furthermore, the emotional tone of the conversation is underscored by Ava's use of the words "ketus" (harsh) and "upset," indicating her dissatisfaction with the hotel staff's oversight and her frustration over the lack of respect for her wishes. This tension shapes the serious tone of the dialogue.

The medium of communication is orality, facilitated by the telephone. This method is significant, as it allows for real-time interaction between the hotel officer in the lobby and Ava in her room, emphasizing the immediacy of the exchange. Additionally, the norms governing this discourse manifest in the two-way communication between the hotel staff and Ava, which is essential for effective dialogue between the two parties.

Finally, the genre of this discourse is categorized as written prose within the context of a novel, as it adheres to the conventions of storytelling and is created through the author's imaginative writing. Overall, the elements of setting, participants, communication goals, act sequence, emotional tone, medium, norms, and genre collectively illustrate the complexity of the interaction in scene (3) and provide insight into the narrative dynamics at play.

CONCLUSION

Based on the findings and discussions conducted by the discourse context researcher in the novel *Heartbreak Motel* by Ika Natassa published in 2022 which consists of 34 scenes containing setting context (setting) which refers to place and time were found as many as 41 data, namely 17 time setting data (good morning; morning; a year after that; even day; seven o'clock in the morning; eight in the morning; afternoon; evening until night; midnight; this afternoon; nine o'clock in the evening; last week; before three o'clock; when they are nine years old; a week passed; ten o'clock in the evening; and 4.28 a.m.) and 24 venue setting data (Jakarta; hotel lobby; living room; filming location; hotel; Ava's house; hotel room; hotel restaurant; living room; women's toilet; on the balcony of the hotel room; Tyo and Lara's room at home; at the airport to Seoul; Auckland; Ava's room; meeting room of Mr. Andri's office; Noah's room; make-up room; Home; food restaurants; in the courtyard; office; in the courtyard; Mr. Ava's office. The context of the participant (participant) referring to the participants of the conversation was found as many as 22 participants, namely Mas taxi driver; Ms. Ava; hotel officers; Ava's mother; Tito (Ava's manager); Manda (Ava's assistant); Daniel (director); Mas Farriz (butler hotel); Reza; Gilang (Reza's manager); Lara (Ava's best friend); restaurant waitresses (hotel staff); Body; Noah (Tyo and Lara's son); Tyo; Mr. Amin (Ava's driver); Bu Rina; Mr. Andri; Ferry Fahrizal (make-up team); Sari (talent coordinator); Mr. Ava (Arwin Iskandar Adnan); and Mr. William. The context of ends (results) that refers to the outcome or final goal of the conversation was found as many as 29 very diverse data related to the form of the message, so that the context of the act (mandate) that refers to the form of the message and the content of the mandate can be found as many as 15 data. The context of the key (way) that refers to the spirit, tone or way of the conversation was found as many as 28 which included all goods; angry; ketus; smile; laugh; friendly; worried; upset; emotion; slow; relaxed; amazed; worried; Moved; relieved; protest; despair; clumsy (awkward); serious; patient; amazed; shortness of breath; smiling warmly; disappointed; sad; sick; calm; and soft. The context of instruments (means) that refer to the means or tools used in conversations was found as many as 28 data through oral or direct media and 6 data using telephone media. The context of norms (norms) that refers to conversational behavior in the novel *Heartbreak Motel* by Ika Natassa published in 2022 uses two-way and three-way norms (discussion). The genre context (type) that refers to the type or criteria in the novel *Heartbreak Motel* by Ika Natassa published in 2022 uses a type of written discourse in the form of a novel or included in prose.

REFERENCES

- Djadjasudarma, F. (2017). *Wacana & pragmatik*. PT Refika Aditama.
- Hayon, J. (2019). *Membaca dan menulis wacana: Petunjuk praktis bagi mahasiswa*.
- Grasindo. https://www.google.co.id/books/edition/Membaca_dan_Menulis

Wacana_Petunjuk_Prak/uZC8amkIi5UC?hl=id&gbpv=0(Accessed December 15, 2022)

- Hirma, K. (2022). *Konteks wacana berita kriminal pada media daring Detikcom periode Januari 2022 serta implikasinya terhadap pembelajaran bahasa*. Universitas Tridinanti Palembang. <http://repository.univ-tridinanti.ac.id/5730/1/BAB%201.pdf> (Accessed December 28, 2022)
- Ismi, A., & Rahayu. (2021). Analisis konteks wacana dalam novel *Selemba itu berarti* karya Suryaman Amipriono. *Journal of Language Education, Linguistic, and Culture*, 1(1). <https://journal.uir.ac.id/index.php/j-lelc/article/view/6144/3016> (Accessed December 5, 2022)
- Isra, K. (2018). Analisis konteks wacana dalam cerpen pada buku pelajaran Bahasa Indonesia untuk siswa SMA kelas XI kurikulum 2013. *Universitas Islam Riau*. <https://repository.uir.ac.id/4121/1/abstrak.pdf> (Accessed December 28, 2022)
- Mulyana. (2020). *Analisis wacana*. Tiara Wacana.
- Setiawati, E., & Rusmawati, R. (2019). *Analisis wacana (konsep, teori dan aplikasi)*. UB Press. <https://www.google.co.id/books/edition/Analisis> (Accessed December 15, 2022)
- Sudaryono. (2021). *Metodologi penelitian (kuantitatif, kualitatif, dan mix method)*. PT RajaGrafindo Persada.
- Sumarno. (2020). Analisis isi dalam penelitian pembelajaran bahasa dan sastra. *Edukasi Lingua Sastra*, 18(2). <https://jurnal.umko.ac.id/index.php/elsa/article/view/299> (Accessed December 28, 2022)
- Tania, E., & Hermaliza. (2021). Analisis konteks wacana dalam buku kumpulan cerita rakyat daerah se-provinsi Riau. *Journal of Language, Linguistic, and Culture*, 1(1). <https://journal.uir.ac.id/index.php/j-lelc/article/view/6155> (Accessed December 11, 2022)