CHAPTER II

AN ANALOGY BEHIND REPORTED SPEECH ILLUSTRATED IN DJALIL'S SECRET LOVE

Writing a novel is an art work. It requires strategies to reach its nature. The author himself has significant strategies to get that effect; that is called mood and tone as proposed by Orson (2009: 34). Mood itself may be created through:

1. **Retell**. It is about the situation, event or character figures in the story. Descriptive narrative as moving events, a place or a person in the story so it will affect the reader as if they have seen or even been involved in the story.
2. **Reconstruction**. It is narrated in detail. The authors do some sort of reenactment in the imagination. That is, imagine as something written is happening. Position readers' view to experience it. Suppose a story about separation, position readers' view to experience the breakup with the characters involved in the story.
3. **Dialogue**. It is oral communication or a conversation between characters. Include dialect or style of speaking peculiar to reveal character or emotions of his characters. Such dialogue will reveal the background of the characters, as well as emotional changes that will bring emotional proximity to the reader.

Those all are important, because readers would be interested when authors use the strategies of retell, reconstruction, and dialog method of the story. The purpose of it all is to live a story, even though some authors are more interested in forming a text narratively like in Sherlock Holmes, but the efficiency of story would deliver in

different ways, so that the authors can decide what form are they use to get the meaning of the story.

To bring the life into Secret Love, in particular, Djalil as an author uses reported speech. Here is an analogy behind reported speech illustrated in the novel under the terms of direct (quote) speech and indirect (reported) speech.

2.1 Direct (Quote) Speech

Language, as a product of a culture, expresses a specific idea in nature. Haberland (1986: 219) mentions that:

> *"Until such a culture is discovered, we may maintain the idea that reported speech is a universal of human actions"*

Every writer has expectation to drag reader perspective and idea. In bringing their perspective, a writer is demanded delivering an assumption about the content. Especially a novel, the content must be interesting for a reader. The interesting topic that is created by a writer involves many aspects in writing method. One of aspects is using a dialog in the text, it may be useful for them to know anything about characters and content, because the narrative is controlled by character to find out what exactly happened in a story. The character shows emotion and typical character to determine how a story speak up and influence reader, so that the reader feels involved in a text either directly or indirectly.

Obviously, every reader has expectation when they read a story; it serves experiences and describes real-life view. That is why being an active reader depends on his efforts, so the question arising in the mind is ‘how to be an active reader?’ An active reader simply means keeping focused on the material and all activities in a novel. It will mean reader’ time spent reading is more efficient, and that the reader is more likely to remember what he has read afterwards. When the reader focuses to read, he would have critical thinking about what happened with the character and storyline while reading.

Critical thinking of readers is defined covering of human nature that is happened while reading a novel. The readers directly and indirectly would compare their own lives to the character whose lives reflect real-life events. That effort happens, as example in Djalil’s Secret Love. He bases on story events on using dialog to live the story, to give readers a closer up view of the characters about how they are live, think, and feel. In here, dialog created has specific purposes mentioned in analysis.

2.1.1 To live the story (created mood)

Data 1

“What on earth happens with her, why she is crying?” Aji said

The data above was made by the narrator, for reason to implicate character in dialog of novel is being alive. The dialog affects the reader gets the feeling and emotion, as though characters are alive and makes a reader closer up with the character.

When the character of woman experiences a sad moment, she will express sad feeling openly. This phenomenon shows a story being asked in his utterance. Some identifications of that utterance have been identified syntactically. Direct speech is believed to represent the nuance by considering tense, quotation mark, time and place alike with utterance above. That statement expresses factual content through three main moods; one of that is used for that sentence is interrogative.

Those terms are built generally, beside of to live the story, direct speech is also used by considering to help readers understand mood in a character, so that the readers will find out of what happened on that characters.

2.1.2 To give a closer up view of how character think, live, and feel (Point of view)

Data 2

> "Okay I know that. Glad to see you. Btw (by the way) we are in the same major, Could we are be friend and share about our lesson soon?"... He said

Data 3

> Father said, "Study hard if you want to be a success man"

In this section, there are two data will be analyzed. Start from data 2 to represent author's reason in using direct speech. It will give a closer view of reader with character. The way to give that closer view in character expresses of what they are thinking, feeling, and living in a story. The story had told in first time, Ben came in Sabuga where he met with a girl who was standing in the same major, therefore he tried be acquainted each other and had to think of how to be. Despite of he just knew about

her name, but suddenly he had fallen in love since in that place. The feeling made him always think about her and drove his life become unusual after that event. He hoped if he someday would be her boyfriend, although it had many processes to get the happiness of love.

In syntactical analysis, Data 2 has same utterance, which is interrogative. Whereas in Data 3, a sentence expresses imperative mood. There is no different between data 2 and 3 in a structure, the tense is still same as with data 1 that uses present tense and quotation marks.

In a forming point of view characters, a sentence expresses a complete thought, feeling, and life. Either it is through interrogative, imperative, or declarative, it depends on how and when the author gives mood. In order to get mood of character, there are three strategies that can be used like what the present writer has been written in opening.

2.1.2.1 Think

Reader's involvement in a dialog of a story makes a view of how the character thought when a novel is read. The author also gives clearly a character point of view about what subject said personally, and it is clarified through direct speech way. Retelling information on past in dialog form is Djalil's way to take the meaning of the story. The narrator thought there was something which had to identify especially in character personality. In this case, the quotation is re-tell/report in original speech purposes to getting information by thinking situation occurred. For example:

Data 4

"*Hmmm… Could I know your name?*" He asked

The author's wrote Data 4's structure of direct speech in intending to bring the real information demanded. Readers read a story dialogically to take their involvement; it may be as hearers.

In addition of direct speech was explained. Syntactically, the author didn't change a tense of present tense become past tense if it is still true or general fact. ***"Hmmm… Could I know your name?"*** that utterance is direct speech, it can be examined at the form in quotation mark. The utterance used present tense, whereas in the reporting verb the utterance used past tense like, ***He asked***. This dialog is built to take Readers' point of view as tough they are a part of narration, not see the character as an observer.

2.1.2.2 Feel (apa yang dirasakan oleh karakter)

Data 5

*'Thankfully GOD, I'm just passed. I hope there is no question by my lecture again for this time in this class'***.** He said

The statement above is still direct speech (DS). The author wants to tell about what he [Ben] felt at that time. Bent got a problem when he wanted to answer lecture's question, so that he hoped it passed soon. The author is still using present tense, but he adds a structure to elaborate meaning of Ben's statement. The adding structure is identified as adverb of time, *I hope there is no question by my lecture again* ***for this***

time'. Adverb of time 'for this time' rises because the author wants to clarify that at the time he was very nervous. It is illustrated that nervousness occurred since he was not prepared, and also he didn't know how to answer the question when he was not ready to study. Beside of adverb of time, there is also identified adverb of place. The author used that adverbs to complete significant utterance about when and where the activity was ongoing. In direct speech, no changes of deixes in place and time should be noted, *'In **this** class'.* The bold one is a part forming direct speech.

2.1.2.3 Living

Data 6

"Yes, I love you so much." **He answered**

The data 5 shows the way character views about happiness in his live. Every character has expression to describe what he/she feels. That makes his/her role become interesting to find out how he/she lives his life. The author had determined plot of story, where the main character, called Ben, is going to tell his life from the beginning of story until the end, before he allowed her belong to someone else. Actually, there are many experiences that he had.

One of experience which he had never been forgotten was his loved to Nicky, but finally he got problem about it because he had mistaken to her. In other side, she had had boyfriend at that time, and in the climax of the story he never got his love because he had ever made her disappointed. Obviously, it was not Ben's manner, there

was something that he cannot told. In fact, he really knew about what he had been done to her. The reason of why it happened, that ended his love, was because he cannot made her sad after knowing his illness. According to him, the happiness came when he let his beloved be other person's woman. He just stayed her away of sadness if he died in a short time because of heart disease.

The author had told unpredictable event, when he began story from first-meet to the end. Ben kept his love, but in the ending of the story he died. Thus, readers would feel emotion and effect of author's statements when Ben said that he loved her so much but in the same time he concealed some illness, so why the story entitled a secret love

2.2 Reported Speech

Retelling, it is about the situation, event, or character figures in the story. Descriptive narrative is moving events, a place or a person in the story, so it will affect the readers as if they have seen or even been involved in the story. In this case readers become an observer of one story. The present writer is still involving reader's involvement in this section (Reported speech) same as 2.1 Direct speech, but in different ways. That clarifies of how the character thoughts and feeling by the narrator.

2.2.1 Thought

The author gives authority for the narrator to tell on behalf of himself. A good author can tell a completely objective story through narrator's perspective to involve

readers. The involvement of the readers describes the thoughts of the characters through what those characters say and do in a story. Indirect speech uses narrative to the series of events or sequence of events. For example:

Data 7

"*He surprised that Nicky was knocked the door and entered the room. She sat down beside Aji, suddenly they allowed her explain about the truth of why she made him disappointed. Ben looked at her face and heard all her opinions at that time...*"

The narrative above had been reported by the narrator indirectly, that is written by the author. In order to do that, the narrator as observer knows in Djalil's novel the character, setting, and plot in detail. As an observer, he has to know what was happening in all activities of story. The narrator has important role as a voice teller, though he is not involved as character, but his role is known as the voice of character/events.

As a voice teller, obviously the narrator knows what characters think. He tells information like what the events was written by the writer. This phenomenon actually has structure that supports to form the idea in narrative.

About the structure, it has been clarified on three syntactical categories. **Firstly**, the change of tenses in indirect speech were formed being past tense. For example reported verb/verb which is reported like, *He surprised.* **Secondly**, complemetizer 'that', it is generally happened in indirect speech only. **The last one** is place and time deixis, in a function of both are to explain where and when events have occurred, for

example, *the room* is a place and *at that time* is a time. Those categories are found as characteristics of narrative where there are characters, place and time, and circumstance that are told.

2.2.2 Feeling

The feeling would be touched by readers if they read some novels which have a good point of view of characters, but how to describe characters' feeling is another problem by a narrator. In Secret Love, which tells about love, the narrator actually tells what characters' feel. This is one of statements before the ending of story, that has been written based on the feeling of the main characters.

Data 8

He said that if she felt uncomfortable with her boyfriend, will she came back to him and re-write their love story. Then, She replied, "YES, I WILL BE, Don't worry about my love to you, that is huge than him now."

The statement above was reported by narrator by combining reported speech and direct speech in a narrative. Direct speech is written in paragraph to help indirect speech form to give meaningful of utterance. That phenomenon is very rarely found, but the narrator just wants to give deeply meaning, if she is still loved him much.

Both of speeches are used in a paragraph. They add a meaning of feeling to build a specific sense. On the other hand, the structure is not different with previous sections, either direct speech or indirect speech. Those all has been explained before.

One syntactical rule is identified that indirect speech uses **‘that’** after reporting verb, while direct speech does not.