

APPRECIATE AND EXPRESS FICTIONAL PROSE LITERATURE WORKS AS MEANS OF NATION CHARACTER FORMATION

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Abstract. Appreciate and express the literary works are essentially reading and writing the repertoire of human life with all life and life within. By reading literary works especially fiction prose, one will get a picture of the various human characters through the behavior and events it describes. Likewise, by writing literature especially fiction prose, someone will be able to describe the character and character of the figures through the behavior and events he told. Therefore, through the activities of appreciation and expression of literary works, especially the fiction prose, one can learn to respect human beings with all the values of humanity. Fictional prose as one form of literary works is a cultural asset of the Indonesian that needs to be preserved, developed, and exploited to the nation's character development. Literary readers and writers are usually very sensitive to the social, humanitarian, and natural affairs of this universe. Therefore, the ability to appreciate and express literary works, especially fiction prose must continue to be fostered and developed in order to build the character of the nation. Based on Curriculum 2013, there are five developed characters, namely: religious, nationalism, mutual cooperation, independence, and integrity. These five characters can be formed in the students through the activities of appreciation and expression of fiction prose literary works. So, a teacher, should be able to choose literary material in the form of fictiona prose that can develop those five characters.

Keywords: Appreciate, express, literary works, fiction prose, builder, character

I. INTRODUCTION

Literature becomes an inseparable part of human life. Literary works is a mean to express feelings, thoughts to audiences. Dhakidae quoted by Sayuti (2001, p. 3) that sociologically, literary works is a social stock of knowledge, a place where a knowledge of society is gathered, and human constantly draw it. Based on this opinion, literary works has a high social relevance. Literary works can provide an overview of the psychological aspects of human, moral, and social.

On the other hand, Sayuti (2001, p.99) cites Kayam's suggestion that literature makes a model close to life. Literary works as a place of human values in various dimensions. Through the literature of a nation's institutions can be forwarded regeneratively. That is why literature can be considered as a source of value.

The value of a work is determined by the 'content' presented by its author. The contents provide something in the form of thoughts, ideas, feelings, and conscience (Sumardjo, 1995, p.89). In addition, Sumardjo stated that literary works not only can refine the mind and mature man, but also is able to arouse sense and thought. Thinking experience is what human needs in becoming a whole human being.

Literary learning is essentially fostering and developing a culture to create a society capable to think independently and to express it well. Therefore, literature is very close to human character building. Furthermore, Sayuti (2001, p.6) explains that the urgency of literature as a source of moral value can sharpen the social and religious consciousness of the reader. Through literary works that are read, an author usually



has an attitude toward the reality of the object told, both objective and subjective.

Based on the close relationship between the literary works and the formation of human character, the author is interested in conducting an assessment of two literary activities of appreciation and expression of literary works prose fiction associated with the formation of national character.

Issues raised: 1) Is there any relation between the activities of appreciation of prose fiction literary works and the character formation of the nation? 2) Is there any relation between the activities of expression of prose fiction literature and the character formation of the nation? Based on these problems, it is hoped that the results of this study can obtain a close connection between the activities of appreciation and expression of fiction prose literary works on the character formation of the nation. Thus, the results of this study provide benefits for the character formation of the nation, especially through literary learning at schools.

To appreciate and express the literary work of fiction prose, the reader must master the concepts of literary works, fiction prose, type and elements of the builder. According to Mustafa (2008: 25), literary works is divided into four: fiction prose, poetry, drama, and nonfiction prose. The fiction prose, poetry, and drama are often called imaginative literary works. This type of literary work of fiction prose is also called narrative fiction. Fiction prose or narrative fiction include: myths, saga, parables, romance, novels, and short stories. Nonfiction prose includes news, articles, essays, editorials, textbooks, historical works and biographies that explain facts supplemented by judgments and opinions. The purpose of nonfiction prose is to convey factual truths and factual conclusions.

Furthermore Mustafa (2008: 25) explains that fiction works is often equated with the story of prose based on the imagination of

the author. The essence of fiction is a narrative or sequence of events or events that are interwoven into a story. Fiction works typically based on one or more characters and develops and changes, because of their ability to make decisions, awareness, or knowledge, attitudes and their sensitivity to others, and their moral capacity as a result of how they relate to other characters and solve problems.

Fiction prose can be interpreted as a narrative work that tells something that is fictitious, not really happening in the real world. The figures, events and settings are imaginary. This is different from nonfiction works. In nonfiction characters, events, and backgrounds are factual or exist in the real world (empirically).

Fiction is a literary term, which means 'not happen'. Fiction prose means writings that are imaginative and subjective. The writing is usually found in literature, such as: short stories, novels, and saga are examples of fictional prose. The main difference between fiction and nonfiction lies in purpose. The intention and purpose of nonfiction are to recreate everything that actually happened, such as: history, biography, and travel stories.

The strategy used to read fictional prose, for example, will be different from the strategy used to read nonfiction prose. The strategy to read a fiction work can even differ depending on the type of fiction work. Every literary works in the form of fictional prose has different characteristics, both caused by the difference of author's ideology and literary elements such as storyline, characterization, theme, storytelling technique, background, and other literary means.

In the fiction prose, the character becomes the central character that is depicted through his speech, behavior, and ideas. Therefore, the character is very close to the formation of character.



II. METHODOLOGY

The research method used in this research is descriptive method. The technique of collecting data using literature study.

The author collects data by searching for information from written sources including books, journals, magazines, and other references. The author conducts an assessment of reference sources related to fiction prose literary works, appreciation activities, expression activities, and character development of the nation.

Based on data collected through literature study, the authors conducted an assessment of the relationship between the activities of appreciation and expression of fiction prose literature and the formation of national character.

III. RESULT

Related to problems proposed, the authors examine the link between the activities of appreciation and expression of fiction prose literary and the formation of national character. The formation of the character is very close to the depiction of the characters in a literary work of prose fiction. A character is a fictitious individual who experiences events or treatment in various events in a story. Stories and events will be interesting because the characters are moving. Characters are presented through the motion and behavior that the author displayed. For that, the placement of the character of the story must be in accordance with the character of the story seen from its role

Character of a character is the character, nature, and characteristics contained in the character. It will appear in the quality of reason and soul, so that there is difference between one character with another. To recognize the character of a character in a story, Saini and Sumardjo (1994, pp. 64-65) put forward several avenues that help the reader to discover his character's character as follows: 1) through what he does, his actions, especially how he behaves

in critical situations; 2) through his utterances; 3) through his thoughts; and 4) through direct explanation.

Conversations that occur between characters will make the story alive and guide the reader to appreciate the story presented. The fictional story is an imaginative world created by the author.

To appreciate and express the work of fiction prose well, it requires knowledge and deep understanding of the elements of its development, built by intrinsic and extrinsic elements. The intrinsic elements are the elements present in the text and directly construct the text, in this case the prose's work. The intrinsic elements of fiction prose work as follows.

A. Figure and Casting

In examining these elements there are several terms that must be understood, namely the term of figure, character, and casting. The figure is the storyteller. This figure is not always a human being, depending on who is told in the story. Character is the personality and attitude of the figures. Casting is the way the author shows the figures and characters in the story. There are several ways the author illustrates the characterization of a story, among others: through the physical description, dialogue, thoughts and figure's feelings. Other figures' reaction, and narratives. The author may describe the figures' character through their physical representation, such as his face, his body shape, the way he dresses, and the way he walks. Other than that, the author can describe it through the conversation of the figure with another. Language, speech content, and other things the figures said shows their character. The author may also convey the character through the description of his figures' thoughts and feelings. In fiction work, often found a description of what his figure thinks and feels. Similarly, through the reaction of other figures.



In this technique the author describes the figures' character through the things or reactions that other figures are saying to others. The author may also convey the character of his figures directly. This is called the narrative technique.

B. Plot and Plotting

So far there is often a misunderstanding in defining plot. Plot is considered as storyline. The definition is not exactly right. The storyline is event after event that followed after. Moreover plot is a series of related events due to causality. Plotting is a text sequence. By analyzing the sequence of this text, the reader will know how the author presents the story.

C. Setting

Setting is the place, time relation, and social environment in which the events are told. The setting in the story can be classified into: 1) place setting, which is the location where the event of the story take palce, it can be name of city, street, building, house, and others; 2) time setting, related to the occurrence of the story event, whether in the form of date of historical events, night situation, morning, afternoon, afternoon, and others; and 3) social setting, ie circumstances in the form of customs, culture, values / norms, and so on that exist in place of story events. In a story, the three types of background are interrelated.

D. Language Style (Stile)

Language is a means to convey the events presented. The language is processed as much as possible by the author by maximizing the style of language as well. The style of language is the way an author expressing the language to achieve the aesthetic effect and the power of expression. To achieve this the author empowers the elements of diction (selection of words), imagery (the description of something that the reader can sense), majas, and rhetorical style.

The author chooses a word (diction). Words are so chosen to express and the expression produce. The author also uses words that can clarify what the author expressed so that the things described can be understood through our senses. Through those words, the reader can understand what is described as is it can be seen (vision imagery) heard (auditory imagery), smelt (smelling imagery), perceived (tactile imagery), palpable (palpability imagery), tasted (tasting imagery). Language styles are also used by authors to choose linguistic expressions that are perceived to represent something to be revealed and the expected effect.

E. Narration

The narration, or often referred to as point of view, is seen from the angle to which the author (narrator) tells the story, divided into 2, namely the internal and the external narrator.

The internal narrator is narration that is present in the text as a figure. He uses I as pronoun. The external narrator is vice versa, it is not present in the text (outside the text) and names figures with third person pronouns or names.

F. Themes

This theme will be known after all the elements of fictional prose were studied. Theme is an idea / notion the author convey in his story. When appreciating the work of fictional prose, an appreciator certainly does not simply analyze and break it per section. Each of these elements must be seen with the other elements. In order to appreciate and express the fictional prose well, reader and creator must master and understand about the elements of fictional prose both intrinsic and extrinsic elements.

The extrinsic element is an element that is outside the text, but directly or indirectly influences the creation of the work. The elements include: author biography, social situation and condition, and history. These elements influence the reader's understanding



because basically the author creates literary works based on his experience. A reader's knowledge of extrinsic elements will help him understand the work of the fictional prose.

Along with the character of the nation, Curriculum 2013 develops PPK (Character Education Reinforcement) which emphasizes on the five characters: religious, nationalism, integrity, mutual cooperation, and independence. Appreciated literary works must be chosen in which includes the depiction of a figure that features religious character, nationalism, integrity, mutual cooperation, and independence. Similarly, in the development of expressing ability through the activities of writing and reading of fictional prose of literary works that should be able to produce works that read the literary works full of religious character, nationalism, integrity, mutual cooperation and independence.

Referring to clause 3 of the Sisdiknas Law which states, "National education is to develop and form the character and dignified nation in order to educate the life of the nation, aims to develop potential learners in order to become a man who has faith to God The Almighty, noble, healthy, knowledgeable, capable, creative, independent, and become a democratic and responsible citizen ". The formulation of this national education objective is a formulation of quality Indonesian that must be achieved by every level of education. Thus, this should be the basis in the development of cultural education and character of the nation.

Character is the personality of a person who is close to the character, nature, morals formed from the internalization of various activities that are believed and used as the basis for viewing, thinking, demeanoring, and acting. The implant and reinforcement of the character refer to characters that show a number of values, morals, and norms, such as honest, courageous, trustworthy, and respectful to others. Humans

live in different social and cultural environments. Therefore, the development of one's character can only be done in the social and cultural environment concerned. That is, planting and reinforcing one's character can only be done in an educational process that does not release it from the social, society, and nation cultural environment. In practice, learners should be actively involved in developing their own potential, internalizing processes, and appreciating the values that guide the life of the community, and developing the life of a dignified nation.

In the book of *Kebijakan Nasional Pembangun Karakter Bangsa 2010-2025* (Government of RI, 2013: 7) stated that.

"Character is unique values (know goodness, good deeds, good life, good impact on the environment) that is self-embodied and embodied in behavior. Coherent characters radiate from the results of mind, heart, sports, and taste and strength of someone or a group of people. Character is a characteristic of a person or group of people containing values, abilities, moral capacity, and tough in facing difficulties and challenges.

Based on the understanding, Indonesian language lectures must be able to create students personality so through their mind, heart, taste and strength that well behaves and good impact on the environment. Those can not be separated from students' ability in communicating good Indonesian language. Therefore, through selected material, media used, and the interaction of the lectures conducted, it is expected to create the character of the nation.

IV. DISCUSSION

By appreciating and express literary, one will gain knowledge and insight, awareness, sensitivity, social, and religious will be directed, and there will be appreciation and pride upon



Indonesian literature as cultural and intellectual repertoire of Indonesian people.

The work of fictional prose is indeed a fictitious, imaginary story. This work is the result of the author's imagination. Imagination is very useful in life, including the imagination in fictitious story (fictional work). Fictitious story, because they contain imagination, can enrich the imagination of its readers.

This imagination wealth will help human more intelligent and creative in living life. Moreover, it has become human instinct / need to like stories. In some traditional societies, there are stories of myths, legends, and others. A person can survive for hours (even all night) to watch a puppet show. Then why, can anyone bear reading novels all day while reading science books quickly feel saturated?

It happens because people get entertainment from fictitious story / fictional prose. However, the benefits of it are more than that. Prose stories are not only entertaining, but also rewarding. Prose stories not only serve as a means of entertainment. The prose story is our means to reflect on life.

In fiction prose presented the author's imagination. The imagination is the result of the author's preparation of what he feels from reality. In the prose work, the author actually presenting the results of his observations and experiences to the reader. The experience he presents is an experience that has gone through a process of reflection and a deeper understanding. Thus, when the reader reads his prose, he gets a new view of life that enriches his life message he knows every day. In this regard, the work of prose actually helps the reader to better understand life and enrich the views of life.

Indeed, things like this can also be obtained from other fields, such as philosophy. However, the work of fictional prose presents in the form of stories, through the depiction of events, the depiction of figures with various

characters, the image of life will be more alive and more touching.

In addition, we cannot experience all things in this life alone. What we do not and can not experience can be obtained through prose. Through fictional prose, we will get view more lively and more touching because prose presents it on all sides. The work of fictional prose actually enriches the insight and knowledge of its readers.

Media disclosure of fictional prose works is the language. In presenting his work, the author seeks to present it in a language that can touch the reader's soul. To accomplish that, the authors attempt to process the language with its best and so deeply that what it conveys can touch in the hearts of the reader.

They search for the right vocabulary that can represent what they want, create new phrases, vary sentence structure, give life-depictions with language, and so on. By reading works that already contain the language, the reader is enriched with the language.

Of course there are still many benefits of reading (appreciating) the work of fictional prose. The intensity with which we read, will in turn sharpen our sensitivity; social sensitivity, religious sensitivity, and cultural sensitivity.

Appreciation of literature is an activity to acquire literary works to gain understanding, appreciation, and enjoyment of work to obtain a wealth of insight and knowledge, sensitivity of thought, and a sense of the various aspects of life. From these activities eventually also arise a love and appreciation of literary works. Similarly, the appreciation of the work of prose fiction.

The purpose of fictional prose appreciation above will be obtained by the reader if he does these steps: a) reading the work of fictional prose until he can feel the involvement of the soul with what is conveyed and told; b) assess and see the relationship



between the idea of experience the author wishes to convey with the technical capability of the prohibition to process elements of prose, such as figures (casting), plot, setting, language style, narration and theme; and c) find the relevance of the work with personal experience and life in general.

Appreciate the literature, in this case fictional prose works, can be done in various ways, namely 1) listening / watching the dramatization of the story / novel folklore, or other forms such as monologue, conducted directly or via electronic media; 2) listening to fairy tales, either directly, or through recording; and 3) reading short stories / novels / folklore directly from text. From these ways, the appreciator then gives a response (the result of appreciation) which includes the steps of appreciation, either orally, or written.

Moreover, for the reader / appreciator's involvement and understanding with the work deeper, the appreciator can express the work, for example by reading a story / novel / tale, dramatization, monologue, dramatic reading, storytelling, re-writing short stories / novels / tales read with his own writing, making short stories / novels / tales, adapting short stories / novels / tales into drama script, poetry, and others.

Forms of appreciation activities can be done through activities such as: 1) listening / paying attention to reading stories / fairy tales; 2) reading text / books containing short stories / novels / tales; 3) reading short stories / short stories; 4) rewriting the story / novel / tale with his own words; and 5) write short stories. Short story reading is an activity to read a short story to the audience. The reading is no other than to communicate the contents of the works to the audience so that the audience can listen, understand, and enjoy the work. In order to achieve that goal, the short story reader must first be able to understand and appreciate the

work. Understanding and appreciation is then expressed through the means of vocal, gestures, and mimic. For the reading to succeed, the reader of the work must optimize all means of expression. In expressing the work through his vocals, he should pay attention to the clarity of articulation, sound power, voice character, intonation, tone, and tempo. Gestures and mimics should also be noted: whether gestures and mimics can represent every element of the short story, and the extent of its accuracy.

Usually, in a short story reading, a reader carries a short story text. Thus, the space motion is not as free as in drama. Expression is more emphasized on vowels, gestures and mimics. Short story reading can be done by a person, or by some people. If assisted by some people, then we set each person the role, there is a narrator, the figure, according to the short story needs. However, the roles are kept within the context of the reading, not to be confused with drama.

In the context of reading short stories, short stories can be delivered in the form of monologues. In the monologue, readers of the short story has more the freedom. He does not carry text. As the name implies, monologue, this show is played by one person, but plays for various roles. It would be more interesting if in this activity also added other elements, such as make-up, costumes, stage property, and music.

Appreciation of a short story will be sharper and appreciated if the appreciator has experience in writing the type of work. By writing short story, he can feel how easy or difficult to process elements of the story builder, start from the figure, setting, plot, language, and so forth. With this experience, he will be able to more sharply assess the technical ability of the author in processing the elements of the short story.

The activity of expression in the field of fictional prose is usually done by writing stories.



The author is in charge of making imaginative figures so his work come alive. Moreover, the authors must assure that the characters are real. For that purpose, writers should be able to describe and tell how the feelings and thoughts of the figures in facing and living their lives.

To achieve optimal results, before writing a mature concept needs to be made: plot, casting, setting, conflict, anti-conflict and ending and the selection of words that will be used to make sentences.

Through appreciation activities, one can appreciate various characters and human behavior with all forms of behavior so that readers or listeners can reflect about the human character. Similarly, through the activities of writing fictional prose, one can convey thoughts, feelings, and appreciation about life and human life, and describes the various behavior and human behavior as a picture of human characters that occur in his life.

V. CONCLUSION

Based on the activities of appreciation and expression of literary works in the form of fictional prose, one can get the description of various characters at the same time can describe various behavior and human character.

Reading as an active process of meaning and construct meaning in the text it reads requires readers to actively develop their potential in reading. On the other hand, the story as part of the creative process of literary works, has a creative dimension in its creation and appreciation.

Psychologically, human has a tendency to love reality and fiction. We live in both. Literature provides an unlimited opportunity to connect language and experience. Literary works can also enrich the lives of its readers through the enlightenment of personal experiences and problems and through literature reader learns how others respond to them. Literary works are

the wealth of various local wisdom that should be passed down from generation to generation through various activities.

The habit of reading and writing works of literature can improve the narrative intelligence, namely the ability to interpret critically and the ability to produce narration. Literature offers a variety of story structures, themes, and writing styles from the authors. With appreciation and expression of fictional prose literary works is expected to form the character of a nation that can support high values of humanity on earth.

Based on the results of the study conducted can be concluded that the activities of appreciating and expressing fictional prose literature works has a close relationship with the formation of national character.

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