An Analysis of Stylistic in After Dark by Haruki Murakami

Kuni Fauziyati

STKIP PGRI Sidoarjo, kunifauziyati@gmail.com

Sulistyaningsih

STKIP PGRI Sidoarjo, sulistyaningsih3112@gmail.com

Abstract

Haruki Murakami features some unique stylistic. One of the reasons could be the voluminous nature of a novel to apply stylistic analysis. However, if it is applied on a novel, one can better understand and enjoy the different styles used in a certain novel in addition to arousing curiosity for more studies. Not only arouse curiosity, according to some recent researches, stylistic analysis could serve as the best way to learning English as a foreign language for a pedagogy purpose. This article limits itsself to stylistic analysis of After Dark by Haruki Murakami. This novel contains 18 chapters and because of time constrains, this article will focus on selected chapters that are considered to be stylistically representative in the novel. Existing methods might be able to formulate ideas and thoughts based on scientific approaches. This study used literary stylistic analysis as the actual approach. Literary stylistic analysis was selected because it gave an apportunity to intergret linguistic description with critical interpretation. Based on the results of the analysis carried out on After Dark by Haruki Murakami, it can be concluded that the novel consists of figurative languagee and syntactic language

Keywords: Haruki Murakami, after dark, stylistic

INTRODUCTION

Literary were born in the midst of society as a result of introductory imagination and reflection on the surrounding social phenomena. Therefore, the presence of literary is part of people's lives, the point of view of imaginations to show a literary. According to Simpson (2004: 52), the development of stylistics has begun from the classical period. From the classical period onwards there has been continued interest among scholars in the relation between patterns of language in a text and the way the text communicates. The Greek rhetoricians, for example, were particularly interested in the tropes and devices that were used by orators for effective argument and persuasion, and there is indeed a case for saying that some stylistic work is very much a latter-day embodiment of traditional rhetoric. However, here is one particular academic inquiry, from the early twentieth century, that has had a more direct and lasting impact on the method of

contemporary stylistics. This field overlaps two interrelated movements in linguistics, known as Russian Formalist and Prague School of Structuralism.

According to Coyle & et.al (1993: 1085), most of the early work in stylistics was on poetry because short texts were most amenable to the detailed treatment demanded, the formalist and structuralist work on poetry was relatively easy to build on, and the emphasis in linguistics at that time was on phonetic and grammatical structure, the results of which were relatively easy to apply to poetry. Given its emphasis on the language of the text, it is hardly surprising that early stylistics was formalist in orientations, and this label, in spite of later reader-oriented developments, is unfortunately still applied to the discipline by those outside it.

Haruki murakami, a writer from japan who has a different writing style from most other Japanese writers. Murakami was born on January, 12 1949, has won several famous awards in the world of literature japan to the international scene. Seven of the thirteen of his works have been get an award. In 2014, Murakami was said to be receiving the noble prize in literature. Andrea Carmeli O. Abulencia from the University of Asia and the Pacific, Philippines (2015), argues that literary from Japanese Literature itself have distinctive history, it can be a reflection of itself for the community. Their culture continues to develop over time. Therefore, These literary can be enjoyed or can be a reflection of life Japanese society that continues to grow.

Abulencia (2015) also added that the writing style of Murakami is not focused on how the story line continues to oversee how continuity of the story. Then, the writing style typical of Murakami in this novel uses a cinematographic approach. Murakami explains in great detail what is seen by the character, how the setting in the novel is very neat. By writing it differently from most other writers from Japan. The background of parents who studied Japanese literature, his references in the world of writing became broader. Although much influenced by the writing style of the Western. However, he did still Japanese cultural values in each of his works. In his latest novel, *After Dark*, which came out in Japan in 2004, Haruki Murakami features some unique stylistic that I am going to analyse in this paper. One of the reasons could be the voluminous nature of a novel to apply stylistic analysis. However, if it is applied on a novel, one can better understand and enjoy the different styles used in a certain novel in addition to arousing curiosity for more studies. Not only arouse curiosity, according to some recent

researches, stylistic analysis could serve as the best way to learning English as a foreign language for a pedagogy purpose.

This article limits itsself to stylistic analysis of After Dark by Haruki Murakami. This novel contains 18 chapters and because of time constrains, this article will focus on selected chapters that are considered to be stylistically representative in the novel.

METHODS

The research method was a way to achieve goals. Existing methods might be able to formulate ideas and thoughts based on scientific approaches. This study used literary stylistic analysis as the actual approach. The novel, *After Dark* by Haruki Murakami would serve as the primary source for this study. Literary stylistic analysis was selected because it gave an apportunity to intergret linguistic description with critical interpretation. To this end, the discourse and textual details of the work would be carefully analyzed following the stylistic approach. The analysis was done on three carefully selected chapters.

Since it was a qualitative research, the primary instrument was the researcher herself. Secondary instrument used in this study were data sheet and the novel. The data in this research were in the form of sentences in which figurative language was used.

This study was taken in Sidoarjo Public Library. It was located at Sidoarjo. The researcher choosed this library because this research never done. Each research had an object to be explored. The objects to be explored in this research were stylistic in the novel After Dark of Haruki Murakami. Research time was the period of time taken by researchers to conduct a study. This research lasted for 6 months

No	Activity	Month						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	
1	Proposal Writing	X						
2	Data collection		X					
3	Data analysis			X				
4	Report Writing				X			
5	Researcher Testing					X	X	

The data source was where the data were found. The source of the data in this research was in the form of a written source of data contained in the novel After Dark By Haruki Murakami. To collect data, the researcher used library techniques by analyzing the contents. In this analysis the researcher was listened and then recorded documents taken from primary data relating to the problem and purpose of the study. The data was in the form of novels, so researchers tried to examine the contents of the novel.

The steps of data collection in the novel After Dark were:

- 1. Carefully read the novel After Dark by Haruki Murakami,
- 2. Noting sentences that illustrate the existence of stylistic in the novel After Dark by Haruki Murakami,
- 3. Analyzing the stylistic in the novel After Dark.

RESULTResults that have been achieved in analyzing stylistic in After Dark by Haruki
Murakami from the first page until the end is as follows

No	Sentence	Figurative		Syntatic		Explanation	
		Language		Language			
		Methapore	personfication	simile	Complex sentence	Compound sentence	
1.	They had our roles picked out	1					Eri is sleeping all the
	for us: the elder sister, Snow						time, while mary stay
	White; the younger sister, a						up all night and try
	little genius						desperetely tries to find some sleep
2.	She's like transparent, I may	V					Mari feels sad when
	be her sister, but my heart						she looks her sister

ts of city make the night view there is image off.
the night view there is image
there is image
_
off.
ends time with
and reading
nt clause : she
report to the
n the other end
lent clause :
ponds with an
: Plus I wasn't
sports and I
make friends,
: so the other
l of bullied me,
ne time I got to
rd grade I
go to school
ę

a. Figurative language

1. Methaphore

The way of expressing metaphor is by using certain verbs which support in comparing the two objects. The employed verbs are actually associated with certain objects which are not mentioned in sentences. However, Haruki Murakami mentions other objects to make the comparison.

2. Personification

Haruki Murakami's intention of using such personification is to explain that the situations, which once happened in room of Eri Asai.

3. Simile

Simile directly explains the two objects with connectors such as *like*, *as*, *similar to*, etc.

b. Syntactic structure

1. Complex sentence

A complex sentence since it consists of an independent clause and a dependent clause.

2. Coumpound sentence

Haruki Murakami also uses compound sentences to create figurative language in his novel. It means he employs sentences which have more than one independent clause in those sentences. To make the explanation clearer.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the analysis carried out on After Dark by Haruki Murakami, it can be concluded that the novel consists of figurative language and syntactic language. Based on the results of the research concluded above and with some limitations in this study, other researchers are expected to hold further similar researchers by taking more samples and using more complex research designs.

REFERENCES

Murakami, Haruki. Afterdark. London: Vintage, 2008

Chapman, R. (1973). Linguistics and Literature: An introduction to Literary Stylistics.

London: Edward Arnold Ltd

Widdowson, H.G. (1975). Stylistics and the Teaching of Literature. London: Longman.

http://eprints.uny.ac.id/19331/1/Ahmad%20Munir%20%2010211141012.pdf

http://etd.aau.edu.et/bitstream/handle/123456789/2891/Samron%20Adane.pdf?sequenc

e=1&isAllowed=y

https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/77629882.pdf

http://www.jochenenglish.de/misc/weber_afterdark.pdf