



Diction as a Reflection of Leila S. Chudori's Authorship Style in the Novel *Laut Bercerita*

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to describe the stylistic aspects, especially the use and function of the diction in the form of idioms, vulgar vocabulary, and synonyms used by Leila S. Chudori in the novel *Laut Bercerita*. This research is a qualitative research with descriptive research type. The source of data in this study is the novel *Laut Bercerita* by Leila S. Chudori published by Gramedia Pustaka Utama in the 21st edition in September 2021. The data in this study are lingual units in the form of narratives or dialogues between characters that contain the uniqueness and peculiarities of using diction in the form of idioms, vulgar vocabulary and synonyms and their contexts in the novel *Laut Bercerita* by Leila S. Chudori. The data collection method used in this research is the referential method. The data analysis method and technique used is the agih method. This research on the use and function of selecting typical diction is important because it can explore and explain linguistic phenomena as a person's style of authorship in constructing a novel discourse. This can be used as a personal characteristic of each author that can distinguish it from other authors. The results of this study indicate that the choice of diction that appears most often in the novel *Laut Bercerita* by Leila S. Chudori is synonymy, followed by idioms and vulgar vocabulary. From the large number of diction selection data found, it can be seen that its function is to emphasize the meaning that the author wants to convey, to emphasize the situation and feelings experienced by the characters, and to beautify the discourse so that the discourse becomes interesting and not monotonous.

Keyword: diction, reflection, authorship style, novel

Diksi sebagai Cerminan Gaya Kepengarangan Leila S. Chudori dalam Novel *Laut Bercerita*

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menguraikan aspek stilistika terutama penggunaan dan fungsi dari pemilihan diksi berupa idiom, kosakata vulgar, dan sinonimi yang digunakan oleh Leila S. Chudori dalam novel *Laut Bercerita*. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kualitatif dengan jenis penelitian deskriptif. Sumber data dalam penelitian ini adalah novel *Laut Bercerita* karya Leila S. Chudori yang diterbitkan oleh Gramedia Pustaka Utama cetakan ke-21 pada September 2021. Data dalam penelitian ini adalah satuan lingual yang berbentuk narasi atau dialog antartokoh yang mengandung keunikan dan kekhasan penggunaan diksi berupa idiom, kosakata vulgar dan sinonimi beserta konteksnya dalam novel *Laut Bercerita* karya Leila S. Chudori. Metode pengumpulan data yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah metode simak. Metode dan teknik analisis data yang digunakan adalah metode agih. Penelitian terhadap penggunaan dan fungsi pemilihan diksi khas ini menjadi penting karena dapat mengulik dan menjelaskan fenomena kebahasaan sebagai gaya kepengarangan seseorang dalam membangun sebuah wacana novel. Hal tersebut dapat digunakan sebagai ciri pribadi setiap pengarang yang dapat membedakan dari pengarang lainnya. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa pemilihan diksi yang paling sering muncul dalam novel *Laut Bercerita* karya Leila S. Chudori adalah sinonimi, kemudian diikuti oleh idiom dan kosakata vulgar. Dari banyaknya data pemilihan diksi yang ditemukan tersebut dapat dilihat fungsinya yaitu untuk menekankan makna yang ingin disampaikan oleh pengarang, untuk menekankan situasi dan perasaan yang dialami oleh tokoh, serta untuk memperindah wacana sehingga wacana menjadi menarik dan tidak monoton.

Kata Kunci: stilistika, penggunaan, fungsi, diksi, novel

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INTRODUCTION

Language, as the primary medium for communication, is inseparable from society. People use language in everyday life to express their thoughts, ideas, and feelings. Over time, language has become more widely used for oral communication than for written communication. In writing, language is used to construct discourse, whether fiction or non-fiction. In the writing process, authors express their feelings and thoughts through language that is structured in such a way that it creates an aesthetic impact. This aesthetic impact, inadvertently expressed by authors in their works, is a linguistic phenomenon within the field of linguistics.

Linguistic phenomena related to the process of creating literary works can be studied using a stylistic approach. Stylistics, or stylistics, is the study of style (Ratna, 2017). Stylistics can also be used to examine the use of linguistic units in the creation of literary works (Kapsah et al., 2020). Juwati, in Susanti (2019), explains that stylistics is used to delve deeper into linguistic phenomena, especially the aesthetic aspects of a literary work, so that the author's intended meaning can be conveyed effectively. Selpiyani (2017) states that stylistics is a study that reveals the beauty of literary works. The author also creates this beauty through the style of language he uses to construct his discourse.

In this case, the style referred to is the language possessed by an author. Style is defined as a distinctive characteristic or uniqueness unique to an author, reflected intentionally or unintentionally in his literary work (Ratna, 2017). Keraf, in Apriani (2020), states that style is the language used by an author to convey a story to readers, reflecting the author's uniqueness and soul. Herliati (2018) also explains that style is the language commonly used by authors in creating discourse, and this language has distinctive characteristics that can distinguish one author from another. Satoto, in Rosdiana (2017), defines stylistic style as a distinctive way of expressing meaning in a story. This distinctive way of

expressing meaning includes the use of diction, figurative language, sentence structure, imagery, and much more.

This stylistic style is the language used in constructing literary works, so the language used is highly polished (Endaswara in Sari et al., 2018). Authors strive to polish the language they use to construct their discourse, as this will make their work appear more beautiful and captivating. Ultimately, this stylistic style has a soul that represents the author and has its beauty (Sari et al., 2018). Rahardi, in Lailah et al. (2017), states that the focus of stylistic style is the precise choice of diction that can represent the personal characteristics, uniqueness, and soul of an author through the discourse or work they produce. Susiati et al. (2019) define style as language with high aesthetic value that can reveal an author's characteristics through their work. From these definitions, style is essentially the language used by an author to construct their discourse, possessing distinctive characteristics that can reveal the author's characteristics.

Style, or authorial style, can be reflected in the author's choice of diction in constructing their discourse. Kridasana, in Muhyidin et al. (2018), states that discourse, in terms of its form, is a composition, including novels, serial books, and encyclopedias, consisting of words, sentences, or paragraphs complete with a message. The distinctive characteristics of authorial style are seen in the choice of diction, which is rich in meaning and possesses uniqueness and distinctiveness that can represent the author's character. Furthermore, this authorial style serves as a distinguishing feature that other authors do not possess. Keraf (2011) explains the meaning of diction in several points, including: (1) diction is the choice of words used to achieve an idea, (2) diction is the ability to determine the meaning that one wants to convey so that it has sufficient emotional value, and (3) diction is used appropriately and utilized by authors who have a large and broad vocabulary.

In the process of creating a work, an author requires precise diction to convey the desired



meaning to the reader. To achieve this, the author must possess a rich vocabulary and broad insight. Furthermore, the choice of diction is also helpful in creating a cohesive and coherent narrative. Diction is defined as the interpretation of meaning, requiring the selection of appropriate words to convey that interpretation (Jayantini et al., 2018). Jayantini et al. (2018) also explain that diction is word choice that serves to convey the author's thoughts or ideas to the reader. The author uses diction to convey ideas to the reader to prevent misinterpretation of the intended meaning (Yulistiana, 2019).

Keraf (2011) explains that diction encompasses several groups of words. These groups include regional words, vulgar words, slang words, loan words, greetings, idioms, synonyms, antonyms, and many more. These word classes are explained in the following description.

- 1) Regional words: words originating from a particular region. These regional words function to describe or describe the situation related to the character's characterization and emphasize the meaning the author wishes to convey in their discourse.
Examples include *opo*, *sopo*, *ora*, *iyo* (originating from Javanese).
- 2) Vulgar words: harsh words relating to bad behavior and giving a harsh impression. These vulgar words serve to emphasize the intended meaning. "Examples include *"bastard," "persetan,"* and *"bedebah."*
- 3) Slang words: typical, informal words commonly used in everyday conversation (Keraf, 2011). These slang words serve to describe the situation described in the discourse and enhance the author's discourse.
Examples include *"mager," "baper," "jomblo,"* and *"sotoy."*
- 4) Loanwords: words originating from a foreign language but having undergone a change in form and translated into Indonesian. These loanwords serve to emphasize the author's

intended meaning and add a beautiful touch to the discourse.

Examples include: *chocolate*, *athlete*, *brick*, *dice*.

- 5) Greetings: words used by someone to refer to another person or to refer to themselves in conversation. These greetings help provide an overview or context for the character's characterization in the author's discourse.
Examples include *father*, *mother*, *brother*, *sister*, and *cousin*.
- 6) Idioms: words with a structural pattern and meaning that deviates from their usual rules (Keraf, 2011). These idioms serve to emphasize the author's intended meaning and add a beautiful touch to the discourse.
Examples include *long hands*, *a green table*, *fruit of the heart*, and *stubbornness*.
- 7) Synonyms: words used to express or refer to something by another name but with the same meaning (Sumarlam, 2019). Synonyms are used to emphasize the intended meaning and to enhance the author's discourse.
- 8) Antonyms: words that have the opposite meaning to the word or object mentioned (Sumarlam, 2019). Antonyms serve to emphasize the intended meaning and enhance the author's discourse.

From the explanation above, it is clear that each word that forms the author's discourse possesses a specific content, power, and strength that can represent the author's character. Each word chosen carries a rich and meaningful meaning. These meaningful words are what make an author's discourse appealing to readers. Furthermore, the meaning contained in the author's choice of diction also serves to enhance the discourse, emphasize the implied and explicit meanings conveyed, and provide a visual or situational perspective.

This study examines linguistic phenomena, particularly the stylistic aspect of diction selection in Leila S. Chudori's novel *"Laut Bercerita."* The novel *Laut Bercerita* is a historical fiction novel



that raises the topic of student struggle during the 98 reform era. The topic raised by the author is also a topic that is 'close' to the author because the author previously worked at a political-themed magazine. This novel is still perched on the shelves as one of the best-selling books, and until 2022, the novel *Laut Bercerita* has been reprinted 38 times and has been translated into English. This novel has also been made into a documentary film that is only broadcast at certain times, such as the commemoration of Indonesian Independence Day or the commemoration of the G30S/PKI incident. The numerous reprints by the publisher indicate that the novel is highly popular, especially in Indonesia. This is what makes this novel so appealing, particularly in its linguistic aspects, using a stylistic approach.

Kasmarani (2017) conducted relevant research on diction selection in Tere Liye's novel *Daun Yang Jatuh Tidak Pernah Memhanut Angin* (*Dawns That Fall Never Hate the Wind*). The study found that the diction selection included foreign words, connotations, greetings, and scientific terms. Furthermore, Adenan, Kayad, and Daud (2018) explored the diction selection of author Azwar Kamaruzaman in the novel *Sastera Indie*. The study found that the author utilized slang, dialect, and foreign words. These two studies reveal a gap in research that this study could fill, namely, the lack of research on the types and functions of vulgar vocabulary groups, idioms, and synonyms. This research aims to identify and examine the types and functions of diction selection, including synonyms, idioms, and vulgar words, in the novel *Laut Bercerita* by Leila S. Chudori as a reflection of the author's style.

The research objective of this study is to determine the effect of using Yura Yunita's song "Tutur Batin" as a medium on poetry writing skills in grade 10 students at SMA Negeri 17 Bekasi. The benefit of this research is to serve as a guide for teachers in implementing songs in their lessons to overcome boredom and improve student achievement. The following articles are relevant to this research:

- 1) Fadilah, L. L., Ramadhani, D., & Agus, C. (2025). *Sociology of Literature Approach in the Novel Laut Bercerita* by Leila S. Chudori. *Lexeme: Journal of Linguistics and Applied Linguistics*, 7(1), 179–184.
- 2) Nurminawati, S., & Darmawati. (2024). *Penggunaan Diksi dalam Bahasa Indonesia*. *Jurnal Pendidikan Mosikolah*, 4(1), 24–30.
- 3) Wardani, T. D. (2020). *Penggunaan Diksi pada Wacana Sederhana (Studi Kasus pada Mahasiswa Program Studi Ilmu Hukum Universitas PGRI Palangka Raya)*. *Jurnal MERETAS* Juni 2020, Volume 7 Nomor 1, 69-79.

METHOD

This research is a qualitative descriptive research because the phenomena raised in this study are plural, inseparable, holistic, and always bound by context.

The data source used in this study is the novel *Laut Bercerita* by Leila S. Chudori, published by Gramedia Pustaka Utama in the 21st edition in September 2021. The data obtained are in the form of narratives or dialogues between actors containing unique and distinctive uses of diction in the form of idioms, vulgar vocabulary, and synonyms, along with their contexts in the novel *Laut Bercerita* by Leila S. Chudori.

The data collection method used in this study is the listening and noting method. The method and technique of data analysis used is the distribution method. The distribution method is used because the determining tool of the research is part of the language itself, namely in the form of grammatical cohesion, especially substitution. The distribution method uses the basic technique for direct elements (BUL).

The technique for direct elements (BUL) is used by dividing the discourse into sentences, then observing and analyzing the grammatical form of substitution between sentences. The advanced techniques used in this research are the dressing technique and the slip technique. The results of



data analysis and discussion are presented in the form of explanations or descriptions.

RESULTS

After conducting research and review of Leila S. Chudori's novel "Laut Bercerita" (The Sea of ??Stories) regarding the author's style as reflected in the choice of diction, this study emphasized the use of synonyms, idioms, and vulgar words. The results and findings are explained in the following description.

This choice of diction is often used by authors to enrich the vocabulary in their discourse. This aims to ensure the meaning conveyed through the words and sentences in the discourse is conveyed effectively to the reader. Furthermore, this choice of diction also serves as a discourse adornment that can enhance the discourse. Aspects of diction choice examined in this study include synonyms, idioms, and vulgar words. The percentage of diction choices found in Leila S. Chudori's novel "Laut Bercerita" is shown in the following table.

Table 1

No. Diction Selection	Percentage of Article Body
1. Synonyms	67,47%
2. Idioms	45,32%
3. Vulgar Words	30,21%

The table above provides an explanation of the choice of diction in the form of synonyms, idioms, and vulgar words, as outlined in the following description.

Synonyms

Synonyms are often used by authors to convey something with other words that have the same meaning, to emphasize the intended meaning in the discourse, and as an ornament that can enhance the author's discourse. In this case, synonyms are the most frequently occurring aspect of diction selection, with a percentage of 47% and a total of 67 items. This data is explained in the following description.

- 1) I also admit that my enjoyment of wrestling with words, writing stories,

exploring foreign languages, and familiarity with literary works began because of my father. (73/LB/p.22)

Aku juga mengakui, kesenanganku **bergumul** dengan kata-kata, menulis cerita, mengulik bahasa asing dan akrab dengan karya sastra dimulai karena Bapak. (73/LB/hl22)

- 2) As I grew older and read more, I slowly concluded that there are two things that always haunt the poor in Indonesia: poverty and death. (93/LB/p. 28)

*Semakin aku tumbuh dan semakin **melahap** banyak bacaan perlahan aku menyimpulkan bahwa ada dua hal yang selalu menghantui orang miskin di Indonesia; kemiskinan dan kematian.* (93/LB/hl28)

- 3) One of them, let's say the troublemaker, rummaged through my backpack that was lying on the chair. (144/LB/p. 52)

*Salah seorang dari mereka, katakanlah si pengacau, **mengaduk-aduk** ranselku yang tergeletak di atas kursi.* (144/LB/hl52)

- 4) Usually, Asmara and I would have immediately grabbed a sweet snack after dinner, but we were too curious to wait for the end of Father's story. (207/LB/p. 72)

*Biasanya Asmara dan aku bakal langsung **menyambar** kudapan manis setelah makan malam itu, tetapi kami terlalu penasaran menanti akhir cerita Bapak.* (207/LB/hl72)

- 5) I'm not the eloquent Naratama or Gusti, who is aware of his magnetic smile for women. (113/LB/p. 38)

*Aku bukan Naratama yang fasih atau Gusti yang sadar akan senyumnya yang **magnetik** bagi para perempuan.* (113/LB/hl38)

- 6) It turned out that the evening was very quiet, perhaps the neighbors were praying or chatting with their families. (150/LB/p. 54)

*Ternyata **senja** itu sungguh sepi, mungkin para tetangga tengah salat atau bercengkerama dengan keluarganya.* (150/LB/hl54)



From the several data quotes above, it can be seen that the use of synonyms is reflected in several words such as struggling, devouring, stirring, and grabbing. In the data (73/LB/h122) the word "rumble" is a synonymous aspect used to replace the word "play", so that when reconstructed the sentence becomes "I also admit, my pleasure in playing with words, writing stories, exploring foreign languages and being familiar with literary works began because of my father". In this case, synonyms are used by the author to convey something with other words that contain the same meaning. This will support the cohesion in the discourse constructed by the author.

Furthermore, in data (93/LB/h128), the word "melapap" is a synonymous aspect used to replace the word "membaca," so that when reconstructed, the sentence becomes "The more I grow and read more, I slowly conclude that there are two things that always haunt the poor in Indonesia: poverty and death.

In this case, the author uses synonyms to add an aesthetic impression to his discourse by replacing the word "membaca" with the word "melapap," so that readers do not feel bored when reading the author's discourse.

Meanwhile, data (144/LB/h152) with the word "mengaduk-aduk" is a synonymous aspect used to replace the word "menggeledah," so that when reconstructed, the sentence becomes "One of them, let us say the troublemaker, searched my backpack that was lying on the chair." In this case, the author uses synonyms to emphasize the meaning he wants to convey through sentences that have a beautiful impression. This beautiful impression is necessary to make the discourse less monotonous and more cohesive. In data (207/LB/h172), the word "menyambar" is a synonymous aspect used to replace the word "mengambil." Therefore, when reconstructed, the sentence becomes "Usually, Asmara and I would immediately grab a sweet snack after dinner." In this case, the author utilizes synonymous diction to convey a point with other words that convey the same meaning. The author's use of synonymous words aims to achieve

coherence in the discourse, so that the resulting discourse does not feel boring to the reader.

In data (113/LB/h138), the word "magnetik" is a synonymous aspect used by the author to replace the word "menarik." Therefore, when reconstructed, the sentence becomes "I am not the eloquent Naratama or Gusti who is aware of his smile that attracts women." In this case, the author utilizes synonymous words to add an aesthetic impression in constructing his discourse. This aesthetic impression is necessary for the author to avoid monotony and can add value to his work in the eyes of his readers. The numerous values ??an author's work possesses influence its sustainability and success in the literary world. This can lead an author to achieve various achievements through the discourse they produce.

Furthermore, in the data (150/LB/page 54), the word "senja" is found, which represents a synonymous aspect. Here, the author utilizes the equivalent word for "sore," namely "senja." The author uses this word to replace "sore," aiming to add an aesthetic touch to his discourse. If this sentence were rephrased, it would become, "It turned out that afternoon was tranquil; perhaps the neighbors were praying or chatting with their families." In this case, the author uses synonymous words to emphasize the meaning he wants to convey to the reader and to add an aesthetic touch to his discourse. "From the several data citations and data descriptions above, it can be seen that authors frequently use synonyms or equivalents to convey a point with other words that convey the same meaning, to emphasize the intended meaning in the discourse, and as an ornament that can enhance the author's discourse, particularly in the novel "Laut Bercerita" by Leila S. Chudori.

Idioms

Idioms are typically used by authors to emphasize the intended meaning and to enhance the author's discourse. In Leila S. Chudori's novel "Laut Bercerita," 45 instances of idioms were found, representing 32% of the total. The data are outlined below.



7) Pelipur hati	(65/LB/hl19)	<i>penghibur hati</i>
8) Ujung tanduk	(312/LB/hl130)	<i>dalam bahaya</i>
9) Campur tangan	(354/LB/hl154)	<i>mencampuri urusan orang lain</i>
10) Suara emas	(365/LB/hl158)	<i>bersuara merdu</i>
11) Wakil rakyat	(380/LB/hl163)	<i>anggota dewan</i>
12) Kambing hitam	(520/LB/hl201)	<i>sasaran kesalahan</i>
13) Dalang kerusuhan	(528/LB/hl203)	<i>penyebab kerusuhan</i>
14) Mulut besar	(601/LB/hl222)	<i>banyak bicara</i>
15) Naik darah	(624/LB/hl228)	<i>marah</i>
16) Orang pintar	(673/LB/hl261)	<i>dukun</i>
17) Nama besar	(169/LB/hl57)	<i>terkenal</i>

The data and meanings of the idioms above demonstrate that idioms play a crucial role in constructing literary discourse, such as novels, short stories, drama scripts, and poetry. In this context, authors utilize idioms to convey implicit meanings and enhance their discourse, particularly in Leila S. Chudori's novel *Laut Bercerita*.

Vulgar Words

Authors typically use vulgar words to emphasize their intended meaning. In Leila S. Chudori's novel *Laut Bercerita*, 30 instances of vulgar words were found, representing 21%. This data is explained in the following exposition.

- 18) I finally gave up and let myself lie face down for a while before the **bangsat-bangsat** itu came pounding me again. (139/LB/hl50)
- 19) Ah **Taik!** (152/LB/hl54)
- 20) **ASU!** (245/LB/hl93)
- 21) Wake up, **anjing!** (246/LB/hl93)
- 22) **Taik** them all. (178/LB/hl58)
- 23) This guy is really **taik** because he seems to never run out of references. (266/LB/hl100)
- 24) Daniel imitates the style of people kissing. **Bajinguk!** (305/LB/hl123)
- 25) "SUNUU.. SUNUU..!!!" Suddenly I screamed hysterically, "You are **anjing!** Where are you taking Sunu!" (373/LB/hl160)

From several data quotes above, it can be seen that vulgar words are used to convey insults and tell taboo things in discourse. In data (139/LB/hl50), (152/LB/hl54), (245/LB/hl93), (246/LB/hl93), (178/LB/hl58), (266/LB/hl100), (305/LB/hl123), and (373/LB/hl160) contain vulgar words such as *bastard*, *shit*, *asu* and *anjing* used to convey insults by characters towards the situations they experience or to other characters and to emphasize the meaning that the author wants to convey, namely the feelings felt by the characters in those situations.

- 26) Sex that occurs during growth is usually disappointing because there is too much fantasy that sex will be intense and explosive. (293/LB/p120)
- 27) How do movies and novels depict sex scenes in such a way that they feel beautiful, passionate, and shocking at the same time? (294/LB/p120)
- 28) Just like that, she completely covered my lips with hers, fresh, supple, wet, and sweet like cucumber ice. (306/LB/p124)
- 29) My hands touched her chest and then her erect, hard nipples, as I asked her why this most beautiful part of a woman's body had to be covered by so much lace? (476/LB/p187)
- 30) I could not resist the urge to reach for her. So I pulled her small, fragrant body in and hugged her. I kissed her soft lips until she



was speechless. It was a dangerous situation because I was only wearing a towel. (455/LB/hl178)

In data (306/LB/hl124), (294/LB/hl120), (306/LB/hl124), (476/LB/hl187), and (455/LB/hl178), vulgar words are used to describe or construct discourse related to taboo subjects such as sex scenes. In both data excerpts, vulgar words are used to narrate kissing and making love. From these two points, the use of vulgar words in Leila S. Chudori's novel *Laut Bercerita* serves to emphasize the intended meaning and the emotions felt by the characters throughout the story.

DISCUSSION

In terms of the selection of distinctive diction contained in the novel *Laut Bercerita* by Leila S. Chudori, it has similarities with the research conducted by Adenan et al (2018) entitled "Stylistic Analysis through the Use of Language in Indie Literature Novels by Azwar Kamaruzaman" which found that the use of distinctive diction in the novel is in the form of slang words, dialect words, and foreign words.

Furthermore, there is also a similar study conducted by Kasmarani (2017), which explores the use of distinctive diction in the novel *Daun Yang Jatuh Tidak Pernah Memhanut Angin* by Tere Liye. The study found that the novel's diction includes foreign vocabulary, greeting vocabulary, scientific vocabulary, and connotative words. However, the two studies mentioned previously have not explored the use of distinctive diction in the form of vulgar vocabulary, idioms, and synonyms. In addition, both studies are still limited to the types of vocabulary contained in each novel and have not described the function of the use of these types of vocabulary. The existence of three aspects that have not been addressed by similar research creates a new research gap that can be filled and developed in this study. This study explores and describes the types of distinctive diction used in the form of vulgar vocabulary, idioms, and synonyms, as well as their functions.

Synonyms

Following up on the results of previous research, data was found regarding the use of synonyms in the novel "*Laut Bercerita*" by Leila S. Chudori. Synonyms are the most frequently occurring diction in the discourse of the novel, with 67 data points. The use of synonyms in constructing the novel's discourse serves a specific purpose: to make the discourse more cohesive and less monotonous. This also indicates that the author possesses extensive insight and vocabulary resources to utilize in constructing the discourse of the novel, thus ensuring a broad vocabulary range. In context, the author utilizes synonyms to convey the same meaning as another word, to emphasize the intended meaning in the discourse, and as an ornament that can beautify the author's discourse, especially in the novel "*Laut Bercerita*" by Leila S. Chudori.

Idioms

Furthermore, 45 idioms were found in Leila S. Chudori's novel "*Laut Bercerita*" (The Sea of Stories). In this case, the author utilizes idioms to demonstrate her insight and references regarding idioms, proverbs, and typical expressions frequently used by the general public. The author also aims to emphasize the meaning contained within these idiomatic expressions. In this regard, the choice of diction significantly influences the process of constructing her discourse. The choice of diction through idioms requires a thorough understanding of the reader to avoid misinterpreting the author's intended meaning. Furthermore, the author, Leila S. Chudori, indirectly teaches or introduces idiomatic expressions previously unknown to readers through her literary discourse.

Vulgar Words

Data on the use of vulgar words in the novel "*Laut Bercerita*" indicates that the author, Leila S. Chudori, is targeting readers aged 18 and above. In addition to the use of vulgar vocabulary, it also aims to provide a little knowledge of Indonesian history, especially the 98 incident. This is because



Leila S. Chudori thinks that the story in the novel *Laut Bercerita* is a story full of meaning and the struggle for freedom carried out by students, and requires a good understanding to be able to extract the essence of the story. In this case, the use of appropriate diction plays a crucial role in building discourse. The reason is that the selection of appropriate diction can prevent readers from misinterpreting or having multiple interpretations of the author's intended meaning through his discourse. The vulgar vocabulary in the novel *Laut Bercerita* also serves to emphasize the emotions or situations felt by the characters throughout the story.

From these three descriptions of the distinctive diction selection aspects, the use of appropriate diction plays a crucial role in conveying the author's intended meaning to the reader. Appropriate diction can prevent readers from multiple interpretations or misinterpretations of the original meaning. The choice of diction through the use of synonyms, idioms, and vulgar words also indicates the author's extensive knowledge, references, and vocabulary. This rich resourcefulness demonstrates that the discourse she constructs is rich in meaning, aesthetically pleasing, and encompasses a substantial topic. From the foregoing, readers can grasp the essence of the story, meaning, and message presented by the author through her discourse.

CONCLUSION

The choice of diction, as a reflection of the author's style in Leila S. Chudori's novel "*Laut Bercerita*," reveals that synonyms dominate the discourse. The author uses synonyms to create more variety, preventing monotony and keeping readers engaged. Furthermore, the choice of diction in the form of idioms is the second choice of diction that dominates the discourse of the novel *Laut Bercerita* by Leila S. Chudori. The author uses this idiom to emphasize the meaning they want to convey to the reader. Then, the choice of diction in the form of vulgar words is found to be

a choice of diction that is rarely used by the author in building his discourse. The author uses this vulgar word to convey the author's intended meaning and to emphasize the emotions or situations felt by the characters throughout the story. In this case, the choice of diction used by the author aims to avoid monotony, emphasizing the author's intended meaning and highlighting the emotions or situations felt by the characters throughout the story. The choice of diction used by Leila S. Chudori in building the discourse of the novel *Laut Bercerita* indicates that the author has a lot of insight, references, and vocabulary resources. This proves that Leila S. Chudori has a writing style that is reflected in the use of synonyms, idioms, and vulgar words, especially in the novel *Laut Bercerita*.

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