Jurnal Pembelajaran Bahasa dan Sastra
Volume 5, Nomor 5, September 2026
DOI: https://doi.org/10.55909/jpbs.v5i5.1848

https://pembahas.dialeks.id/index.php/jp
p-ISSN : 2809-5367
e-ISSN : 2809-6355

Extralinguistic Context Analysis in the Novel *Laut Bercerita* His Name by Leila S. Chudori: Pragmatics Study

Sutiantira Rezky Kobandaha[1]*, Sayama Malabar[2], Herrson Kadir[3]
[123]Prodi Pendidikan Bahasa dan Sastra Indonesia, Universitas Negeri Gorontalo, Gorontalo, Indonesia
*E-mail: sutian9898@gmail.com

ABSTRACT
This study aims to describe: 1) the extralinguistic context in the novel *Laut Bercerita* by Leila S. Chudori viewed from the social context; 2) the extralinguistic context in the novel *Laut Bercerita* by Leila S. Chudori viewed from the societal context; 3) the extralinguistic context in the novel *Laut Bercerita* by Leila S. Chudori viewed from the cultural context; 4) the extralinguistic context in the novel *Laut Bercerita* by Leila S. Chudori viewed from the situational context. This study employs a pragmatic approach. The aspects examined include the extralinguistic context of the novel *Laut Bercerita* by Leila S. Chudori, analyzed through social, societal, cultural, and situational lenses. A descriptive-qualitative method is used. Data sources consist of conversational excerpts from the novel, collected using a non-test instrument—specifically, a structured observation guide. Data collection was carried out through reading and note-taking techniques. The research data were analyzed by identifying, classifying, and describing data related to extralinguistic contexts—specifically social, societal, cultural, and situational contexts. This article, which examines the pragmatic aspects of literature, presents three research findings. First, regarding the extralinguistic context in the novel *Laut Bercerita* by Leila S. Chudori, the social context comprises eleven data excerpts. Second, regarding the extralinguistic context of the novel *Laut Bercerita* by Leila S. Chudori, the societal context yields ten data excerpts. Third, regarding the extralinguistic context of the novel *Laut Bercerita* by Leila S. Chudori, the cultural context yields eleven data excerpts.. Fourth, regarding the extralinguistic context in the novel *Laut Bercerita* by Leila S. Chudori, an analysis of the situational context yields twelve data excerpts.

Keyword: extralinguistic context, novel, pragmatics study

INTRODUCTION

Language plays a vital role in both daily life and academic settings, serving as a communication tool for conveying ideas and knowledge. It can manifest as meaningful sounds, writing, or symbols. In pragmatics, the meaning of an utterance is understood based on the speech situation—encompassing factors such as emotions, time, location, and participants—meaning that language comprehension must always take context into account, rather than focusing solely on linguistic form.

In communication, context encompasses the communicators (who is communicating and with whom), the purpose, the audience and situation, the medium used, and the nature of the communicative development and the relationship between the parties involved. Context is a component of a text that clarifies its meaning while existing outside the text itself. Moeliono (1990:458) defines context as a situation related to an event; this relationship serves to enhance the clarity of meaning. Schiffrin (1994:383) notes the difficulty of defining context, as it is linked to numerous aspects of the text—specifically, the situational background underlying an expression. Halliday and Hasan (1994:13) define text as language functioning to perform specific tasks within a given situation. Context, conversely, refers

Submitted	Accepted	Published
05/06/2026	26/08/2026	28/09/2026

Citation	Kobandaha, S. R., Malabar, S., & Kadir, H. (2026). Extralinguistic Context Analysis in the Novel *Laut Bercerita* His Name by Leila S. Chudori: Pragmatics Study. *Jurnal Pembelajaran Bahasa dan Sastra, Volume 5, Nomor 4, Juli 2026, 4829-4840.* DOI: https://doi.org/10.55909/jpbs.v5i4.1848

Publisher
Raja Zulkarnain Education Foundation

https://pembahas.dialeks.id/index.php/jp
p-ISSN : 2809-5367
e-ISSN : 2809-6355
Jurnal Pembelajaran Bahasa dan Sastra
Volume 5, Nomor 5, September 2026
DOI: https://doi.org/10.55909/jpbs.v5i5.1848

to the situation associated with an event and encompasses the entire environment at play, including the language used as well as the circumstances and setting in which the text is uttered. Context can be categorized into linguistic and extralinguistic contexts. Similarly, Rahardi Kuncana (2019:101) explains in his book that context can be broadly distinguished into two types: linguistic context (commonly referred to as co-text) and extralinguistic context (commonly referred to simply as context*Laut Bercerita**). Each category is further broken down into more specific contextual elements; linguistic context, for instance, can be subdivided into segmental and suprasegmental aspects. Extralinguistic context can be further broken down into social, societal, cultural, and situational contexts.

Language use must always take context into account to ensure correctness and convey the intended meaning. In other words, the use of language is inextricably linked to the situation in which it is employed. The contexts that must be considered comprise both linguistic and extralinguistic contexts. A prime example of a work incorporating the various contextual elements mentioned above is the novel—a literary work that stands as an artistic whole.

Novels are constructed from elements originating within the literary text itself (intrinsic elements) as well as from external sources (extrinsic elements). Together, these elements form the complete literary work. Viewing the novel as a unified whole, the words and language within it constitute vital components of the elements that shape the story (Nurgiyantoro, 2013:22). This perspective emphasizes that the novel, as a literary work, presents a world reflecting an idealized life—an imaginative realm built upon intrinsic elements such as plot, character, setting, and point of view, all of which are products of the imagination.

Novels depict various aspects of human life and social reality. Authors guide readers through stories that reflect their own perspectives and creative freedom. Realism and narrative consistency lend the story plausibility. Consequently, novels are popular among the public and serve as excellent subjects for research.

Novels are viewed as vehicles for conveying messages to readers—messages that are not explicitly stated but are communicated through the written medium. The evolution of the novel within society has been rapid, evidenced by the proliferation of new publications and the emergence of new authors. The novel is also recognized as a form of prose fiction that enjoys immense popularity among readers. A compelling example is the novel *Laut Bercerita* by Leila S. Chudori. This analysis focuses on the novel's extralinguistic context, as the work encompasses social, societal, cultural, and situational dimensions—all of which relate to elements beyond the language itself (extralinguistic context).

While readers often focus solely on intrinsic elements, examining meanings linked to extrinsic contexts is also crucial; an analysis of the extralinguistic context allows readers to uncover social, societal, cultural, and situational dimensions that might otherwise remain unnoticed. In the novel *Laut Bercerita* by Leila S. Chudori, there are numerous conflicts involving social, societal, cultural, and situational contexts. Therefore, the researcher has chosen to analyze this novel by focusing on extralinguistic contexts.

Based on the discussion within the research context above, the following issues can be identified:

1) How is the extralinguistic context in the novel *Laut Bercerita* by Leila S. Chudori viewed from a social context?
2) How is the extralinguistic context in the novel *Laut Bercerita* by Leila S. Chudori viewed from a societal context?
3) How is the extralinguistic context in the novel *Laut Bercerita* by Leila S. Chudori viewed from a cultural context?
4) How is the extralinguistic context in the novel *Laut Bercerita* by Leila S. Chudori viewed from a situational context?

https://pembahas.dialeks.id/index.php/jp
p-ISSN : 2809-5367
e-ISSN : 2809-6355

In accordance with the previously explained focus, the objectives of this research are as follows:

1) To describe the extralinguistic context in the novel *Laut Bercerita* by Leila S. Chudori viewed from a social context.
2) To describe the extralinguistic context in the novel *Laut Bercerita* by Leila S. Chudori viewed from a societal context.
3) To describe the extralinguistic context in the novel *Laut Bercerita* by Leila S. Chudori viewed from a cultural context.
4) To describe the extralinguistic context in the novel *Laut Bercerita* by Leila S. Chudori viewed from a situational context.

The first relevant study is found in an undergraduate thesis titled Analisis Konteks Ekstralinguistik dalam Novel *Cinta di Ujung Sajadah* karya Asma Nadia (Analysis of Extralinguistic Context in the Novel *Cinta di Ujung Sajadah* by Asma Nadia) by Yulan Tangahu (2017). The object of this research is the novel *Cinta di Ujung Sajadah* by Asma Nadia.

The issue addressed is the nature of the extralinguistic context in the novel *Cinta di Ujung Sajadah* by Asma Nadia. The objective of this research is to describe the extralinguistic context in the novel *Cinta di Ujung Sajadah* by Asma Nadia. The method employed is the descriptive-analytical method. The research data is derived from the novel *Cinta di Ujung Sajadah* by Asma Nadia. The data consists of excerpts from the story involving specific sentences and paragraphs. A library research method was employed for data collection. The data analysis process involved identifying, classifying, describing, and analyzing the data, followed by drawing conclusions. Research findings indicate that the novel *Cinta di Ujung Sajadah* by Asma Nadia contains extralinguistic contexts accompanying its sentences and paragraphs. The extralinguistic contexts in question are: (1) participants or discourse speakers—the individuals involved in a conversation, such as speaker and interlocutor, addresser and addressee, or message sender and receiver, whether direct or indirect; (2) the topic, which constitutes the core subject matter of the discourse; (3) the setting, which can be categorized into place, time, and atmosphere; the setting is a crucial contextual element that significantly influences the meaning of the discourse; (4) the communication channel, referring to the medium of conversation—specifically oral or written forms, whether direct or indirect; and (5) the form of communication, distinguished as monologic, dialogic, or polylogic. Based on the research results and discussion, it is concluded that the novel *Cinta di Ujung Sajadah* incorporates various extralinguistic contexts, including participants, topics, settings, channels, and forms of communication.

METHOD

This study employs a descriptive-analytical method. The descriptive-analytical method is commonly used in various socio-cultural studies, including research in linguistics and literature (Razak, 2017:176; Yuliani, 2018:88).

This approach is used to describe extralinguistic elements—viewed through social, societal, cultural, and situational contexts—within the novel *Laut Bercerita* by Leila S. Chudori.

Data sources consist of conversational excerpts from the novel, collected using a non-test instrument—specifically, a structured observation guide.

Data collection was carried out using reading and note-taking techniques. The reading technique involved reading the novel *Laut Bercerita* by Leila S. Chudori to identify data regarding extralinguistic elements across the aforementioned contexts.

The note-taking technique involved marking specific words, sentences, and paragraphs that depict these extralinguistic elements using the data-gathering table provided below.

https://pembahas.dialeks.id/index.php/jp
p-ISSN : 2809-5367
e-ISSN : 2809-6355
Jurnal Pembelajaran Bahasa dan Sastra
Volume 5, Nomor 5, September 2026
DOI: https://doi.org/10.55909/jpbs.v5i5.1848

RESULTS

1. The Extralinguistic Context in the Novel Laut Bercerita by Leila S. Chudori Viewed from a Social Perspective

The extralinguistic context—specifically the social context—in the novel *Laut Bercerita* by Leila S. Chudori depicts the social life of Indonesian society during the New Order era. This social context is evident through relationships among university students, the community's economic conditions, social solidarity, family dynamics, political discrimination, and the struggles of ordinary people against social injustice.

The first aspect of the social context appears in the social relationships among student activists living under government surveillance, forcing them to seek safe locations for discussions.

Data 1

"Because this haunted house is hidden, we will be safe. It seems those flies will find it hard to locate this village." (Chudori, 2017:16–17)

The excerpt illustrates the social conditions of the New Order era, where freedom of expression was restricted, compelling students to gather in secret.

The social context is also reflected in the economic conditions of the community, where people struggled to meet educational needs.

Data 2

"His father, Bambang Prasojo, was a pawnshop employee who, every June, had to face parents coming to pawn their belongings." (Chudori, 2017: 18)

The excerpt demonstrates the socioeconomic circumstances of a community living with limited means; the social context is further revealed through the family dynamics within Laut's household.

Data 3

"Mother admitted that she took on catering jobs simply because we, as a household, loved eating good food." (Chudori, 2017:22)

The excerpt illustrates a harmonious and caring family relationship.

The social context is also evident in the solidarity between students and artists in their social struggle.

Data 4

"I saw Sunu, Narendra, and Dana—assisted by several students—tidying up the front rooms, scrubbing the floors, and cleaning the tables." (Chudori, 17:36)

The excerpt illustrates social cooperation within the lives of student activists. A social context is also evident in the strengthening of friendships amidst difficult circumstances. Another social context is seen in the suffering of the families of victims of enforced disappearance.

Data 5:

"His mother came to the campus in tears, seeking news of her son." (Chudori, 17:90)

The excerpt demonstrates the social impact of the government's repressive actions on the victims' families. A social context is also evident in the strengthening of friendships amidst difficult circumstances. A social context is apparent in the social interactions between activists, which became increasingly restricted due to surveillance by the authorities.

Data 6

"We promised not to abandon one another." (Chudori, 17:94)

The excerpt demonstrates social solidarity and a sense of camaraderie among the activists. A social context is apparent in the social interactions between activists, which became increasingly restricted due to surveillance by the authorities.

Data 7

"We rarely gathered as a full group anymore because, one by one, we had to go into hiding." (Chudori, 17:151)

This quote illustrates the social conditions of student activists who live under pressure, limiting their social relationships. The social context is also evident in family relationships filled with anxiety for the safety of family members.

https://pembahas.dialeks.id/index.php/jp
p-ISSN : 2809-5367
e-ISSN : 2809-6355

2. The Extralinguistic Context in Leila S. Chudori's novel Laut Bercerita Viewed from a Societal Context

The extra-linguistic context is viewed from a societal context in Leila S. Chudori's novel *Laut Bercerita*. It depicts the relationship between language and societal structures, power systems, the lives of social groups, and the socio-political conditions of Indonesian society during the New Order era. This societal context is evident through the relationship between students and the government, the lives of the lower classes, student intellectual culture, and state repression against the people and activists.

The societal context is evident in the lives of student activist groups who must operate in secret due to government pressure.

Data 1

"Because this haunted house is hidden, we will be safe. I think the flies will have a hard time finding this village." (Chudori, 17:16–17)

This quote illustrates the conditions of society during the New Order, which was rife with surveillance by the authorities, forcing student groups to create their own social spaces for discussion. The social context is also evident in the intellectual culture of students, who made discussion a part of their social life.

Data 2

"We will discuss their thoughts. Come." (Chudori, 17:19)

This quote demonstrates the existence of student social groups actively building political awareness through a culture of discussion. Another social context is evident in the repressive actions of state officials against student activists.

Data 3

"About seven people, one by one, were interrogated and slapped, doused with water, and stripped naked." (Chudori, 17:25–26)

This quote demonstrates the abuse of power in the socio-political system of society at that time.

Data 4

"Mbah Mien was found hanging because she was involved in loan shark debt." (Chudori, 17:27)

This quote illustrates the conditions of the lower classes who experienced economic pressure and social injustice. The next socio-economic context is evident in the repressive actions of the authorities against student demonstrations.

Data 5

"Several of our friends were arrested after the demonstration took place." (Chudori, 17:66)

This quote illustrates the conflict between student groups and state officials within the New Order socio-political system. The socio-economic context is also evident in the state's repressive actions against civilians.

Data 6

"Some people were taken without explanation and never returned." (Chudori, 17:117)

This quote demonstrates the practice of enforced disappearances within the socio-political system of society during the New Order era. The socio-economic context is evident in the public's fear of security forces.

Data 7

"Every knock on the door at night made our hearts pound harder." (Chudori, 17:154)

The quote illustrates a social situation filled with fear resulting from state power.

3. Extralinguistic Context of the Novel Laut Bercerita by Leila S. Chudori Viewed from a Cultural Perspective

The extralinguistic context—viewed culturally—in the novel *Laut Bercerita* by Leila S. Chudori depicts Indonesian society's culture regarding lifestyle habits, family traditions, student intellectual culture, the arts, social interaction patterns, and human values that evolved during the New Order era. This cultural context is evident through reading habits, a culture of discussion, traditions of communal dining, artistic activities, and the value of solidarity within the community. The cultural context is visible in the intellectual culture of students who enjoyed reading and discussing literary and political books.

Data 1
"It was there that fellow student journalists secretly photocopied chapters of the novel Anak Semua Bangsa and various other banned books." (Chudori, 17:17)

The quote demonstrates the literacy culture and reading habits among students as part of the intellectual culture of the campus community. The cultural context is also evident in the influence of literature on the lives of the characters in the novel.

Data 2
"Carrying around photocopies of books by Pramoedya Ananta Toer was akin to carrying a bomb." (Chudori, 17:20)

The quote indicates that literary works held significant influence over the intellectual culture of society at that time. Another aspect of the cultural context is seen in the collaboration involved in artistic activities.

Data 3
"But the three artists happily used that wall as their canvas." (Chudori, 17:40)

Another cultural context is evident in the collaboration found in artistic activities. The next cultural context appears in the tradition of togetherness within student groups.

Data 4
"We shared food, stories, and laughter, even while living in fear." (Chudori, 17:88)

The quote illustrates a culture of solidarity and togetherness in the face of difficult situations. The first cultural context is seen in the activist culture of constantly moving from place to place as a form of adaptation to the political climate.

Data 5
"We grew accustomed to sleeping in different places and changing our travel routes." (Chudori, 17:101)

The quote demonstrates a survival culture that developed among student activist groups due to political pressure. The cultural context is also reflected in the community's habit of maintaining social ties amidst...

Data 6
"We continued to gather and share stories, even though fear was always present." (Chudori, 17: 116)

The quote illustrates a culture of togetherness and social solidarity within the community. Another cultural context is evident in the culture of collective struggle among university students.

Data 7
"'If we stop now, all this struggle will be in vain.'" (Chudori, 17: 150)

The cultural context is also apparent in the sense of kinship that developed among the victims' families.

4. The Extralinguistic Context in the Novel Laut Bercerita by Leila S. Chudori Viewed from the Perspective of Situational Context

This section examines the extralinguistic context—specifically the situational context—within Leila S. Chudori's novel *Laut Bercerita*. It depicts the situations serving as the backdrop for the characters' utterances, encompassing the setting, atmosphere, time, and psychological states that influence their conversations and actions. This situational context is revealed through the atmosphere of fear during the New Order era, the conditions under which activist students lived in hiding, the nature of secret discussions, and the anxiety-filled atmosphere within families and friendships.

Data 1
"Carrying around photocopies of books by Pramoedya Ananta Toer was akin to carrying a bomb." (Chudori, 17:20)

This excerpt illustrates the socio-political situation that caused the public to fear books deemed subversive or banned. Another instance of situational context is seen in the warm atmosphere within Laut's family.

Data 2
"Asmara and I became skilled at making *sambal bawang* [garlic chili sauce] and various other dishes simply because we enjoyed eating together every Sunday." (Chudori, 17:23)

https://pembahas.dialeks.id/index.php/jp
p-ISSN : 2809-5367
e-ISSN : 2809-6355

This excerpt illustrates a moment of family togetherness characterized by an intimate and harmonious atmosphere. Situational context is also evident in the struggle of villagers whose land had been seized.

Data 3

"Some residents, out of desperation, accepted compensation, but around 600 families held their ground and faced intimidation." (Chudori, 17:25)

The excerpt illustrates the agrarian conflict situation underlying the villagers' suffering. Another situational context is evident in the villagers' economic hardship.

Data 4

"Mbah Mien was found dead, having hanged herself due to debts owed to a loan shark." (Chudori, 17:27)

The excerpt depicts a situation of poverty that subjects the character to severe life pressures. The situational context is also reflected in the atmosphere of student discussions lasting late into the night.

Data 5

"We gathered increasingly often until late at night, discussing books, politics, and the state of the nation." (Chudori, 17:51)

The excerpt shows a discussion characterized by seriousness and deep concern for the country's condition. The situational context is evident in the atmosphere of a community living in fear.

Data 6

"People chose silence for fear of being branded as opposing the government." (Chudori, 17:55)

The excerpt illustrates a social situation that stifles the public's freedom of speech. The situational context is also reflected in the tense atmosphere of the night.

Data 7

"Nights always felt tense because unidentified cars would often stop in front of the house." (Chudori, 17:97)

The excerpt depicts the fear and political pressure experienced by the community at night. The next situational context is seen in the emotional atmosphere within the family before the character's departure.

DISCUSSION

Extralinguistic Context

The social context in the novel *Laut Bercerita* by Leila S. Chudori relates to interpersonal relationships, family economic conditions, student solidarity, and societal life during the New Order era. This context helps explain the meaning of utterances based on the situations experienced by the characters. Rahardi (2021) explains that social context is a crucial element in pragmatic studies because understanding a speaker's intent is linked to the social environment serving as the backdrop for the utterance. Terkourafi (2021) further explains that the meaning of an utterance derives not only from the words used but also from the context and the listener's knowledge.

Data excerpt 1 reveals the characters' fear and their need to protect themselves from threats. The phrase "we will be safe" conveys a hope for protection, while the term "flies" is used metaphorically to describe the parties threatening or pursuing them. This meaning demonstrates how social circumstances influence the way characters use language to convey intent indirectly. According to Rahardi (2021), understanding the intent of an utterance requires attention to the social context accompanying language use.

Data excerpt 2 illustrates the economic pressure faced by the community when trying to cover children's educational expenses at the start of the new school year. The practice of pawning items reflects the family's efforts to secure the necessary funds. This scenario shows how economic conditions can serve as the backdrop for the characters' actions and conversations. Rahardi (2021) explains that social context aids researchers in understanding the intent of utterances based on the surrounding circumstances.

Data excerpt 3 highlights the family's economic activity through a catering business run by the mother figure. This work illustrates the role

of women in helping to meet the family's needs. The phrase "fond of good food" also indicates a connection between family habits and the choice of occupation. Arundale (2021) emphasizes the importance of understanding meaning through the interactions and relationships between communication participants. Therefore, the utterances in this dataset can be understood through the characters' family ties, economic needs, and social roles.

Data excerpt 4 illustrates the values of togetherness and cooperation among students through a shared room-cleaning activity. This activity depicts not only physical labor but also a sense of care and responsibility toward a shared environment. The relationships among the students demonstrate how daily activities can reflect the social values ??within a group. Rahardi (2021) states that social context must be considered when interpreting the intent of an utterance, as language is used within specific social relationships.

Data excerpt 5 depicts familial suffering caused by an unstable socio-political situation, specifically through the image of a mother weeping as she seeks news of her child. This event highlights the anxiety and uncertainty families experience when losing contact with their members. Such conditions demonstrate how socio-political pressures can impact family relationships and community life. According to Terkourafi (2021), the interpretation of an utterance's meaning is influenced by the context and knowledge applied to understand a communicative event.

Data excerpt 6 demonstrates solidarity and loyalty among the characters in the face of pressure. The expression "will not abandon one another" illustrates a commitment to mutual support and the maintenance of trust within the group. This utterance does more than convey a promise; it reveals the strong emotional bonds shared by the activists. Arundale (2021) explains that meaning in interaction is linked to the relationships established by the participants in communication. Thus, this utterance highlights the importance of solidarity within the characters' social relationships.

Data excerpt 7 illustrates a shift in social relationships resulting from an unstable situation. A decline in gatherings reflects the fear and concern regarding threats that could endanger the characters. This situation demonstrates how socio-political pressures can influence interaction patterns and individual freedom in forming relationships. Rahardi (2021) explains that social context helps link the intent of an utterance to the underlying social circumstances.

Extralinguistic Context

The societal context in the novel *Laut Bercerita* relates to the social standing, power dynamics, and political conditions that shape the characters' lives. The New Order era serves as a crucial backdrop for understanding the relationships between activists, the public, and state authorities. Rahardi (2021) discusses the socio-societal context as part of pragmatic analysis, which helps elucidate the intent behind utterances based on the surrounding social environment and relationships. Rahardi's (2022) study further emphasizes that accurately identifying the extralinguistic context is essential for correctly grasping the intended meaning of an utterance.

Data excerpt 1 illustrates the use of metaphorical expressions such as "haunted house" and "flies," which are not to be interpreted literally. "Haunted house" depicts a hideout, while "flies" refers to entities perceived as threats or surveillance agents monitoring the characters. The use of these expressions demonstrates how characters indirectly convey information amidst dangerous circumstances. Rahardi (2021) explains that considering the extralinguistic context is vital for understanding utterance intent that cannot be explained solely through the literal meaning of words.

Data excerpt 2—featuring the utterance "We will discuss their ideas. Come along"—indicates an invitation to participate in a discussion. This utterance not only conveys an invitation but also reflects an effort to foster participation and the exchange of ideas among university students.

https://pembahas.dialeks.id/index.php/jp
p-ISSN : 2809-5367
e-ISSN : 2809-6355

Within the novel's context, the discussion activity illustrates the characters' engagement in addressing socio-political issues. Danesi (2010) explains that meaning in communication is shaped through the interactions and actions of the participants involved.

Data excerpt 3 depicts acts of violence against a specific group within a repressive socio-political climate. The event highlights the power imbalance between those holding authority and those targeted by such actions. In the novel, this situation illustrates the impact of power on the lives of activists and the general public. Rahardi (2021) explains that the socio-societal context aids in understanding the intent of an utterance based on the underlying social relationships.

Data excerpt 4 reveals the connection between the community's economic conditions and the pressures of life resulting from debt to loan sharks. This event demonstrates how economic hardship can give rise to social problems and suffering for ordinary people. The utterance not only conveys an event but also depicts economic inequality and the limitations faced by the community in coping with life's pressures. Danesi (2010) explains that the meaning of an utterance is grasped through the interplay of language, context, and the knowledge employed during the interpretation process.

Data excerpt 5 depicts the arrest of demonstrators following a protest. This event highlights the tense relationship between activists and state authorities, as well as the limited space available for the public to voice their opinions. Within the novel's context, the arrest serves as a representation of the political pressure affecting the characters' lives. Rahardi (2021) explains that the socio-societal context can be used to understand the meaning of an utterance based on the social standing and relationships of the individuals involved.

Data excerpt 6 also portrays the arrest of demonstrators as a form of pressure exerted on a group voicing its demands. This event shows how the actions of authorities can impinge upon the activists' freedom of movement and expression. Such circumstances foster fear and uncertainty within social life. Rahardi (2022) emphasizes the importance of accurately identifying the extralinguistic context so that the intent of an utterance can be correctly understood in light of the situation surrounding it.

Data excerpt 7 reflects the community's fear of potential repressive actions. The phrase "a knock on the door at night" can be interpreted as a symbol of threat, provided the story's context supports such an interpretation. This expression captures the anxiety and uncertainty arising from the community's experiences within an unstable political climate. Danesi (2010) explains that the interpretation of meaning is influenced by the context and associations held by the listener, such that certain expressions can carry a broader meaning than their literal sense.

Extralinguistic Context

The cultural context in the novel *Laut Bercerita* is evident through habits such as engaging in discussions, reading books, fostering solidarity, and maintaining family ties. These activities reflect values ??of togetherness and a concern for societal conditions that flourished among university students. An intellectual culture is also apparent in the exchange of ideas aimed at understanding socio-political issues. Rahardi (2021) explains that cultural context is a crucial aspect to consider when interpreting a speaker's intent, as language use is inextricably linked to the values ??and customs prevalent in a society.
Beyond intellectual culture, the novel portrays the fear and caution felt by the public when confronting a repressive regime. This atmosphere influenced how the characters communicated—for instance, by conveying information indirectly or avoiding topics deemed dangerous. The use of implicit language can be understood as a communication strategy adapted to the circumstances the characters faced. Danesi (2010) explains that the context and prevailing social norms influence how an utterance is interpreted.

Cultural context is further reflected in family relationships, concern for others, and the habit of cooperation. Family support for characters under duress highlights the importance of emotional bonds in overcoming adversity. These values ??of togetherness demonstrate the role that family and social environments play in shaping the characters' attitudes and actions. Danesi (2010) notes that relationships between communicators are forged through social interaction; therefore, the meaning of an utterance must be understood with these relationships in mind.

Data excerpt 1 illustrates the intellectual culture among students through activities such as reading, discussing, and clandestinely reproducing books. These activities underscore the significance of books as a medium for acquiring knowledge and disseminating ideas. The act of surreptitiously duplicating books also demonstrates the caution exercised when intellectual activities are carried out in a repressive environment. Rahardi (2021) explains that cultural context helps researchers understand the intent behind an utterance based on the values ??and customs underlying language use.

CONCLUSION

The extralinguistic context, viewed through the social context in the novel *Laut Bercerita* by Leila S. Chudori, depicts the social life of Indonesian society during the New Order era. This social context is evident in the relationships among university students, the economic conditions of the populace, social solidarity, family ties, political discrimination, and the struggles of ordinary people against social injustice. The research findings yielded eleven data excerpts regarding the extralinguistic context viewed from a social perspective.

The extralinguistic context, viewed through the societal context in the novel *Laut Bercerita* by Leila S. Chudori, illustrates the relationship between language and societal structures, power systems, the lives of social groups, and the socio-political conditions of Indonesian society during the New Order era. This societal context is reflected in the relations between students and the government, the lives of the lower class, student intellectual culture, and the state's repressive actions against the people and activists. The research findings yielded ten data excerpts regarding the extralinguistic context viewed from a societal perspective.

The extralinguistic context, viewed through the cultural context in the novel *Laut Bercerita* by Leila S. Chudori, portrays aspects of Indonesian culture—such as lifestyle habits, family traditions, student intellectual culture, the arts, social interaction patterns, and human values—that evolved during the New Order era. This cultural context is evident through reading habits, a culture of discussion, traditions of communal dining, artistic activities, and the value of solidarity within the community. The research findings yielded nine data excerpts regarding the extralinguistic context viewed from a cultural perspective.

The extralinguistic context, viewed through the situational context in the novel *Laut Bercerita* by Leila S. Chudori, depicts the circumstances forming the backdrop for the characters' utterances—including physical settings, atmospheres, timing, and psychological states that influence their conversations and actions. This situational context is reflected in the atmosphere of fear during the New Order era, the conditions of student activists in hiding, secret discussion settings, and family and friendship dynamics fraught with anxiety. Research findings regarding the extralinguistic context—specifically the situational context—yielded twelve data excerpts. Thus, the total amount of data across the four extralinguistic contexts identified in the novel *Laut Bercerita* by Leila S. Chudori is forty-two items.

https://pembahas.dialeks.id/index.php/jp
p-ISSN : 2809-5367
e-ISSN : 2809-6355

REFERENCES

Afifuddin, A. & Saebani, B. A. (2002). *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif.* Bandung: Pustaka Setia.

Damayanti, W., Halimah, & Wulanti, F. N. (2026). Students' Perceptions of the Quality of the Novel Review Text 'Laut Bercerita' Through a Digital Questionnaire. Jurnal Pembelajaran Bahasa dan Sastra, 5(2), 1165–1172. https://doi.org/10.55909/jpbs.v5i2.1299

Halliliday, M.A.K., & Hasan, R. (1994). *Bahasa, Konteks, dan Teks: Aspek-aspek Bahasa dalam Pandangan SemiotikSosial.* Yogyakarta: Gadjah Mada University Press.

Khomarudin, K., Sutejo, S., & Suprayitno, E. (2022). Citraan dalam Novel Cinta di Ujung Sajadah Karya Asma Nadia. *LEKSIS: Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa dan Sastra Indonesia*, *2*(1).

Kuswoyo, K. (2015). Pendekatan Pragmatik dalam Pembelajaran Bahasa. *El-Wasathiya: Jurnal Studi Agama*, *3*(2), 158-167

Kurniawan, M. A. (2019). Kritik Sosial dalam Novel Grafis Sukab Intel Melayu Karya Seno GumiraAjidarma. *Lingua Rima: Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa dan Sastra Indonesia*, *8*(1), 87-96.

Nasrudin, E. A., & Kamaruddin, R. (2020). Ekstralinguistik dalam Personaliti Mempengaruhi Pembelajaran Bahasa Melayu di Institusi Pengajian Tinggi Swasta. *Jurnal Dunia Pendidikan*, *2*(2), 158-169.

Oo, J. B., & Goh, S. S. (2020). Analisis Makna Konteks Nilai Moral Konfusianisme Ren dan Yi dalam Karya Terjemahan Hikayat Tiga Negara. *Jurnal Bahasa*, *20*(2), 317-346.

Pratikno, H., Rahmat, H. K., &Sumantri, S. H. (2020). Implementasi Cultural Resource Management dalam Mitigasi Bencana pada Cagar Budaya di Indonesia. *NUSANTARA: Jurnal Ilmu Pengetahuan Sosial*, *7*(2), 427-436.

Qurtubi, A. (2024). Peran Kepemimpinan Situasional dalam Meningkatkan Kinerja dan Kepuasan Tim. *Jurnal Review Pendidikan dan Pengajaran (JRPP)*, *7*(1), 2082-2094.

Rahardi, R. K. (2019). Integrating Social, Societal, Cultural, and Situational Contexts to Develop Pragmatics Course Learning Materials: Preliminary Study (Integrasi Sosial, Sosial, Budaya, dan Konteks Situasional untuk Mengembangkan Materi Pembelajaran Pragmatik): Studi Awal. *Jurnal Gramatika: Jurnal Penelitian Pendidikan Bahasa dan Sastra Indonesia*, *5*(2), 169-178.

Rahardi, R. K. (2021). Lanskap Konteks Sosial-Sosietal dalam Pragmatik Berbasis Cybertexts Vaksinasi Covid-19 (Socio-Social Context Landscape in Cybertexts-Based Pragmatics

Rahardi, K. (2019). Pragmatik: Konteks Intralinguistik dan Konteks Ekstralinguistik. *Yogyakarta: Amara Books*.

Rahardi, K. (2022). Lanskap Konteks Ekstralinguistik Virtual dalam Pragmatik Siber. *Linguistik Indonesia*, *40*(1), 39-48.

Razak, A. (2017). Metode Riset: Menggapai Mixed Methods Bidang Pembelajaran Bahasa Indonesia. Pekanbaru: Ababil Press.

Sarach, Y. (2019). Intertekstual Novel" Sang Pemimpi" Karya Andrea Hirata dan Novel" Mengejar-Ngejar Mimpi" Karya Dedi Padiku. *Tekstual*, *17*(1), 40-46.

Tumbole, G. F. F., & Cholsy, H. (2022). Strategi Penerjemahan Kata Sapaan dengan Konteks Sosial dan Budaya dalam Novel Bumi Manusia Terjemahan Bahasa Inggris. *Diglosia: Jurnal Kajian Bahasa, Sastra, dan Pengajarannya*, *5*(3), 589-602.

Jurnal Pembelajaran Bahasa dan Sastra
Volume 5, Nomor 5, September 2026
DOI: https://doi.org/10.55909/jpbs.v5i5.1848

Wiryotinoyo, M. (2006). Analisis Pragmatik dalam Penelitian Penggunaan Bahasa. *Jurnal Bahasa dan Seni*, *34*(2), 153-154.

Yuliani, W. (2018). Metode Penelitian Deskriptif Kualitatif dalam Perspektif Bimbingan dan Konseling. QUANTA: Jurnal Kajian Bimbingan dan Konseling dalam Pendidikan, 2 (2), 83–91.