

My First Jamboree: A Study of Language Styles and Scouting Values inside a Novel

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to identify what language styles appear and pinpoint the scouting values that appear in My First Jamboree novel. The data were obtained from the transcript of My First Jamboree. The authors employed the notes technique as the collection technique. The data collection steps were to read the novel repeatedly and recorded sentences stating the use of language style and scouting values. The data analysis technique utilized was the interactive analysis model, which included data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions. Of the data obtained, there were found rhetorical language style including alliteration. Further, structured language styles were acquired, including parallelism, antithesis, and repetition. Besides, data were found in the figurative language style consisted simile, methapor, synecdoche and cynicism. Meanwhile, almost all Dasadarma (Indonesian Ten Scout Law) values as well as the deviations found in this novel.

Keywords: language style, figurative language, scouting value, Dasadarma

INTRODUCTION

In daily life, literature is needed. Literature is the result of thoughts, forms of ideas, stories, and imagination of a person in the form of artistic creation. Art that is born from the issues and problems that exist in the environment is outlined in the sentences that contain an aesthetic value. It is as a communication tool between writers and the reader community. Wellek & Warren (1956) said that literary works that have a dominant aesthetic function are the results of imaginative thinking, which is mediated by language.

Novel is one of literary form, where an author compiles words built from intrinsic elements with diction that cannot be separated from the imagination and reality around it so that the plot of the story looks real. In making literature, good language management is needed to produce a good novel.

Language style, is a tool to express ideas through a unique language that describes the soul and personality of the writer (the language user). There are four main reasons to use language style, according to Laurence (1988). First, language style gives readers the imaginative pleasure of literature. Second, it is a way of bringing additional images into poetry, making concrete abstracts, and making literary works more sensual. Third, language style are ways to add emotional intensity to statements that are merely informative and convey attitudes and information. Finally, it is a way of saying many things in a short compass. Merriam Webster (1995) defined language style as a form of expression that is used to convey meaning or effects that is increased, often by comparing or identifying one thing with another that has familiar meaning or connotation to the reader or listener.

Language style is a kind of style. According to Holman, quoted in The Encyclopedia Americana (1986), language style are forms of expression that deviate from the order of words or normal sentences, or the meanings of common general words, to achieve special effects. Language style can be defined more as a way to say one thing and another meaning that requires high emotional (Peerine, 1970).

Several Indonesian novels had analyzed by researchers related to their language style such as Laskar Pelangi, Mimpi Bayang Jingga, Ayat-ayat Cinta, Sang Pencerah, and Pesantren Impian (Atminingsih, 2015; Ibrahim, 2011; Khusnin, 2012; Susilowati, 2016; Wahyudi, 2011). However there is no a study that analyzed the

language style of Indonesian scout-themed novel. Moreover, the scouting values inside also absolutely essential to be discussed.

My First Jamboree (Hidayat, 2018), is one of the few Indonesian scout-themed novels. The emergence of *My First Jamboree* is quite interesting because it arouses the curiosity of the reader regarding scouting. *My First Jamboree* is included in an adventure novel with a world of scouting, which can enhance spiritual abilities, intellectuals, and character formation of the younger generation. Djoko (1995) revealed that a good literary work is what directly educates the reader about character and moral values. The first features of Indonesian literary works were to provide education and advice to readers. Based on this background, the authors were interested in analyzing *My First Jamboree*. In the analysis of *My First Jamboree*, the authors limited the terms of language styles and scouting values.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The Nature of Novel

Novel is a collection of words arranged into prose and describing the story of one's life (KBBI, 2016). In this case, novel is a type of literary work in the form of a description that contains specific problems in the life of someone described in the story. Novel or so-called roman is a long fictional story, which portrays the characters with a chaotic plot. Novel have characteristics that depend on the characters, presented with more impressions, more than one effect, and many emotions (Tarigan & Guntur, 1995). Novel is presented widely in both place and space so that humans are the main topic in the story (Sayuti & Suminto, 2000). Characters in the community are undoubtedly related to space and place, and all of these require detailed depictions so that sustainable results are obtained. In writing the story of a character, it requires a long time, especially since the writer tells the character's journey since children. It is because basically novel accommodates the entire description of the character's journey.

High imagination is needed in producing literary works. According to Junus (1983), novel is imitating "fictitious." Everything described in the story is not real, but the possibilities that might be passed. Not all literary works have to be actual events, but still, the writer has to adjust so that logic can even be captured. In a novel, the writer must really bring the reader to feel the events that occur in the lives of the characters through the stories contained in the novel. From some expert opinions, it can be concluded that, novel is a fictional story that is not necessarily the truth but tries to portray the lives of the characters produced from the author's imagination, by using a plot to make the reality or events seen and felt.

Theory of Language Style

The language style is known as figurative language in writing literary works (Keraf, 2007). The language style of literature is made different from everyday language styles. It is because the literary style is the art effect of the author to beautify the text. Added by Enkvist in Suwardi (2013), language style has six meanings, namely: (1) a wrapper of an existing question, (2) choice among various possible statements, (3) a set of collective characteristics, (4) deviation of norms or rules, (5) a set of personal characteristics, and (6) the relationship between language units expressed in a wider text than a sentence.

Language style can be defined more as a way to say one thing and another meaning that requires high emotional (Peerine, 1970). Language style is usually fixed on a collection of words that use other words that show the same meaning (Sweetser, 2014).

Rhetorical Language Style

Keraf still mentions the name of the language style instead of a figure of speech. According to (Keraf, 1980), rhetorical language styles have various kinds, such as (1) Alliteration: is the language style in the form of consonant repetition as an emphasis. (2) Assonance: is the language style in the form of repetition of the same vowel sound to obtain the effect of emphasis or beauty. (3) Euphemism: is the style of language instead of expressions in the form of subtle expressions that do not offend others. (4) Litotes: is the style of language used to express something to humble oneself. (5) Hyperbole: is a kind of language style that contains an exaggerated statement by exaggerating a thing. (6) Paradox: is a language style that contains a real contradiction with the facts that exist.

Structural Language Style

According to Keraf (1980), language style based on sentence structure can be divided into five, namely: (1) Climax: language style that contains elements of the problem where there will be an emotional increase in the characters. (2) Anticlimax: language style that indicates a character's emotional decline. (3) Parallelism: language style that expresses something or shows the use of words that are parallel to its position. If the use of this style of parallelism is used too much, it will produce stiff sentences. (4) Antithesis: a language style that contains ideas that compare two opposites. (5) Repetition: repetition of syllables, sounds, and words that are important to emphasize a sentence to indicate a particular context.

Figurative Language Style

Figurative language style by (Keraf, 1980) also varies in kind, such as (1) Simile: Language style of equality is an explicit comparison style, which it directly states something equal to something else. (2) Metaphor: is a language style like an analogy that compares two things directly but in a short form. (3) Allegory: is a short story that contains a figure of speech. In the allegory, the names of the characters are abstract, and the purpose is always clear. (4) Parables (parabolas): is a short story with usually human characters, which always contains moral themes. (5) Fable: is a metaphor in the form of stories about the animal world, where animals and even lifeless creatures act as if though as humans. It conveys a principle of behavior through a transparent analogy from the behavior of animals, plants, or lifeless creatures. (6) Personification: is a language style, which describes inanimate objects or lifeless objects as if it has human characteristics. (7) Allusion: is a kind of reference that seeks to suggest similarities between people, places, or events. An allusion is an explicit or implicit reference to events, characters, or places in real life, mythology, or famous literary works. (8) Synecdoche: is a language style that uses a part of something to declare a whole (pars pro toto) or uses a whole to express a part (totum pro parte). (9) Irony: is the language style used when wanting to say something with a different meaning or purpose than what is contained in a series of words. (10) Cynicism is the language style of a satire in the form of doubts that contain ridicule of sincerity and heartfelt. (11) Sarcasm: is a language style which contains bitterness and bitter criticism.

The Nature of Scouting

Rahmatia (2017) explains that scouting is an educational process in the form of activities that are interesting and fun for children under adult responsibility. While Saputra (1998) explained that the scouting activities could educate students in forming personality and noble character as well as height mental, moral, character, and strong beliefs in various kinds of intelligence and skills, strong and physically healthy.

Scouting education is carried out based on values and skills to shape the scout's personality and life skills. The curriculum contained in scouting is to use skills at the level and the groups in the scouting itself, which are already known as SKU (General Scoutcraft Skill) and SKK (Special Scoutcraft Skill). Further, education in the scouting is a code of honor called Trisatya (Indonesian Three Scout Oath) and Dasadarma (Indonesian Ten Scout Law).

In Law No. 12 of 2010 Republic of Indonesia, concerning the Scout Movement, it is mentioned that personality development is intended to develop self-potential and have a noble character, self-control, and life skills for every citizen for the achievement of people's welfare (Indonesia, 2010).

Scouting Values

Sudrajad (2013) stated that scouting values are positive values that are taught and instilled to the members of the scouts. These values are moral values that adorn the behavior of scout members. Scouting values are sourced from Trisatya, Dasadarma, competence, and skills mastered by scout members. Trisatya is a promise code that shows the attitude of nationalism and socialism of scout members. Dasadarma is a moral code that must be memorized and practiced by scout members so that they have good personalities. Whereas, competence and skills are taught in scouts so that later, they can be useful when living in society and nature. In this study, the authors limited the values of scouting to the practice of Dasadarma.

“Dasadarma; (1) Obedient to the God Almighty (2) Love of nature and compassion among humans (3) A polite and knightly patriot (4) Obedient and likes to deliberate (5) Willing to help and be steadfast (6) Be diligent, skilled and happy (7) Economical, careful and understated (8) Discipline, brave and loyal (9) Responsible and trustworthy (10) Sacred in thoughts, words and deeds” (Scouts.org, 2019).

METHOD

This study was descriptive qualitative research employed an interactive analysis model. This study was constructed to describe the existing problems. Furthermore, this study analyzed and interpreted the existing data. The content analysis method was used to examine the contents of a document. In this study, the document in question was *My First Jamboree*. The data source of this study was a literary work in the form of *My First Jamboree* by Hidayat (2018).

Data collection was conducted by recording techniques because the data were in the form of text. The steps in collecting data in this study were as follows: Opening the novel, reading repeatedly, recording, and grouping sentences stating the use of language style and scouting values. The validity of the data is the truth of the data from the research process. In obtaining data, authors used check and recheck technique as well as peer discussion.

The data analysis technique used in this study was a interactive analysis model by Miles & Huberman (1992), which included three components, namely (1) data reduction, (2) data presentation, and (3) drawing conclusions. Analysis of flow models has three components that are intertwined with each other, namely before, during, and after the collection of data. The explanation is as follows;

1. Data reduction

The initial step was the process of reading, recording, and obtaining data and then described it in detail. After that, the data collected had been simplified. The data selected were only data relating to the problem to be analyzed, in this case, about the use of language style and scouting values contained in the novel. Those data that referred to the problem were the data in this study.

2. Data presentation

In the second step, the data, which were in accordance with the problem, were arranged in detail so that they were easy to understand. Then, the data were analyzed to obtain a description of the use of language style and scouting values.

3. Drawing conclusion/verification

The final step was to draw conclusions about the results of data obtained from the beginning of the study.

RESULTS

Rhetorical Language Style

The use of rhetorical style is found several times in *My First Jamboree*. The rhetorical style included alliteration. These sentences are grouped as alliteration because, in those sentences, the initial syllable or word are repeated such as "me", "se", "ke", "ka", "jam", and "senyum".

Dengan malas aku menyeret kaki untuk menaiki bus yang sudah sekitar dua puluh menit ku tunggu. (Hal-1)

Lazily, I dragged my feet to ride the bus, which I had been waiting for about twenty minutes. (Page 1)

Tetapi kemudian aku memperlambat langkahku ketika ku lihat Dad tidak berseragam rapi seperti biasanya. (Hal-3)

But then, I slowed down when I saw Dad is not in the same neat uniform as usual. (Page 3)

Seminggu seakan cepat sekali berlalu.(Hal-7)

A week seems to pass very quickly. (Page 7)

Jam demi jam, kami menikmati jambore ini.(Hal-14)

Hour after hour, we enjoy this jamboree. (Page 14)

Karena kemudian dua anak dari tim kami tersesat di hutan, akhirnya JHS kami kalah sebab absen perlombaan terakhir (Hal-22)

Because then two children from our team got lost in the forest, finally our JHS lost because they missed the last race," (Page 22)

Senyum yang mengerikan! Senyum itu pula yang menjawab semuanya. (Hal-42)

Horrible smile! That smile also answers everything. (Page 42)

Structural Language Style

These sentences are classified as a parallelism because there is a repetition of the word "Aku" and "senyum".

Tidak! Aku tidak bisa meninggalkan Eric bersama pemuja-pemuja setan itu. Aku meloncat turun. (Hal-51)
No! I could not leave Eric with the devil worshipers. I jumped down. " (Page 51)

Senyum yang mengerikan! Senyum itu pula yang menjawab semuanya. (Hal-42)
Horrible smile! That smile also answers everything. (Page 42)

This sentence is categorized as an antithesis because it shows two things that are opposite.

Aku punya kabar baik dan kabar buruk! (Hal-29).
I have good news and bad news! (Page 29)

These sentences is classified as repetition because it shows the repetition of the word "salah".

Maaf! Ini semua salahku. Sudahlah, itu bukan salahmu Eric. Ujar Steve bijak. (Hal-30)
Sorry! This is all my fault. Never mind, it's not your fault Eric. Said Steve wisely. (Page 30)

Figurative Language Style

These sentences are categorized as a simile because show some similarities such as "dog", "world cup trophy", "telenovela star", "child", "wolf", and "illegal immigrant from Tijuana".

Lidahnya di julurkan seperti seekor anjing. (Hal-29)
His tongue sticks out like a dog. (Page 29)

Belati itu ku genggam erat seperti layaknya trophy piala dunia yang berhasil ku menangkan (Hal-47)
I hold that dagger tightly like a world cup trophy that I managed to win (Page 47)

Ayah Eric benar-benar berwajah Mexican seperti bintang telenovela. (Hal-8)
Eric's dad really has a Mexican face like a telenovela star. (Page 8)

Tingkahnya seperti anak kecil yang menemukan mainan baru. (Hal-31)
He acts like a child who invented a new toy. (Page 31)

Tidak berdaya John? Steve menyeringai seperti serigala. (Hal-42)
Powerless, John? Steve grinned like a wolf. (Page 42)

Thank you, Mr... Jhon (kakus), Dog (anjing) dan tentunya Mr. imigran gelap Tijuana (Hal-13)
Thank you, Mr. ... Jhon (latrine), Dog (dog), and of course, Mr. illegal immigrants Tijuana (Page 13)

These sentences are categorized as metaphorical because depict something as a methapor. Word "devil" as a methapor of "evil man" and "chicken" as a methapor of "coward person".

Dugg!! Matilah kau iblis! pria itu? Roboh? Oh, Eric! Dia datang di waktu yang sangat tepat. (Hal-52).

Dugg!! Die you devil! that man? Collapse? Oh, Eric! He came at the right time. (Page 52)

Terserah, kita berempat akan tetap menyelidiki semak itu chicken. (Hal-26)

Whatever, the four of us will continue to investigate the bush, chicken. (Page 26)

This sentence is categorized as a synecdoche because the word "feet" represents "a whole body".

Dengan malas aku menyeret kaki untuk menaiki bus yang sudah sekitar dua puluh menit ku tunggu. (Hal-1)

Lazily, I dragged my feet to ride the bus which I had been waiting for about twenty minutes. (Page 1)

This sentence is grouped as a cynicism because it states a direct allusion.

Ayolah Tony, jangan bodoh! (Hal-23)

Come on, Tony, don't be stupid! (Page 23)

Dasadarma Values

My First Jamboree contains several values related to *Dasadarma*. The first sentence is categorized as first *Dasadarma* because it shows gratitude to God. Meanwhile, negative things related to the first *Dasadarma* is shown in the next sentence (devil worshipping).

Aku terus berdoa (Hal-39)

I keep praying (Page 39)

Tidak ada gunanya kalian berteriak-teriak. Sebentar lagi kalian akan kami persembahkan kepada 'Tumataka Yang Agung'. Bersiaplah! (Hal-44).

It's no use yelling. Soon you will be offered to 'The Great Tumataka' Get ready! (Page 44)

The first sentence is classified as the second *Dasadarma* because it depicts affection for fellow human beings. Meanwhile, negative things related to the second *Dasadarma* are shown in second sentence (human torturing).

Aku rela kalau tempatku kau gantikan! bisikku pelan padanya. (Hal-7)

I'm willing you replace my place! I whispered softly to him. (Page 7)

Aku menyeret tubuhku di lantai. Steve terus menendang dan menginjakku. (Hal-53)

I dragged my body on the floor. Steve keeps kicking and stepping on me (Page 53)

This sentence is grouped as the third *Dasadarma* because it describes the nature of patriotism.

Kami mendapat penghargaan dari Pemerintah Federal atas jasa kami menemukan harta negara dan juga menghadiahkan kami liburan ke Eropa (Hal-58).

We received an award from the Federal Government for our services in finding state treasure and also giving us a vacation to Europe (Page 58).

This sentence is categorized as the fourth *Dasadarma*. In that scene, shows a deliberation activity.

Begini saja, aku dan Tony ke sebelah kiri. Sedang Mark dan John ke sebelah kanan. Kita tidak boleh berpisah! (Hal-39)

Let's make it like this, I and Tony go to the left. While, Mark and John to the right. We can't separate! (Page 39)

This first sentence is classified as the fifth *Dasadarma* because, it show they are willing to help a friend when he is in distress. Meanwhile, negative thing related to the fifth *Dasadarma* is shown in the next sentence. The character is not patient facing the bad situation.

Tidak! Aku tidak bisa meninggalkan Eric bersama pemuja-pemuja setan itu. Aku meloncat turun. (Hal-51)
No! I could not leave Eric with the devil worshipers. I jumped down. (Page 51)

Aku tidak tahan dalam kegelapan, lebih-lebih dalam lubang brengsek ini!" dia mendadak emosi. Aku dan Mark mencoba menenangkannya. (Hal-30)
I can't stand the darkness, especially in this jerk hole!" he was suddenly emotional. Mark and I tried to calm him down. (Page 30)

The first sentence is grouped as the sixth *Dasadarma* because it is shown skilled (cooking) and fun person. Meanwhile, negative thing related to the sixth *Dasadarma* is shown in the next sentence (laziness).

Oh iya, sewaktu lomba memasak, tim juri memujiku karena menyajikan makanan yang lain dari yang lain, sate madura. (Hal-14)
During the cooking competition, the jury praised me for serving another meal from another, madura satay. (Page 14)

... Eric meyakinkan bahwa dia sangat senang berangkat dengan truk. (Hal-8)
... Eric ensure (his father) that he is happy to go by truck (Page 8)

Austin! Jangan malas, cepat bangun! Mr. Nick tampak kesal (Hal-9)
Austin! Don't be lazy, wake up! Mr. Nick looks angry (Page 9)

This sentence is categorized as the seventh *Dasadarma* because it shown accuracy of the character. On the other side, the next sentence shown the contrary (carelessness).

Eh ... rasanya di dalam sakunya ada dompet (Hal-34)
O ... I think I find a wallet in his pocket (Page 34)

Sial! Kami berlina terjatuh. Ternyata di balik semak dan tumpukan ranting itu tersembunyi lubang dengan kedalaman belasan meter ... (Hal-26)
Damn! We fell. We did not aware that behind the bush and a pile of twigs is hidden a dozens meters deep hole ... (P-26)

This sentence is classified as the eighth *Dasadarma* because it shows discipline in preparing scouting needs. Meanwhile, negative things related to the eighth *Dasadarma* (fainthearted) is shown in the next sentence.

Sekarang aku heran dengan tingkahnya. Dia berani juga merogoh saku rangka manusia itu (Hal-34)
Now I wonder with him. He is really brave to grope in to the pocket of that skeleton (Page 34)

Semuanya telah ku persiapkan bahkan dalam waktu sepekan ini aku telah mendalami berbagai hal tentang scouting. (Hal-7)
Everything I have prepared even in this week I have explored various things about scouting. (Page 7)

Kau dengar itu? raut mukanya kelihatan tegang. Aku tidak mendengar apa-apa? Apa yang kau dengar? Kali ini aku penasaran dan agak takut. (Hal-16)

Did you hear that? his face looked tense. I did not hear anything? What did you hear? This time, I was curious and somewhat afraid. (Page 16)

This sentence is grouped as the ninth *Dasadarma* because it shows responsibility and keeps its promises. Meanwhile, negative thing related to the ninth *Dasadarma* is shown in the next sentence.

Pagi-pagi sesuai janjinya, Eric datang menjemputku. (Hal-8)
Early in the morning as promised, Eric came to pick me up. (Page 8)

Hantu prajurit itu tidak pernah ada. Aku mantrai penglihatan Mark dan Eric agar melihat ilusi hantu itu untuk menjebak kalian ... (Hal-45)
The soldier ghost never existed. I envision Mark and Eric's vision to see illusion of ghost to trap you ... (Page 45)

These sentences are categorized as the negative of tenth *Dasadarma* because it shows the rude word and fraud.

Brengsek!! umpat Mark. (Hal-42)
Bastard!! Mark cursed. (Page 42)

Thank you, Mr... Jhon (kakus), Dog (anjing) dan tentunya Mr. imigran gelap Tijuana (Hal-13)
Thank you, Mr. ... Jhon (latrine), Dog (dog), and of course, Mr. illegal immigrants Tijuana (Page 13)

Ferdy pernah mengatakan padaku kalau CMS setiap jambore selalu berbuat onar (Hal-11)
Ferdy told me that CMS always being trouble maker every jamboree (Page 11)

Table 1 Description of Findings

Themes	Subthemes		Findings
Language Style	Rhetorical Language Style	Alliteration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most dominant language style • Syllable "me", "se", "ke", "ka" • Word "jam", "senyum"
		Structural Language Style	Paralelism
	Antithesis		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Good news and bad news"
	Repetism		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Word "salah"
	Figurative Language Style	Simile	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "dog", "world cup trophy", "telenovela star", "child", "wolf", and "illegal immigrant from Tijuana".
		Methapor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "devil" as "an evil man" • "chicken" as "a coward person".
		Sinecdoche	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "feet" represents "a whole body".
		Cynicism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "don't be stupid"
Scouting Values	First <i>Dasadarma</i>		(+) Praying (-) Devil worshipping
	Second <i>Dasadarma</i>		(+) Human affection (-) Human torturing
	Third <i>Dasadarma</i>		(+) Patriotism
	Fourth <i>Dasadarma</i>		(+) Deliberation
	Fifth <i>Dasadarma</i>		(+) Help a friend (-) Inpatient
	Sixth <i>Dasadarma</i>		(+) Skillfull of cooking (+) Fun (-) Laziness

Seventh <i>Dasadarma</i>	(+) Accuracy (-) Carelessness
Eighth <i>Dasadarma</i>	(+) Brave (-) Coward
Ninth <i>Dasadarma</i>	(+) Credibility (-) Betrayal
Tenth <i>Dasadarma</i>	(-) Rude words (-) Fraud

DISCUSSION

My First Jamboree has several similarities in term of language style comparing with several other Indonesian novels. First, alliteration and parallelism use in My First Jamboree in line with finding in Ayat-ayat Cinta (Khusnin, 2012). Second, antithesis use in My First Jamboree in line with finding in Ayat-ayat Cinta, Laskar Pelangi, and Pesantren Impian (Atminingsih, 2015; Khusnin, 2012; Susilowati, 2016). Third, repetism use in My First Jamboree in line with finding in Ayat-ayat Cinta and Mimpi Bayang Hingga (Ibrahim, 2011; Khusnin, 2012). Fourth, simile and methapor use in My First Jamboree in line with finding in Laskar Pelangi, Mimpi Bayang Hingga, Ayat-ayat Cinta, Sang Pencerah, and Pesantren Impian (Atminingsih, 2015; Ibrahim, 2011; Khusnin, 2012; Susilowati, 2016; Wahyudi, 2011). Fifth, synecdoche use in My First Jamboree in line with finding in Laskar Pelangi, Ayat-ayat Cinta, and Sang Pencerah. The last, cynicism use in My First Jamboree in line with finding in Mimpi Bayang Hingga, Ayat-ayat Cinta, and Pesantren Impian.

From these similarities, indicated that Ayat-ayat Cinta is the most similar novel with My First Jamboree in term of language style use. Despite both novel have very different genre. Ayat-ayat Cinta is a romantic and religion genre, while My First Jamboree is an horror adventure genre. On the other side, simile and methapor use likely popular in Indonesian novelists.

Main characters of My First Jamboree basically are not a perfect scout members. No one is illustrated as a full scouting value practitioner. They share the scouting values as well as the deviations. "Steve" as an antagonic character has the most deviation of scouting values. Brave and Skillfull as a requirement of adventure being the most dominant values of boy scout fiction character. As found in several scouting-themed novels such as The Troop (Cutter, 2014), Night of The Howling Dogs (Salisbury, 2007), or Benteng Api (Wijaya, 2017).

CONCLUSION

My First Jamboree is a novel whose storyline is set in America to invite readers to know the thrill of scouting (Boy Scout). This novel contains the values of scouting and the use of various language style that can be learned. Of the data obtained, there were found rhetorical language style, including alliteration. Further, structured language styles were acquired, including parallelism, antithesis, and repetition. Besides, data were found in the figurative language style consisted simile, methapor, synecdoche and cynicism. Meanwhile, almost all Dasadarma values as well as the deviations found in this novel.

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