



# Structural Analysis of Gol A Gong's Pucuk Dicinta Ulam Novel Arrives

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## Abstract

Literary vocabulary has often been heard by all levels of society, this is because literature has always existed in the midst of society because literature has been attached to daily activities and as an object of literature. The purpose of this study is to describe the structural elements and values contained in the novel "Pucuk Dicinta Ulam Pun Tiba" by Gol A Gong with qualitative research methods. The method used in this study is descriptive, the term descriptive comes from English means to describe or describe something, such as conditions, situations, events, activities and so on. This research will focus on the analysis of themes, plots, characters, and characterizations, as well as points of view drawn from the author's background and the values contained in the novel. Based on etymology, the word literature comes from Sanskrit, namely shastra which is formed from the word shas which means guide and tra which means to direct, teach, instruct, thus literature. In the Big Dictionary Indonesian, literature is defined as the language used in written works such as scriptures or literary works, not colloquial. However, according to Sumardjo and Saini in 1997, literature is seen as an expression of the human person in the form of expressed experiences, thoughts, feelings, ideas, spirits, beliefs.

**Keywords:** *Structuralism; Ulam's beloved shoot arrived;*

## Introduction

Based on etymology, the word literature comes from Sanskrit, namely shastra which is formed from the word shas which means guide and tra which means to direct, teach, instruct, thus literature. In the Big Dictionary Indonesian, literature is defined as the language used in written works such as scriptures or literary works, not colloquial. However, according to Sumardjo and Saini in 1997, literature is seen as an expression of the human person in the form of experiences, thoughts, feelings, ideas, spirits, beliefs expressed through language with concrete images that are able to attract readers. In literary works, authors have freedom in using language so that they will produce interesting and beautiful literary works to enjoy.

In addition, literature is an expression of the surrounding social environment with the help of beautiful language. Literary works are created as a result of the author's reflection and contemplation on past events. Literature as fiction is not just a made-up story or the whims of the author, but rather a creative method for writers to take their thoughts and ideas and process them into stories.

Reading literature is letting the reader enjoy the story, express themselves and gain inner satisfaction. In addition to providing entertainment, reading literary works can also help in shaping the level of civilization of society and adding values of truth and art in society

Literary works are types of writing that describe or tell about human life in relation to the environment and other people, while fiction describes or describes the interaction of human life with the environment and other people. Nurgiyantoro (2010) states that fiction is free to express something, presenting more detailed, more complex problems, because free-form fiction contains elements as literary works and is described by a question in life.

Literary works, especially novels, can be a source of inspiration for readers. This is because novels present the thoughts and imagination of the author based on environmental situations and influences such as culture, education, politics, religion, ideology, and so on that affect the author. So that novels can bring changes in the lives of their readers. All are contained in literary works that are presented to readers in the hope that readers can take moral values from the novel Pucuk Dicinta Ulam Pun Tiba Karya Gol A Gong about the struggle of a young man from the village, with the support of his parents Abah Sanajaya and Mak Sanikem who come from outer Baduy, Aduy has hope and enthusiasm, to go to the city of Serang to study to become a scholar.

With noble advice and strong will from parents. Aduy, the son of the village, wandered through a city that seemed foreign to him. He was armed with a dream and hope of his parents, not forgetting also the villagers where he came from. His first purpose in coming to the city was to find Mang Arsadi, a neighbor in the village, Mang Arsadi, a traveling cimol seller.

One form of literary work is that the novel depicts life debates, presents images and attitudes that are embraced and carried out, so as to convey beautiful messages desired by the author through his work. This can have a positive influence on readers and encourage them to reflect and grow through the values conveyed in the work.

From this description, researchers are very interested in analyzing structuralism in

the novel "Pucuk Dicinta Ulam Pun Tiba" because it is considered a literary work that has good values, still, can provide an understanding of the meaning of life and solutions to problems that exist in people's real lives.

## Method

The purpose of this study is to describe the structural elements and values contained in the novel "Pucuk Dicinta Ulam Pun Tiba" by Gol A Gong with qualitative research methods. This research will focus on the analysis of themes, plots, characters, and characterizations, as well as points of view drawn from the author's background and the values contained in the novel. The method used in this study is descriptive, the term descriptive comes from English means to describe or describe something, such as conditions, situations, events, activities and so on. According to Arikunto (2013) states that this method is used to compare ideas, criticisms, or work procedures between individuals or groups. This method is also used to evaluate predetermined conditions and to present the results in the form of research reports. Documentation techniques are the techniques used to collect data in this study. The main document used in this study is the novel "Pucuk Dicinta Ulam Pun Tiba" by Gol A Gong. In addition, books that have a relationship with literary works related to this research are also used by the author. The data procedure used in conducting this research is through literature study, that is, literature studies can be used to find ways to express the same idea in different words from the sources found. In terms of data analysis, it is a research analysis activity carried out by examining all forms of data from research components such as records, documents, test results, recordings, oral histories, and others. Analysis is defined as an investigation of an event (essay, deed, and so on).

## Research Results

### Theme

Theme is the core or basic idea of the novel Pucuk Dicinta Ulam Pun Tiba, which is implicit into one of the intrinsic elements of the content of the story. The theme of the story of Pucuk Di Cinta Ulam Pun Tiba is the struggle of village youth in achieving their dreams of living in the city. A village youth named Aduy experienced twists and turns in his life journey to the city to study at university, namely Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa University. In this novel, it highlights the twists and turns of Aduy's journey to the city until he finally meets his neighbor Arsadi.

Aduy has aspirations to become a scholar supported by his parents to seek knowledge by selling buffaloes and rice fields, this can be seen after reading literature and data sources from libraries.

Well, Aduy is wandering in search of knowledge. With money from selling buffalo and rice fields, he went to the city to attend a university. Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa University. For this reason, the husband and wife were willing to part with the Aduy.

For the sake of the child's ideals, they prepare for the lonely days in the village."

"Duy Abah has sold three plots of rice fields to Mang Sadeli at a low price. That's all Abah did according to your request, Abah Sanajaya sighed. May your future be happy, because only education can be given. You should not be like Abah and Emak. Just be a farmer. Duy!" (p. 13)

The interweaving of stories arranged in time order that shows the causal relationship in the novel Pucuk Dicinta Ulam Pun Tiba has a forward plot, the interweaving of the story is arranged based on time that goes forward instead of turning to the past or past.

The forward flow begins at the following stages:

1. Painting stage, introduction to the background situation and characters (situation) At this stage, we can see the introduction of characters, namely:

Aduy son of Abah Sanajaya and Mak Sanikem who said their baby this is seen in the following quote:

a. "Abah Sanajaya and Mak Sanikem are still standing. They just kept looking at the end of the cobblestone road in front of him. They continued to look at it even though the minibus transport was gone. It was there that their only child disappeared between the bend and the most remote rural uphill road in the Ciboleger area, Lebak-Banten. (p. 5)

b. "Abah Sanajaya and Mak Sanikem waved their hands again. I don't know who. What is clear is that Aduy's face, the sneer of the heart, still looks full of his trademark smile." (p. 6)

#### ***Stage of conflict generation (generating circumstances)***

At this stage the series of stories is shaped by events so that interweaving a story presented through the actors in a story at this stage can be seen in the following quote:

a. "All of them will not protest much, because there is no more transportation that will immediately replace them. Had to wait another five hours to be able to transfer to another bus. This is the fate of remote villagers. Meanwhile his chest rioted. He clung to the chair in front of him." (p11)

b. "Aduy jumped in surprise when the bus hit the hole again so he reflexively said the name of Allah. Along the way, Aduy continued to pray until finally the road began to smooth because it had entered the city road in Lebak regency," (p.12)

#### ***Stage of rising conflict (rising action)***

The stage of conflict escalation is the stage of conflict that has been raised in the previous stage is growing and developing its intensity. The dramatic events that become the core of the story are increasingly tense and tense.

a. "Masya Allah! Three hundred and fifty thousand!?" Aduy jumped up in surprise, : Very expensive. If that's the case, Aduy won't sleep!" (p. 57)

b. "Oh... So you dare to cave together? Nih! Rasain ! One fist was ready to be launched into Aduy's face, but was soon blocked by a benevolent punk.' (p. 66)

c. "Benevolent punks are pushed to the ground. His friend immediately attacked Aduy's face. Aduy quickly lowered his head until the fist was in vain. The fierce punk one' again behind did not stand still. He attacked Aduy, but Aduy, who had been developed martial arts since childhood, was able to dodge the attack easily. While Punk is kind enough to just watch the course of the fight. (p. 67)

### **Climax stage (the characters reach the point of peak intensity)**

The Climax Stage (Peak stage of conflict) is the stages of conflict or conflict that occurs, which is carried out and or inflicted on the characters of the story reaching the point of peak intensity. The climax of a story will be experienced by the main characters who act as perpetrators and sufferers of the main conflict:

Just as Aduy was about to cross the road, suddenly from the west one of the children in elementary school uniforms who was involved in the chase hit Aduy. The boy fell right at Aduy's feet. While another elementary school boy who was a chaser laughed at this incident."

But then Aduy woke up the fallen child. The boy's white uniform was dirty because he was hit by the chili sauce that was still in the boy's hand. " (p155)

" Cimol ? Aduy's eyes lit up, "Where did you buy cimol?" (p. 155)

"That's the kid pointing out the mole across the street." (p 155)

Aduy was sure that it was Mang Arsadi that he had been looking for. The shoot loved by ulam arrived." (p 155)

Aduy immediately crossed the highway. He shouted for Mang Arsadi." (p. 154)

"Mang Arsadi immediately recognized Aduy because Aduy was indeed famous in the village." (p. 154)

### ***Denouement stage***

The stage of conflict resolution that has reached a climax is given a resolution, tensions are relaxed. Other conflicts, sub-sub-conflicts, or additional conflicts, if any, are also given a way out, the story is ended.

a. " Mang Arsadi and Aduy walked side by side along Ahmad Yani street. Since earlier, Aduy walked side by side along Ahmad Yani street. Since earlier, it was Aduy who pushed Mang Arsadi's cimol cart. Aduy couldn't bear to see Mang Arsadi who was already exhausted pushing the cart." (p.156)

b. "Meanwhile in the village behind the hotel, Aduy and Mang Arsadi were sitting on the terrace of the boarding house built by the beds." (p 158)

In the distance, Aduy saw someone standing up from an open window. The distance stretched and the dim light made Aduy not recognize the luster of the figure was none other than Citra. Aduy also forgot that those rooms were the rooms of life that he lives to this day. (p. 159)

### **Characters, Characterizations, Characters**

The characters in the novel Pucuk Dicinta Ulam Pun Tiba by Gol A Gong are:

1. Abah Sanajaya ( Aduy's father)
2. Mak Sanikem (Mrs. Aduy)
3. Aduy (main character)
4. Rokayah (village girl)
5. Arsadi (Aduy's neighbor))
6. Jony (Gojek driver)
7. Selvi (hotel employees)
8. Lia (hotel employees)
9. Image (Hotel owner)
10. Farhan (Citra's boyfriend)

## **Background or Setting**

### **Background**

The setting of the scene in the novel Pucuk Dicinta Ulam Pun Tiba by Gol A Gong is as follows:

- a. Behind the big tamarind tree

At that place, Rokayah, the sweet village flower, who yearns for Aduy experiences a chaotic taste. He released Aduy's departure in this place is contained in the following quote:

While behind a large tamarind tree not far from the rocky road, Rokayah, the sweet village flower, experienced a chaotic taste. He leaned his body against the tree, as if his legs no longer had the energy to support the weight of his body. It was from behind the tree that Rokayah let go of the young man he wanted in secret. He still remembers once when the young man's feet first stepped into the minibus. " (p9)

- b. Lebak Regency

At that place tells that on the way the road was nice and slippery and the driver of the car he rode began to be reckless, as in the following quote:

Along the way Aduy kept praying. Until finally the road began to smooth because it had entered the city road in Lebak Regency. The bus goes to Serang city, the capital of Banten. On the road that was already slippery, the driver was reckless. Copy right and left. The dreaded Taka da. Everything is used to being done every day." (p. 12)

- c. Serang city terminal

At this terminal, the minibus stop that Aduy is riding is located.

in Pakupatan as an interprovincial bus terminal can be seen in the following quote:

After traveling for almost five hours, finally the minibus that Aduy was riding arrived at Pakupatan, a terminal in Serang City which is also the headquarters of intercity and interprovincial buses. This terminal is the largest terminal in Banten." (p. 22)

- d. Boarding yard

This place tells that Jony the gojek rider stopped his motorcycle in the boarding house yard

thinking the boarding house was the boarding house of his neighbor Mang Arsadi who he was looking for, as in the following quote:

Jony stopped his motorcycle in the yard of a boarding house. The yard, which is not so large, is filled with various carts of meatballs, ice, and other carts. Aduy got off the motorbike but did not immediately enter the courtyard of the boarding house. Aduy chose to pay attention to the external conditions of the boarding house that was less terawatt for a moment." (p. 34)

"It seems that Mang Arsadi emeang is in this boarding place." Aduy said. " (p. 35)

e. At the Hotel

Aduy in search of Mang Arsadi walking from the sidewalk of the road while stopping at a large and magnificent house which turned out to be a hotel, can be seen in the following quote:

Aduy stopped at a hotel whose building was very magnificent and large. Aduy was amazed by the building he thought was this house. Shaking his head and clucking in admiration, Aduy looked at the hotel building." (p. 40)

f. Warung

At this stall, Aduy quenched his thirst after being tired of looking for a boarding place for Mang Arsadi, we can see in the following quote:

Busy alone, making Aduy feel his throat dry. Aduy then headed to a dimly lit stall. The stall keeper smiled kindly as Aduy approached. The trauma of the price of eating at Hoitel makes Aduy hesitate to sit down."

"Drink, AA?"

"Hem.....yes. Tea."

"Aduy also sat on a wooden long bench." (p. 61)

g. Town square

On the way, precisely in the square, punk children followed when Aduy passed by a quiet part of the square asking for Aduy's money.

The three punks soon followed as Aduy passed through the deserted square. One of the brands patted Aduy on the shoulder and the other stood blocking Aduy's path ahead. (p. 64)

"Gini, Cuy. We are not making a fuss. We just ask for money to have you. If you already give me a pocket, the cave will let you go." (p. 65)

## Background Time

The time setting found in the novel is the night atmosphere which describes the silence of the village atmosphere at night and the time setting in the afternoon the atmosphere in the city when aduy rides a rickshaw as in the following quote:

a. Evening

Night time tells the time the night spent at the patrol post or listening to butut radio on the stage-shaped bamboo bales in front of the house as in the following quote:

"In the evening, the men dressed in Muslim clothes filled the mosque and prayer room to pray and recite. Furthermore, the night time is spent at the patrol post or listening to butut radio on the stage-shaped bamboo bales in front of the house.

(p. 26)

b. Afternoon

In the afternoon Aduy still did not find the person Aduy was looking for, as the following quote:

Aduy's motorbike swerved into the village streets as the day went on in the afternoon. This is the third village that Aduy has entered, but the boarding house he was looking for was not found." (p. 30)

c. Four o'clock in the morning

At four o'clock in the morning Citra applied mosquito repellent lotion as follows:

The cold air broke through the window of the image room that was left open. Although Citra's room is equipped with expensive branded air conditioning, Citra misses the coolness of nature. Especially at four o'clock in the morning, it is still clean, not polluted. Citra Kembali applied mosquito repellent lotion to her hands and feet due to mosquito attacks that entered freely from open windows." (p. 70)

### **Atmosphere Background**

a. Sad

When Aduy was about to leave the city, there was a sad atmosphere to send him away. The sadness was felt by her mother who also fended off her tears. Sadness is also experienced by Rokayah the sweet village flower, for him Aduy means a lot to him because it can entertain and make Rokaya laugh, we can see in the following quote:

Mak Sanikem waved his hand again. I don't know to whom. What is clear is that Aduy's face, the sneer of the heart, still looks full of smiles in the style of village youth who are innocent but full of polite characters but sometimes look whiny. "

"Bah the Aduy, Bah...! Suddenly Mak Sanikem's crying broke out. "

Abah Sanajaya turned his head, "lha... the Emak... Why is it crying only now."

(p. 6)

"While behind the big tamarind tree not far from the cobblestone road, Rokayah, the sweet village flower, experienced a chaotic taste. He leaned his body against the tree, as if his legs no longer had the energy to support the weight of his monument. It was from behind the tree that Rokayah let go of the young man of his heart in secret." (p. 9)

b. Discomfort

The minibus that Aduy was riding was speeding and zigzagging even though the road was not smooth full of potholes, making Aduy and other passengers afraid and inconvenient passengers, can be seen from the following quote:

"As soon as the minibus kept zigzagging on the ruined road. He doesn't care about the discomfort of passengers being shaken inside."

"Meanwhile, Aduy was silent, but his chest was rioting. He clung tightly to the chair in front of him. Aduy, who rarely rides in cars, felt his head dizzy. His stomach seemed to feel bad and as if stirred. Aduy's face was very faint with the frightened children." (p. 10)

c. Silence



On the way, Aduy still remembers the quiet atmosphere of the village before his departure to the city, can be seen in the following quote:

"On the already slippery road, the driver was reckless. Slip right and left. There is nothing to fear. Everything is usually done every day. Aduy, who gaped at the surrounding scenery, was suddenly gloomy and sad. He remembered the incident with Abah and Emak the day before his departure."  
"That night it was quiet. There are only sounds of night animals heard from the direction of the forest on the edge of the village." (p. 12)

d. Dirty

The slum atmosphere can be seen when Aduy enters the terminal in addition to looking shabby as well as various people going back and forth, can be seen in the following quote:

Aduy really felt a new one, Aduy's eyes looked excited, that heat Aduy looked passionate. Where Aduy this crowd is impressive even though the actual condition of the terminal looks shabby with garbage scattered everywhere, potholes flooded with dirty water, cars parked unneatly, and the smell of urine wafting in every corner of the terminal." (p. 25)

Aduy thought soon that he too would become a citizen of this busy city. He imagined himself going back and forth in the terminal when he came home from college." (p. 25)

e. Crowded

The crowded atmosphere in the village with many people going back and forth around the village, as seen in the quote below:

"The road that is not that wide is narrow because cars are parked in any place, not to mention that at every distance of ten meters there are sleeping police who make every driver inevitably have to be diligent in stepping on the brakes of his vehicle. (p. 31)

### Point of view

At The story of Pucuk Dicinta Ulam Pun Tiba has a point of view that places the author to express ideas in the story by positioning himself in the third person. As the third person author is outside the story by displaying Aduy's name and mentioning the pronoun he (his) we can see in the following story excerpt:

a" Meanwhile Aduy was silent, but his chest was riotous. He clung tightly to the chair in front of him. Aduy, who rarely rides in cars, feels a dizzy head. His stomach felt bad and seemed to be stirred. (p. 11)

b." Aduy's face was very similar to that of children who were scared, but he didn't know what to do. Aduy silently prayed.

### Order

Through literary works, the author has something that wants to be conveyed to the reader, it is associated as a message. The same is the case with the novel Pucuk Dicinta Ulam Pun Tiba by Gol A Gong. The message or message that the novel wants to convey:

**1. Parents' sacrifices for the ideals of their children.**

Person Parents also sacrifice to support their children's goals to be achieved, to support their children's ideals are willing to sacrifice their property to continue their children's education to college. This attitude of Aduy's parents can be imitated by readers.

This can be conveyed through the figure of Abah Sanajaya who is willing to sell three plots of rice fields to Mang Sadeli at a low price. That's all Abah Sanajaya did for Aduy the baby to be able to study according to his son's request, and Abah Sanajaya and Mak Sanikem also sold buffaloes and rice fields for capital in the form of money during Aduy in the city. This can be explained in the following quote:

"Well, Aduy is indeed wandering in search of knowledge. With money from selling buffalo and rice fields, he went to the city to attend a university. Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa University. For this reason, a husband and wife are willing to part with the Aduy. For the sake of the child's ideals, they get ready through the quiet day of the village." (p. 8)

**2. Willing to leave his parents and village to achieve his goals.**

This is conveyed through the character of Aduy who wants to study in the city, and is willing to leave his parents and hometown. Aduy the innocent village youth will take on a life path full of twists and directions in the city. He soon left his hometown and went to the city to attend a university of his dreams. This can be described in the following quote:

Abah Sanajaya and Mak Sanikem are still standing. They kept looking at the end of the cobblestone road in front of them. They kept looking at it even though the minibus transport was gone. It was there that their baby animal disappeared between the bend and the road uphill in the most remote countryside in the Ciboleger area, Lebak-Banten. Just now they released a child who is going to go on a life path full of twists and turns in the city." (Page 5)

**3. Making life an experience**

Many experiences of living abroad, especially in cities that can add insight and life experience, in crowded places must remain vigilant because we do not know whether they mean evil or not, this can be seen in the following quote:

Just as Aduy left the stall, three punk youths were seen following Aduy, one of whom said to his friend. We just ask for the money. Yes, if he doesn't want us to just hajas." (p. 63)

"The punk who was behind held Aduy's shoulders. "

Gini Cuy. We are not grabbing. We just ask for money to have you. If you have given me a cave bag, you will let you go. (p. 65)

## **Language Style**

Language style is the author's main tool to describe, describe and animate the story aesthetically, the language style used by the author in the novel Pucuk Dicinta Ulam Pun Tiba is:

"My hair suddenly fell when I said in the city where all demons are." (p13)

The language style in the quotation uses metaphorical language style, in this case the author describes things clearly by comparing one thing with other things that have the same characteristics and properties. In this case, the author equates life in the city with many challenges that tempt and make us enter into satanic deeds such as various evils and actions that violate religious norms and legal norms.

"I'm an all-knowing motorcycle taxi! Once delivered will not stray." (p. 24)

The language style in the quote uses hyperbole, which is a style of language that is often used to express contradictions characterized by excessive statements and beyond existing reality

"He looked like an innocent fugitive." (p 76)

The style of language used in the quote uses the Simile style, which is a comparison that this one generally attaches an activity with an expression.

### **The Values Contained in the Novel Pucuk Dicinta Ulam Arrived**

Value is the provision of price, quality, followed by importance or usefulness  
For humans in the novel Pucuk Dicinta Ulam Pun Tiba by Gol A Gong in the novel, these values include:

#### *Religious Values*

The religious value in the novel Pucuk Dicinta Ulam Pun Tiba comes from human beliefs or beliefs. In the speech or behavior of the characters described in the novel, including:

" O God. Save Your servant from all danger, euy. Aduy the still wants to be a scholar. Oh my god. Seriously, oh my God! Aduy jumped in surprise when the bus delivered another hole so that he reflexively said the name of Allah." (Page 11)

From the quote above, it can be concluded that the Aduy accidentally mentioned the name of Allah, it can show that the Aduy strongly believes in the creator and based on the beliefs of the main character (Aduy)

#### *Moral Values*

Moral values can be seen in the pickpocket tote bag image in this jambret snatcher stands. His gestures were calm and did not attract attention. After getting close to Citra, the young man pulled tightly the tote bag that was in Citra's left hand. Eh jambret ! Spontaneous image screaming."

"Aduy immediately rushed to chase the snatcher." (Page 80)

"Oh' yes, my purpose here is just to give this neng citra bag." (page 125)

The moral of the above quote is that fellow human beings should help each other despite difficult circumstances.

### *Cultural Values*

The cultural value contained in the novel Pucuk di Cinta Ulam also arrives, we can see in the story, which is told Aduy clothes use during black pungsi and black clothes and use headbands which are usually used by cultural descendants

"Aduy also with smiles in Jony's eyes looks funny and Aduy's face looks funny. Where Jony saw Aduy's appearance and face looked funny. With black pants and black clothes and wearing a headband, Aduy looks exactly like the warriors in martial arts movies." (Page 26)

From the quote above, it can be concluded that the clothes worn by Aduy are traditional cultural clothing of the Baduy tribe

### **Conclusion**

This chapter contains conclusions and suggestions. In the sub-chapter, the conclusion is the result of research conclusions, analysis that has been carried out by the research. Based on research that has been conducted on the Analysis of Structuralism, the novel Pucuk Dicinta Ulam Pun Tiba Karya Gol A Gong has a theme about the struggle of village youth in achieving their dreams of living in the city. The plot of the novel is a forward plot, although on his way in the city to college, he first aims to find the boarding house of his neighbor, Mang Arsadi. In his journey, Aduy faced many challenges with conditions in the city that were not the same as life in the village, sometimes he remembered his time in the village and told about his time in the village. When telling the situation in the village, it seems as if the storyline is backward, but not a backward plot because the author only tells a little backward. Next, the story is told with a forward plot.

The point of view in the novel uses a third-person point of view using the words "he" and "Aduy". So the main character is marked by using the name "Aduy". It can also result in the reader being disengaged or not feeling part of the story. We recommend that if the story uses a first-person point of view by using the word "I" it will involve the reader more to be part of the story.

The novel Pucuk Dicinta Ulam Pun Tiba by Gol A Gong is book 1 (one) and only tells the journey of life and new and surprising experiences that led to finding Mang Sang Arsadi the traveling cimol seller. The style of language used by the author uses metaphorical language styles, hyperbole, and similes. While the language used is very simple so that it is good to use very simple so that it is good to use literary reading materials for junior high schools.

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