
THE STRATEGY OF ALLEGORY IN TUESDAYS WITH MORRIE'S NOVEL BY MITCH ALBOM (A STYLISTICS APPROACH)

Oleh
Satri Asriyanti
Hasanuddin University of Makassar
Email: satriasriyanti13@gmail.com

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Abstract: *This research discusses allegory's strategy and aims to find out how does the author delivers the message in Mitch Albom's "Tuesdays with Morrie's through allegory". This research was conducted in order to give more knowledge about the allegory's strategy work in the text and make the wisdom more conveyed to the reader. This research focused on analyzing novel using the theory of Allegory by Dante Alighieri. The data were analyzed using the descriptive qualitative method. The main instrument of the research is the author herself. This finding shows that there were totally four stages: Literal meaning, allegorical meaning, moral impression, and anagogic meaning. In this part, all of that terms were displayed. As the result of this study, the author found there are two main points that the author gets. The first is the allegory representing the imagination of the character (Mitch). The second is allegory can deliver morality.*

INTRODUCTION

Language is not the only main medium used by humans to communicate with other people, but also the relationship with their culture that binds them. One approach to the analysis of language usage and style in literary works is the stylistic approach. (Simpson, 2004) states that language style is a textual method of interpretation in which the primacy of place is assigned to language. It is so important for stylisticians because of various like forms, patterns, and levels which are important linguistic structures of text functions. The linguistic application of literary texts and "style" is usually understood in this field of study as the selection of certain linguistics forms of features that might be possible. Allegory as a stylistic approach has a unique strategy in conveying the message that the author wants to convey it. Allegory used metaphors to improve the meaning of the work. In the real-life, allegory is also often used in conveying certain information to someone, so that people who receive the information can be more understand the intent and accept what is intended.

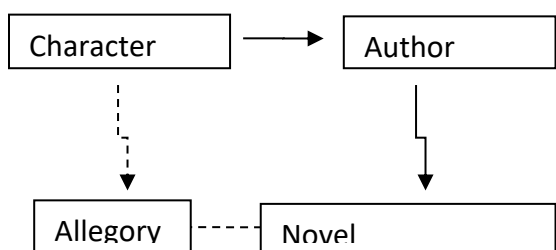
Talking about literary analysis, one of the most suitable literary works that can be used to analyze the stylistic approach is novel. The novel "Tuesday with Morrie" written by Mitch Albom contains a great story based on true stories. The message is also widely conveyed in this novel. It tells a story about a dying lecturer who met his students again

after a long time. This novel inspired many people true the way the story big told. Based on the description, the author is interested to conduct this research that focuses on allegory work in this novel.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Literature or texts that carry an absurd initiative are not necessarily easily absorbed, or are believed by the reader. The author raises figures or speeches from figures who can be witnesses or imaginative events in the image. Allegory

logic flows formulated by Tambling (2010) can be described as follows:



The chart above shows that the allegory explicitly or implicitly links a figure who has a great influence on the author into the text. Author and allegory have two different entities. Both struggled in the text, and then create their own as if there are different logos appearing behind the text and then immersed early sometimes also humiliated. The text, by the author in essence, is not sturdy if it is not supported by the logos of other elements. Allegory is a logic is strong enough to build logos. In principle, as can be seen in the chart, allegory has an important role for the author to present another logic. The author is not enough just to put forward himself as a policymaker in the text. In the principle of allegory, a verbal character or expression is a syllogistic device, when the character conveys a truth or his testimony to the author, and the author inserts it into the text, the text becomes true. Allegory becomes important posts in mastering the text to not leave the space of meaning, philosophy or morality offered by the author. If it illustrated in a battlefield, when the text meets its readers, the author is prepared by deploying his strong logical forces and is directly led by experienced commanders, namely the allegory.

From this pattern, the text/ literature seems to present two figures, even the most primitive dialogue and commenting on one another. Dante gives its own projections about allegory and Tambling (2010) introduced the four layers term of allegory by Dante:

	Term	Description
1	Literal meaning	The literal meaning of the question is where a word or name only gives an impression of a name

		without stimulating the reader to do deeper research. Character is an imagined person who inhabits the story, which is presented by the author as the representation of his main ideas. The idea is strengthened by the setting as background where the story takes. While the story is constructed by chronological events that flow naturally, which is usually called plot. These three formal elements; characters, setting, and plot are the formal aspects of fiction that operates the reader's imaginative vision.
2	Allegoric meaning	At this stage, a name, stories are explicitly or implicitly known to be able to represent certain groups or voicing his group as part of a larger.
3	Moral impression	At this stage, figure or his speech instead of not just representing his group but also able to show his character, as telling the story of the wolves and the lamb in the presence of children, every character has a value that must be separated clearly between good and evil or fidelity and betrayal, truth and error or beyond.
4	Anagogic meaning	deriving from, pertaining to, or reflecting the moral or idealistic striving of the unconscious.

In this research, the author used the whole of the stages to seen the author conveyed the message through allegory so that it can be more accepted by the reader.

METHODOLOGY

This research uses descriptive qualitative method that focus on the working of allegory who makes the messages in *Tuesdays with Morrie* novels to be more conveyed by using Dante's Allegory. According to (Key,1997) Descriptive research use to get information about the phenomenon of the moment. It describes a variable or condition in the situation.

Bogdan and Taylor in their book (2016) "Qualitative methodology" states that research procedures are procedures that produce descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words of people and observable behavior. This method intends to described everything that is related to know how the allegory work in the text especially on Mitch Albom "Tuesdays with Morrie".

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

After the text edit has been completed, the paper is ready for the template. Duplicate the template file by using the Save As command, and use the naming convention prescribed by your conference for the name of your paper. In this newly created file, highlight all of the contents and import your prepared text file. You are now ready to style your paper; use the scroll down window on the left of the MS Word Formatting toolbar.

1. Finding

the author show the data that has been find and sorted. The Author find the parts or extract from *Tuesdays with Morrie* novel. Tto understand the data deeper, the author use the extract that correlate with allegory stages to display the data better based on Allegory theory by Dante with his four stages: Literal meaning, allegorical meaning, moral impression and anagogic meaning.

1.1. Literal meaning

Ego (Mitch) becomes the general protagonist in the novel. Consequently, all Mitch's experiences, mental conditions, and meetings with Morrie becomes the main structure or literal world in the novel. The whole story captured by Mitch from his professor, Morrie, is Mitch's allegory world. Therefore, literal meaning here is the general narrative structure in the novel "Tuesdays with Morrie" which includes characters. Author must have reasons why he gives he special place in parts of this novel, he must bring a key with his presence. Albom communicates and expresses his writing with symbols, allegories and other literary devices to enrich his works, it makes readers must think deeper so they can interpret the author's purposes by placing the characters and their every role in that way.

All the characters describe by (Ego) Mitch directly as the narrator in this novel. There are two main characters in this novel. They are Morrie Schwartz and Mitch Albom. Mitch's favorite professor from Brandeis University, and the focus of the book. The significance of Morrie as an important character is because he is mentioned in this novel many times. There are many actions, conversations, and different behavior of Morrie and Mitch which shows that he is an important character of this story. Albom writes *Tuesdays with Morrie* the narrator gives a special or extensive treatment of this detailed description of his spiritual and physical virtues, and the way the author presents he in crucial scenes indicates that he isn't a mere character or just a symbol of his professor Sociology. (Dan:2010).

Extract: *Afterward, I find Morrie Schwartz, my favorite professor, and introduce him to*

my parents. He is a small man who takes small steps, as if a strong wind could, at any time, whisk him up into the clouds. In his graduation day robe, he looks like a cross between a biblical prophet and a Christmas elf He has sparkling blue green eyes, thinning silver hair that spills onto his forehead, big ears, a triangular nose, and tufts of graying eyebrows. (P. 4)

The second is Mitch Albom. He is a Morrie's former student at Brandeis University, and the narrator of the book. After having abandoned his dreams of becoming a famous musician, he is disgusted by his desire for financial success and material wealth, though neither fill the void and unhappiness he feels. He has been working himself nearly to death, and suddenly finds himself out of a job when the staff at the newspaper he writes for decides to strike.

Extract: *the same time, I had my first serious encounter with death. My favorite uncle, my mother's brother, the man who had taught me music, taught me to drive, teased me about girls, thrown me a football—that one adult whom I targeted as a child and said, "That's who I want to be when I grow up"—died of pancreatic cancer at the age of forty-four. He is a short, handsome man with a thick mustache, and I is with him for the last year of his life, living in an apartment just below his. I watched his strong body wither, then bloat, saw him suffer, night after night, doubled over at the dinner table, pressing on his stomach, his eyes shut, his mouth contorted in pain. "Ahhhhh, God," he would moan. "Ahhhhh, Jesus!" The rest of us—my aunt, his two young sons, me— stood there, silently, cleaning the plates, averting our eyes. (P 14)*

1.2. Allegorical Meaning

Allegorical meaning here are aspects related to all the stories submitted by Morrie to Mitch as a Professor and his student. There are 14th Tuesdays that Morrie spend with Mitch and every Tuesday they have a different subject to talk. The first Tuesday they talk about the world. At this first meeting, Morrie told him that he is more sensitive than before with the conditions that had occurred around her since he is sick. It can be seen on extract:

Extract: *"But it's hard to explain, Mitch. Now that I'm suffering, I feel closer to people who suffer than I ever did before. (P50-51).*

Until the 14th Tuesday is the last meeting and they meet in Morrie's funeral.

1.3. Moral Impression

The are some Good and Error based on the novel that author has been found. It can be seen on the extract bellow:

1.3.1. Good and truth

Keep Thinking and Doing Positive in Every Situations:

Extract *He would not wither. He would not be ashamed of dying. Instead, he would make death his final project, the center point of his days. Since everyone is going to die, he could be of great value, right? He could be research. A human textbook. Study me in my slow and patient demise. Watch what happens to me. Learn with me. Morrie would walk that final bridge between life and death, and narrate the trip. (P 10)*

Devote to Others:

Extract *I thought of something else Morrie had told me: "So many people walk around with a meaningless life. They seem half-asleep, even when they're busy*

doing things they think are important. This is because they're chasing the wrong things. The way you get meaning into your life is to devote yourself to loving others, devote yourself to your community around you, and devote yourself to creating something that gives you purpose and meaning." (P 43)

Believe to what you feel:

Extract *Sometimes you cannot believe what you see, you have to believe what you feel. And if you are ever going to have other people trust you, you must feel that you can trust them, too—even when you're in the dark. Even when you're falling." (P 61)*

Emotion Controlling:

Extract *"But by throwing yourself into these emotions, by allowing yourself to dive in, all the way, over your head even, you experience them fully and completely. You know what pain is. You know what love is. You know what grief is. And only then can you say, 'All right. I have experienced that emotion. I recognize that emotion. Now I need to detach from that emotion for a moment.'" (P 104)*

1.3.2. Error

Broken the Promise:

Extract *At this point, I should explain what had happened to me since that summer day when I last hugged my dear and wise professor, and **promised to keep in touch. I did not keep in touch.** (P 14)*

Ignoring The advices:

Extract *As for Morrie? Well, I thought about him now and then, the things he had taught me about "being human" and "relating to others," **but it is always in the distance, as if from another life.** (P 17)*

1.4. Anagogic Meaning

The spiritual values that are embedded in the story that all the struggles of the protagonist or goodness should be based on the word of God because by following the path he will demonstrate the triumph of immortal. Deriving from, pertaining to, or reflecting the moral or idealistic striving of the unconscious. The character of Morrie in Mitch Albom's Tuesdays with Morrie is a kind of person who can receive what God does. He can receive everything which he has gotten positively and he knows what his purpose in this life is.

1.4.1. Morrie Start Believing in God

Morrie, who is previously a Jew, after experiencing a long process in life and dying caused by ALS's illness, he began to think about various kinds of meanings in life, one of which is the existence of God in the universe. It can be seen on extracts:

Extract *Morrie borrowed freely from all religions. He is born Jewish, but became an agnostic when he is a teenager, partly because of all that had happened to him as a child. He enjoyed some of the philosophies of Buddhism and Christianity, and he still felt at home, culturally, in Judaism. He is a religious mutt, which made him even more open to the students he taught over the years. And the things he is saying in his final months on earth seemed to transcend all religious differences. Death has a way of doing that.*

"The truth is, Mitch," he said, "once you learn how to die, you learn how to live." I nodded. (P 81)

1.4.2. Changing Mitch Life

After meeting Morrie, Mitch's life began to learn to interpret life. he turns into a person who is more aware of the surrounding life and works with a normal time. It can be seen on extract:

Extract *After the funeral, my life changed. I felt as if time are suddenly precious, water going down an open drain, and I could not move quickly enough. No more playing music at half-empty night clubs. No more writing songs in my apartment, songs that no one would hear. I returned to school. I earned a master's degree in journalism and took the first job offered, as a sports writer. Instead of chasing my own fame, I wrote about famous athletes chasing theirs. I worked for newspapers and freelanced for magazines. I worked at a pace that knew no hours, no limits. I would wake up in the morning, brush my teeth, and sit down at the typewriter in the same clothes I had slept in. My uncle had worked for a corporation and hated it—same thing, every day—and I is determined never to end up like him. (P 15-16)*

2. Discussion

After presenting the classification of the allegory by Dante, the author intends to discuss the findings. In order to clarify the research questions "how does the author deliver the message in Mitch Albom's "Tuesdays with Morrie's" novel through allegory?".

To show how the authors built the allegory strategy in this novel, authors divided the contrasting world in this novel into two, namely: The first is Mitch's world as a literal world and the second is an allegorical world represented through Morrie's life.

2.1. Mitch's World as A Literal World

The first is Mitch's world as a literal world. The world of Mitch is quite easy to identify because his experiences are explained clearly. To enter into the world of allegory made by the author, it must be known in advance what is the frame in the story. When the reader enters the world of Mitch, then there will be getting a very flat world, ordinary life, instead of seeming like it is a very boring life to read. Otherwise, when the new world, which is the experiences narrated by Morrie, who previously made the world from the literal world changed into the new world, both in spiritual, moral, patterns of thought, and life priorities. These changes are certainly bound by the narratives created by Morrie.

This can be illustrated in the first stage, namely literal meaning. Literal meaning in this novel illustrates that Mitch life before meeting again with his professor, Morrie Swartz. He is a grown man who is immersed in the world of work and forgets what exactly the purpose in his life. Mitch has a traumatic experience in one of his role models, his uncle. His uncle who taught him everything like teaching him to play music, who taught him the first time he met a woman he liked, died of malignant cancer. Mitch didn't want to die in vain like that, so Mitch decided to bury his passion as a musician and work until you forget time

Ted Koppel as a connecting angel (bridge) for Mitch and Morrie with his famous talk show "Nightlight" which featured influential people according to his version. Mitch accidentally fiddled with the TV program and stopped when the program, which is hosted by Ted Koppel, said "who is Morrie Schwartz?". (P 23). Mitch who had previously broken his promise to always keep touch with his professor, re-started to improve himself by deciding to meet Morrie again. this is where the second stage allegorical meaning begins to

work.

From the world of Mitch, we can see events that are chronological, starting from when he is in college, worked until he had a wife named Jennine. and those are events that are considered facts in the autobiography of Mitch/author. Arguably a fact, because this novel departs from the experience of the author himself. the next strategy that is carried out in order to prove that this is a real world with the inclusion of dates, as if to provide a narrative picture that is reportage (report). so this novel uses a reportage style by including dates to reinforce the ideas to be conveyed.

2.2. Allegorical World Represented Through Morrie's Life

Allegorical meaning in this novel illustrates Morrie's process of narrating the meaning of life in 14 meetings held every Tuesday. Morrie's figure created by the author (Mitch Albom) is a very perfect character to be a central figure in this novel. Morrie depiction is a figure who fought starting from a heartbreaking childhood to ALS which made him die and must be ready at any time to face his death. Little Morrie had to accept bitter life because of the death of her mother. His father is a Russian immigrant and is illiterate in English who avoided Russian soldiers adding to the misfortune of the Morrie family's increasingly poor and lacking affection. Morrie's father is a quiet figure who has never once given attention, affection, or just asked Morrie to talk, even though a small Morrie still really needs such attention.

After a few years, Morrie could feel love again from his stepmother, Eva. She is the one who motivated Morrie to study and go to school. Eva believes that the only cure for escaping poverty is education. And finally, Morrie managed to become a professor, a professor of renowned sociologists at Brandeis University. The 14 meetings that he spends with Mitch, are inseparable from the experiences and lessons of life experienced and seen by Morrie during his life.

The second is allegory can deliver morality. Lots of messages, lessons to be learned from this novel. When the reader reads the words conveyed by the Morrie character, that's where the moral message has conveyed to the reader. This is one of the strategies carried out by Mitch. Actually, Mitch is nobody, but when a professor of sociology (Morrie) says it, the reader will be more convinced that is knowledge and important thing to know it. So that moral will not be delivered optimally without the use of techniques and narratives from allegorical strategy, those are in stage 3 moral impression and stage 4 anagogic meaning.

In the 14 meetings, Mitch and Morrie gradually underwent various changes. This is where stage 3 moral impressions and stage 4 anagogic meaning work. In the moral impression stage, Mitch through the narration that Morrie delivered to him made him understand and realize that what he had experienced, there are things that needed to be addressed and reduced, namely his relationship with the family, especially his wife Janine and his younger brother Peter. In terms of work, he also has to limit his work time from before. This is a factor that causes Mitch to lose its meaning in life. After understanding the good and bad of every experience experienced by Morrie through narratives, Morrie and Mitch underwent a change in outlook on life. And this is described in stage 4, namely anagogic meaning.

Anagogic meaning describes two characters that change both in their views of life, what exactly is the purpose of life to be achieved, as well as about religion and believe in the existence and owner of the universe, God. Morrie himself is originally a child born as a Jew. Even so, he never closed himself off from other religious teachings, which he said are good, especially those of Christianity and Buddhism. As a lecturer in sociology, Morrie accepts and opens discussions around different religions from students and relatives. Morrie is a very open-minded person. See everything from various perspectives so that what he thinks is good will be digested and made for self-introspection. He felt that even though his life had been filled with accomplishments that had been achieved, his heart still had an empty and dry side. In addition, since he is sick, he is more sensitive and looked around in more detail. Tiring days with frequent illnesses such as immediately wanting to take his life made him even more aware that there is life after death. Morrie began to believe in the existence and owner of the universe, God.

On the other hand, Mitch underwent a change in his life. Mitch, who had never before thought aside from his time-consuming work, finally began to pay attention to his wife and live her life according to her passion, writing. Mitch became more loving than ever. Mitch also began a good relationship with his brother, Peter. For the first time he said "I Love You" to his brother. They always take the time to send fax e-mails to just give news to each other. Anagogic meaning is the highest stage of the stage allegory formulated by Dante.

From this division, it is clear that the strengthening of Morrie's character has a very big impact in building an ideology that the author wants to convey (Albom). a professor Morrie with all the experiences he faced himself and those around him during his life, is able to make Mitch who used to be a new Mitch, who better understood the meaning of life.

CONCLUSION

Mitch as the protagonist's and the narrator of this story has a drastic change in his life. It is caused by allegorical stories narrated by Morrie complete with the experiences in them. That is why allegory had in this novel. Allegory fosters the protagonist's imagination which makes this story dramatic. To show how the authors built the allegory strategy in this novel, authors divided the contrast world in this novel into two, namely: The first is Mitch's world as a literal world and the second is an allegorical world represented through Morrie's life. That the strengthening of Morrie's character has a very big impact in building an ideology that the author wants to convey (Albom). a professor Morrie with all the experiences he faced himself and those around him during his life, is able to make Mitch who used to be a new Mitch, who better understood the meaning of life.

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