ABSTRACT

One result of culture is literary work, but broadly speaking literature is the work of individuals, only the object delivered will not be separated from the culture and social life of the community. The close relationship between literature and culture can produce literary works that have a function as cultural preservation. A complex culture can be reflected in a literary work. If traced carefully, it can be known that some authors have included a tradition and culture of an area in their literary work. One type of imaginary story is a novel. A novel is a term for a long, imaginary literary work that presents characters and displays a series of events and settings in a structured manner. This study uses the novel Asmara Djibrat Ludira (Furthermore abbreviated ADL) as a data source. The theory used for structural analysis in the form of figures, characterizations, plot, background, themes, and message in ADL novels is a structural theory from Panuti Sudjiman a book called “Memahami Cerita Rekaan” (Understanding Fiction Stories), while for analyzing dharma (spiritual mission) in Javanese morality context, researcher using ethical theory from Franz Magnis Suseno and descriptive - qualitative method from Teeuw and John W. Creswell. The conclusion of this study shows that moral message contained in it regarding the role of soldiers who must always hold fast to the principles of spiritual mission and the spiritual mission (darma) of the main character’s knights is done by fighting the invaders and saving his lover.

Keywords: literature, structural, morality, knight, Javanese

1. Introduction

Good and bad in life is a form of business in terms of determining one's morality or in other words, as a form of moral comparison that grows on one's soul. In general, people judge a person's morals by reference to good or bad deeds that have been done by someone, even though he does not know the size of good or bad like what needs to be assessed. Humans are basically well-behaved creatures. Good and bad in human life are the benchmarks of whether the behavior is beneficial or not. Good and bad are always associated with customs that apply in the community. Good and bad can be seen from how someone interacts with their environment. A person's goodness will be judged good if useful for many people and in accordance with the prevailing norms, and is considered bad if a person's behavior harms others and is not in accordance with norms. The more advanced current life and the pressure of modernity, produce the possibility of a negative side that arises in moral growth.

Darma (spiritual mission) is present as a sacred duty derived from God given to humans in the context of a mission to bring peace. Darma is carried out by a human being continuously
(continuous) until the end of life. *D arma* of a human being accepted by God, will produce results and humans are given the gift of God (revelation). Revelation is given to people who are chosen and trusted to carry out a mission in the world. Humans always carry out that *darma*. Humans run *darma* not only aiming for revelation. After humans receive revelation, they must also carry out the next *darma*, namely, carrying out and upholding truth, virtue, and justice that are oriented to divine values.

Javanese Literature is one of the results of Javanese culture. According to Koentjaraningrat (1984: 18), Javanese literature appeared at the beginning of the 8th century, it was marked by the discovery of the use of Old Javanese in court inscriptions in the days between the 8th and 10th centuries and the language used in ancient literature from the 10th to the 14th century. Based on the form and method used, the development of Javanese literature is divided into four rounds, namely Old Javanese literature, Middle Javanese literature, New Javanese literature, and Modern Javanese literature (Karsono, 2001: 3). According to Abrams in Nurgiyantoro, 2009: 9, the novel is a form of literary work in the form of prose which has intrinsic and extrinsic elements. The word “novel” that tastes from Italian is "novella" which means a story. The author who wrote a novel is called a novelist. The contents of the novel are longer and more complex than the contents of the short story, and do not have structural and poetic boundaries.

A novel tells or describes the lives of humans who interact with the environment and also each other. Literary works are never created from emptiness and always has the background to be there. The results of processing events behind the creation of a literary work are stories or events in society. This is the reason literature is never present from nothing. The close relationship between literature and culture can produce literary works that have a function as cultural preservation. A complex culture can be reflected in a literary work. If traced carefully, it can be known that some authors have included a tradition and culture of an area in their literary work. In particular the writers who incorporate Javanese cultural customs in it.

The researcher used the *ADL* novel by R. Moch. Soedjadi Madinah published by CV Bangun Giling Sentosa in 1965 as data. To analyze the literary works structure in the *ADL* novel, researchers used the theory of Panuti Sudjiman's (1988), arranged in a book “*Memahami Cerita rekaan*”, while for analyzing Javanese morality used descriptive - qualitative method from Teeuw and John W. Creswell and ethical theory from Franz Magnis Suseno.

The purpose of this study was to explain the elements that construct the *ADL* novel consisting of characters, characterizations, plot, background, themes, and message and explain the knight's spiritual mission (*darma ksatria*) contained in the *ADL* novel. This *ADL* novel is a Javanese novel written with old spelling Javanese. It is hoped that this research can help readers to understand the contents of the story especially for those who do not understand Javanese and know the values contained in it.

2. Literature Review

The writings on darma were compiled by Darmoko in an article entitled “The Concept of Darma in Javanese Culture: An Overview of the play of *Wahyu Pancadarma*. In this article, it is presented in detail about darma from a Javanese religious perspective through the study of the play of Rev. Pancadarma in the context of the wayang kulit purwa. The study of this play is translated
into six things, namely the giver of revelation, the recipient of revelation, the form of revelation, and the mission of revelation descended to the world.

Next Alifia Rizki Karimawanti Putri wrote a thesis entitled Analysis of the Main Figures in the Asmarani Novel by Suparto Brata. This thesis uses descriptive methods to analyze data. Descriptive methods try to describe the structure and the elements contained in the literary work in detail. Descriptive analysis method is done by describing the facts in the literary work.

This article seeks to fill the empty space between the two writings above by studying the darma knight through different data. Darmoko Atikel and Alifia's thesis Rizki Katimawanti Putri did not discuss data containing historical novels. ADL illustrates that darma is given by God to humans for a mission of love and struggle.

3. Research Methods

This research uses descriptive analysis method. Descriptive method is a method that describes data in literature, while analysis method is a method that describes or discusses data in the literary work. (Ratna, 2004: 53). This descriptive analysis method is a method that first describes the structural elements contained in the novel, then the researcher will analyze the events and events that are the center of attention. The first step in the study, the researcher determined the object of the research, the novel ADL. Next the author describes the intrinsic elements of story builders, namely characters, characterizations, plot, background, and themes and message.

After describing the intrinsic elements of the novel, the researcher then analyzed the darma knight attached to the main character in the novel. This study uses an objective approach that is an approach that focuses on the literature itself (Teeuw, 1984: 50). The theory used to analyze the object of this study is the structural theory of Panuti Sudjiman described in the book Memahami Cerita Rekaan (Understanding Fiction Stories) published by PT Dunia Pustaka Jaya. To discuss moral values in literary works, the Javanese ethic concept Franz Magnis Suseno is described in the Etika Jawa: Sebuah Analisa Filsafati Kebijaksanaan Hidup Jawa (Javanese Ethics book: An Analysis of Philosophy on Javanese Life Policy), published by Gramedia Library in Jakarta.

4. Results and Discussion

In ADL's novel there is an arrangement of events experienced by the character. Determination of the plot can be obtained by considering the composition of important events that build the story. The following is an arrangement of important events contained in the ADL novel: 1. Adrian was sent by his parents at M.U.L.O Jakarta; 2. Adrian left in the Van der Wals boarding house (father of Liesje); 3. Liesje and Adrian go to school in the same place; 4. One of the high school students of M.L.O, Karel, fell in love with Liesje; 5. Adrian and Liesje's closeness was not liked by Karel; 6. The closeness between Adrian and Liesje became increasingly close, they both made promises as lifelong as they were and became lovers; 7. The Indonesian Revolution in 1945 they both separated; 8. 1947 Adrian served as Captain of Indonesian forces; 9. Liesje's arrest by Indonesian forces, he was accused of being an enemy spy; 10. The death penalty is set for Liesje; 11. Adrian's upheaval to defend his lover or uphold justice; 12. Liesje's explanation to Adrian that the arrest was a misunderstanding; 13. Plans for the release of Lieutenant Martono the executioner
who tried to help Adrian by rescuing Liesje from execution; 14. Denial of promise for the plan made by Lieutenant Martono. He tried to kill Liesje; 15. Death of Lieutenant Martono in the hands of Captain Adrian; 16. Liesje's release as a prisoner; 17. Plans for attack on Dutch forces by Captain Adrian; 18. The battle takes place, Captain Adrian saves Liesje; 19. A fight between Captain Adrian and Karel that led to Liesje's death; 20. Victory of Indonesian forces.

The general structure of the groove can be divided into three parts, the first is the beginning consisting of exposure, stimulation, and treatment. The second is the middle, which consists of dispute, complicity, and climax. The third is the final stage, which consists of dissolution and settlement (Sudjiman, 1992: 30). The presentation on this novel tells the story of Adrian who resides in the Van der Wals boarding house (father of Liesje) and goes to the same high school as Liesje. The stimulation of the novel's story is when Karel, one of the high school students where Liesje and Adrian go to school falls heart to

**Chart Description:**

Horizontal:
- **Awalan** (Beginning); **Tengahan** (Middle); **Akhiran** (Ending)

Vertical:
- a. **Paparan** (Exposure); b. **Rangsangan** (Stimulation); c. **Gawatan** (Treatment); d. **Tikaian** (Conflict); e. **Rumitan** (Complication); f. **Klimaks** (Climax); g. **Leraian** (Denouement); h. **Selesaian** (Settlement)

a. Adrian resides in the Van der Wals boarding house (father of Liesje) and goes to the same high school as Liesje; b. Karel, one of the students from the high school where Liesje and Adrian attended school fell in love with Liesje. Karel's bad temper was not liked by Liesje so Liesje moved away from him; c. Revolution in 1945 Liesje and Adrian parted ways and in 1947 Adrian became Captain of the Indonesian forces war based in West Java; d. Liesje was caught by Indonesian forces on charges that he was a spy of war from the enemy. In accordance with the current law, Liesje must be sentenced to death; e. The arrest of Liesje was caused by an indecent act carried out by Karel, so Liesje escaped and fainted. When it has regained consciousness Liesje has been caught by Indonesian forces. Denial of Liesje's rescue plan by Captain Martono so that the Captain must die; f. Adrian, along with troops from the Indonesian
forces, planned a war against the Dutch troops. Upon arriving at the Dutch headquarters Adrian accidentally met his lover Liesje who was taken prisoner and also met with Karel. Fights are inevitable; g. The car can be defeated by captain Adrian, however, Liesje is not saved; h. The Indonesian army celebrated its victory over the Dutch troops but Captain Adrian lamented the death of his beloved whom he witnessed with his own eyes.

Lisje. Karel's bad temper was not liked by Liesje so Liesje moved away from him. Karel felt that Adrian's closeness had caused Liesje's distance. The management of the ADL novel occurred when the 1945 revolution of Liesje and Adrian parted ways and in 1947 Adrian became the captain of the Indonesian forces war based in West Java. Dispute were found in the Liesje incident which was captured by Indonesian forces on charges that he was a spy of war from the enemy. In accordance with the current law, Liesje must be sentenced to death. The complication in this story focuses on efforts to save Liesje by Adrian. The climax of the story of the ADL novel took place when Adrian and the Indonesian forces planned a war against the Dutch troops. Upon arriving at the Dutch headquarters Adrian accidentally met his lover Liesje who was taken prisoner and also met with Karel. Fights are inevitable. Denouement was located when Karel was defeated by captain Adrian but Liesje was not rescued because he was bleeding from a dagger stab wound stuck when Adrian and Karel fought. Settlement of this story is reported in the story section of the Indonesian army celebrating its victory over the Dutch troops, but Captain Adrian laments the death of his lover whom he witnessed with his own eyes.

_Darma_ performed by the main character is illustrated through a part of the structure of the groove especially starting from the middle to the end while the beginning contains the opening of the story. The middle part of the groove structure is divided into three parts; twirling, ruminant, and climax. This section contains the focus of the problem to the climax in the story.

Conflicts

Conflicts are tensions in imaginary stories or dramas; conflict between two forces (Panuti Sudjiman, 1990: 45). Turn is a conflict between self and nature, society, people or other figures or the opposition of two elements in one self-figure (Panuti Sudjiman, 1991: 35).

Conflicts must be sentenced to death. " _Sorene aku lagi bisa mutusake, jen Liesje tetep kudu ndak pidana pati_" (In the afternoon I could only decide, if Liesje had to remain put to death - _ADL_, 1965: 9). After a long time apart Adrian and Liesje met again, however, his meeting was not intended to release his longing but Liesje who was the accused as a spy for war. Starting from this, the inner turmoil arose from Adrian, he had to choose between saving his lover or carrying out his duties and obligations at that time. At the time Adrian chose to carry out his duties and obligations, he decided that Liesje must be sentenced to death.

Complication

Complication is the middle part of the drama or storyline that develops tikaian (Panuti Sudjiman, 1990: 69). Complication is very important in a story because complication is a way to reach climax. If there is no rumors in a story, then the writing in the story will be slow. Liesje's arrest was caused by an indecent act carried out by Karel, so Liesje escaped and fainted. When it has regained consciousness Liesje has been caught by Indonesian forces.
"Mau bengi nalikane pasukane Karel durung tjampuh pasukanmu, aku diculik dening Karel. Karel ngedjak tumindak kang ora pra joga. Karepe karel ora ndak langgati. Deweke dadi muring. Nepsu banet. Rehning dheweke lagi rada mendem, mula panjekele bisa ndak kipatake. Aku terus mlaju kanti ngawur, embuh menjang ngendi ora preduli. Anggonku mlaju nganti tekan kentekan napas, ndjur ambruk semaput. Tangi-tangi wus ka-arak dening anak buahmu nganti tekan markas lan ruang pepriksaan." (ADL, 1965: 17)

"Last night before Karel's forces met with your troops, I was kidnapped by Karel. Karel did something indecent. I ignored him. He is very angry and lust. His condition was rather drunk, so I could release his grip. I then ran indefinitely in direction, where I didn't care. I ran until I was out of breath, then I fainted. After regaining consciousness I have been paraded by your men to the headquarters and examination room."

Lieutenant Martono, a colleague from Adrian, tries to help save Liesje from the execution. Martono made as if his shot when executing Liesje would miss. On the day of execution Lieutenant Martono denied his promise, it turned out that he really wanted to execute Liesje. Seeing the incident Captain Adrian raised his gun and killed Martono along with his two men. Liesje was saved.

"Nalika tekan enggok-enggokan, katon Liesje mlaku ana ngarep. Letnan Martono karo pradjurite telu ana sakburine, kang saakwantji-wantji siap nindakake tugase njirnakake Liesje. Wektu kuwi antarane Liesje karo Letnan lan perdjurite mau ana limang meteran. Aku mandeg, lan djengkeng karo njipat nganggo stengun. Bareng kira-kira wus tepat, Letnan lan pradjurite telu ndak tembak.(ADL, 1965: 19)"

"When he arrived at the turn, Liesje walked in front. Lieutenant Martono along with three of his soldiers stood behind him, who at times were ready to carry out his duties to destroy Liesje. At that time the distance between Liesje and the Lieutenant and the soldiers was around five meters. I stopped, and bent down while aiming with a gun. If I had the right target, I shot the Lieutenant and the three soldiers."

Captain Adrian at that moment his heart was filled with guilt for sending death to his lover. he visited the room of his lover's prisoner, Liesje, who was initially silent, finally gave an explanation. The spy charges handed down to Liesje turned out to be a misunderstanding. The night before Liesje was kidnapped by Karel, he took indecent actions to Liesje. Karel's condition, which at the time was half drunk, made Liesje escape. He ran in an uncertain direction until he finally ran out of breath and fainted. On the next day Liesje regained consciousness, he had been paraded by troops from Captain Adrian to headquarters and accused of being a spy for war. It was known that his accusations as a war spy at the time were strengthened by Liesje's condition. Paras and Liesje's stature who had Dutch ancestry.

Hearing Liesje's explanation, Adrian increasingly felt guilty for the death sentence he had dropped. After leaving Liesje's detention room, Adrian ran into Captain Martono. At the moment this bright spot appeared, Captain Martono learned of the relationship between Adrian and Liesje.
This was reinforced after Adrian told about his relationship with his past lover to Captain Martono. Captain Martono, who at that time was the executioner or executioner of the death sentence convicted, offered a plan to release Liesje by doing a small drama. He will make it appear as if his shot will miss and let Liesje free, with full expectation it is agreed by Adrian. When the execution arrived, it turned out that Captain Martono denied what had been planned and agreed upon, he really wanted to kill Liesje. Seeing the incident Captain Adrian killed Captain Martono and his two men who at that time helped him. Liesje was released and he returned to his base. The story of this story focuses on the effort to save Liesje by Adrian.

Climax

The climax is the culmination of all the rumors that have occurred in the story. If a story has reached a climax, the reader usually begins to be able to imagine the end of a story (Panuti Sudjiman, 1991: 35). The climax of the story of the ADL novel took place when Adrian and the Indonesian forces planned a war against the Dutch troops. Upon arriving at the Dutch headquarters Adrian accidentally met his lover Liesje who was taken prisoner and also met with Karel. Fights are inevitable.

"Glati kang ditjekeli Karel nantjep ana ing dadane Liesje. Aku mentjolot ndjupuk slarak kang ana ing kiwaku. Deweke dak kepruk sakajange. Karel tiba ana djogon. Meruhi iku atiku isih during lega stengun ku kang nalika nulungi Liesje dek mau dak selehake ana ndueur medja, dak djupuk. Karel tak tembak nganti bola-bali nganti atiku ega lan marem." (ADL, 1965: 30)

"The dagger held by Karel stuck in Liesje's chest. I jumped and picked up the wood on my left. I hit Karel with all my might. Karel fell to the floor. Seeing Karel's condition my heart was still not relieved, my firearms that I put on the table while helping Liesje, I took. I fired the carel repeatedly, until my heart was relieved and satisfied."

Adrian and Liesje are reunited. Liesje was then kidnapped by Karel. The attack on the Dutch headquarters was actually an accumulation of Adrian's frustration with what Karel had done. First he had endangered Liesje and the second was forced to kill one of his best soldiers. Plus the information provided by Liesje to Adrian that Karel was the captain of the Dutch forces. This further strengthened Adrian to attack the Dutch headquarters.

Information obtained from soldiers assigned to spy on the Dutch headquarters before that night will be held a party at the Dutch headquarters. Sure enough when the troops almost arrived at the Dutch headquarters, they saw Dutch soldiers who were staggering and cool jokingly holding a glass of beer. With such conditions it is very easy for Indonesian soldiers to infiltrate. Adrian who first entered the Dutch headquarters. How shocked he was after opening one room, he saw his lover who was smothered in cloth and his hands tied. After Adrian helped Liesje not long after, Karel arrived. The fight is not inevitable. Liesje's condition at that time was very weak, so that after Adrian helped release the fists and bonds in his hand, Liesje was still lying on the floor. Perhaps this was also added by Liesje who was also surprised at the arrival of her lover. Karel's half-drunk condition made it easy to lose balance. The result of the fight was Karel's death with
several bullet casings lodged in his body. At the end is divided into two parts, namely the breakdown and completion. This section is about solving the conflicts and ending of the story.

**Denouement**

The event that developed a story which eventually led to the completion of a story was called a dispute (Panuti Sudjiman, 1991: 35). The plot was located when Karel was defeated by Captain Adrian but Liesje was not saved because he was bleeding from a dagger which stuck when Adrian and Karel fought.

“Rasane atiku dadi marem banget bisa ngilangi klilipku, bisa njirnakake Karel. Kanti bisa mateni Karel, rumangsaku aku wis bisa nebus dosa. Aku enggal-enggal nulungi Liesje nanging tanpa guna, deweke wus ndisiki bali sowan ana ing pangajunaning pangeran, amarga kakehan ngetokake ludira!” (ADL, 1965: 31).

"My heart is very satisfied to be able to deliver my enemy, can silence Karel. With the killing of Karel, I felt that I was atoning for sin. I rushed to help Liesje namuapa power, she had returned to the almighty God, because she was bleeding too much."

The chronology of Liesje's death at that time, Liesje's position was still lying limp after Adrian managed to open the bonds and the fragments in his mouth. Adrian's position at that time was in front of Liesje, not long after Adrian rescued Liesje, Karel came and pulled his dagger. Adrian who was surprised by Karel's arrival suddenly hit Karel's feet. This was chosen because he saw the condition of Karel who at the time was half drunk, by bumping into his feet Karel would easily lose his balance. Karel fell on Adrian and Liesje at once, the dagger that Karel was holding had plunged into Liesje's chest. Liesje's life at that time was not helped, because he was bleeding.

**Settlement**

Completion is the end or closing of a story. Completion can end happily but can also end sadly. Therefore, completion is not a solution to a problem faced by a character (Panuti Sudjiman, 1991: 35-36). Completion is the end of the story. The completion of this story is that when the Indonesian army celebrated its victory over the Dutch troops, Captain Adrian lamented the death of his lover whom he witnessed with his own eyes.

“Bengi Kuwi pasukanku bisa nggebug mundur pasukan Walonda, lan bisa ngedjegi markas kasebut. Kabehe pada suka-suka. Mung aku dewe kang ndelelek. Anak buahku ora pada ngerti jen wektu kuwi atiku sedih djalaran kelangan kekasih.” (ADL 1965:32).

"That night my troops can repulse the Dutch forces and can take over the headquarters. All my troops are happy. Only I'm pensive. My men didn't know that I was sad at the loss of my lover."
The breakdown and completion of this novel story indirectly illustrates the meaning or meaning of the novel's title. ADL can be interpreted as love spattered with blood, in this story it is illustrated by Adrian's sacrifice to the last drop to fight for his love. In his struggle not a little bloodshed occurred, although in the end he could not save his lover.

The idea or the main choice underlying a literary work, is called the theme.Themes are things that underlie a literary work. The theme is sometimes supported by painting, setting, in other works implicit in the character's actions, or in characterizations. Themes can even be a factor that binds events in one plot. There are times when the idea is so dominant that it becomes a force that unites the various elements that both build literary works, and become motives for the actions of figures (Sudjiman, 1992: 50-51) Viewed through the titles of novels, grooves, and characters, a major theme of the ADL novel this is the struggle of love. The intended love struggle is Adrian's struggle to save his lover so he can be together again. The love struggle in this novel is illustrated through a series of events experienced by the main character. In the groove structure at the end, namely, the slope and finish illustrates the meaning of the ADL novel title. Dispersion is an event that develops a story which then eventually leads to the completion of a story (Panuti Sudjiman, 1991: 35).

ADL when interpreted using the Javanese Bausastra Dictionary is love sprinkled with blood. The meaning of the blood splash is the process of the struggle of the main character who experiences bloodshed to save his lover. not only that, the meaning of blood splashes also refers to the death of Liesje's lover from the main character. The conflict in the main character's struggle focuses on the different backgrounds between Adrian and Liesje. Therefore, the big theme raised for making this short story is the story of a man's struggle against his lover. The message in the ADL novel is implicitly described. Manat is a moral teaching, or message that the author wants to convey. The message can be seen from the solution to the problem created by the author (Sudjiman, 1988: 57). The message is contained in a literary work implicitly or explicitly. Implicit if the way out or moral teachings are dictated in the behavior of the characters before the story ends (Sudjiman, 1986; 35). Explicitly, if the author in the middle or end of the story conveys an appeal, advice, warning, advice, advice, prohibition and observance, regarding the ideas underlying the story (Sudjiman, 1986; 24). The novel is illustrated from the character's main character experience various kinds of events and attitudes he chooses to resolve conflicts that occur in the story. The message of the ADL story is not denying the promise we have made. The promise referred to here is Adrian's promise to Liesje when they became lovers. Promise to stay alive as lively as possible.

Looking at the status and role of the main character, Adrian carries out the knighthood. Kesatria has the meaning ke - sat - ria a brave (soldier, officer); brave ones; brave. The main task of a knight is to uphold the truth, be responsible, straightforward, deft, pioneer, pay attention to safety and security, are fair, and are always ready to sacrifice for the uprightness of truth and justice. In the story of ADL's novel Adrian is in charge of being the captain of the Indonesian forces war. The practice of knighthood in the novel is illustrated through all the actions of the events and conflicts that Adrian experienced. Darma is a sacred duty that comes from God given to humans in the context of a mission to realize peace. Darma is carried out by a human being continuously (continuous) until the end of life. Darma of a human being accepted by God, will produce results and humans are given the gift of God (revelation). Revelation is given to people who are chosen and trusted to carry out a mission in the world. Humans always carry out that darma. Humans run
**Prioritizing Public Interest Than Personal Interest.**

Public interests are the ideals of the nation as stated in the Preamble of the 1945 Constitution, which is famous for national goals. In order to realize the public interest there must be sacrifices by every citizen of the country, namely to sacrifice personal interests over the interests of the group and the common interest or the interests of the state. This attitude has existed since the Indonesian nation was not yet independent. The attitude was depicted in the novel when, Captain Adrian experienced an inner turmoil towards his meeting with Liesje whose position at that time was not as his lover but as a war spy prisoner. The condition of the detainee's interrogation room at that time contained other prisoners who had come first, Captain Martono, and several soldiers who were on guard. The sentence that has been set for the detainees caught is the death sentence.

"Gagasaning pikir lan atiku saja ngambra-ambra. Ngeboti Negara, Nusa lan Bangsa apa ngeboti kekasih! Jen ngeboti Negara, Nusa lan Bangsa-ku, aku kudu wani ngorbanake kepentinganku dewe." (ADL, 1965; 12)

"My mind and heart have become confused. Choose Country, Nusa and Nation or choose a lover! If I choose my country, Nusa and my people, I must dare to sacrifice my own interests”.

Adrian's mind fluctuated between having to punish his lover or save him. After consideration he decided to continue to sentence Liesje to death. That is because, Adrian as Captain of War must uphold justice without looking at fur. Although very heartily Captain Adrian still made up his mind to sentence Liesje to death. This can be considered as the right action because, the role or social status of Adrian is the captain of the war (knight) where he must uphold the interests of the country.
Loyalty

Liesje who initially did not speak a single word finally opened his mouth and began explaining what really happened. From this conversation it was revealed that Liesje was not a war spy but he was a nurse from the Dutch forces. Karel is the culprit of the misunderstanding. Karel became Captain of the Dutch army. The night before Liesje was caught, Karel tried to do something obscene to him. The very strong grip of the carel was successfully released by Liesje. He ran as far as possible to avoid Karel. Liesje ran indefinitely, until she ran out of breath and fainted. Waking up from his unconscious he had been taken by Indonesian forces to the headquarters until he met Captain Adrian. Hearing the explanation Captain Adrian felt very angry at the same time not expecting. The decision that night finally paid off. Lieje still urged Captain Adrian to carry out his duties, namely to execute him. That night Captain Adrian felt very down. Adrian continued to fight, until finally that night Liesje managed to survive the execution.

After Adrian decided to sentence Liesje to death he did not just stand still. Adrian tries to find out what actually happened. Darma’s knights lead one to goodness and virtue, as well as loyalty that is upheld by Captain Adrian. The Captain is trapped in a choice where he must fight for the survival of his lover or uphold justice. The opportunity between the two things the main character tries to balance the two. Even though the main character has a rank and a high degree, the Captain does not forget the sacred promise for the two to live in harmony with his lover. this is evidenced by Adrian's struggle and sacrifice to save Liesje.

Destroying Illegality

After the meeting and conversation with Liesje, Kapen Adrian met with Captain Martono. Captain Martono learned of Captain Adrian's meeting with Liesje and he also knew that Liesje had a special relationship with Captain Adrian. Knowing this, Captain Martono stressed that what Captain Adrian had done was a unanimous decision. It is the duty of a captain to uphold the law and uphold justice. After experiencing a brief debate, through Captain Adrian's explanation, Captain Martono finally understood how deep love was. While glazing he offers a rescue plan for Liesje through a small drama that will be made. When the execution arrived Captain Martono would make it appear as if the shots he aimed at Liesje had missed and Lisje had managed to escape. The day the execution arrived, it turned out that what the drama had been planned and agreed upon by the two captains was denied by Captain Martono. Captain Martono canceled everything he had planned and tried to shoot Liesje dead. Captain Adrian, who saw the ceremony, suddenly pulled the weapon he was carrying and shot it at Captain Martono. When Captain Martono was killed, Liesje fled and said goodbye to Captain Adrian.

According to the language the word bathil or bathal means broken, useless, unused or useless, whereas in the term Islam batil means wrong or misguided teachings. Opposing vanity words is haqq or rights are true or truth teachings. The sleaze that was destroyed by the main character Adrian did not stop there. Karel as the Antagonist who is responsible for the problems that occurred was also destroyed by Captain Adrian. Through war between Indonesian forces against Dutch troops, Captain Adrian managed to meet again with his girlfriend and Karel, Captain
of the Dutch forces. Adrian is met by Liesje in an empty room where Liesje is held captive. Captain Adrian's presence is known by Karel. The fight is inevitable.

The values of *darma*, kindness, and wisdom carried out by the main character are upheld to the last drop of blood. This is illustrated by his struggle against the vanity from the beginning until the end without thinking about what risks will be faced. Vanity or what can be called ugliness, should be resisted and destroyed. *Darma* here serves as a confirmation of the virtues performed by the main character Adrian. Like one of Astabrata’s qualities, *dahana*, which means the nature of fire (Siswoharsojo, 1957: 136). *Dahana* symbolizes the nature of fire which can burn and destroy everything to the root, eliminating it instantly. The nature of *dahana* means that all evil and evil must be completely eradicated.

In this whole story, Adrian's character always appears, making the character the most focused part in this novel. Therefore, Adrian can be said to be the central figure in the novel *ADL*. In this novel Adrian's character is described as a kind and unyielding figure. In *ADL* novels there are also subordinate figures, while what is meant by subordinate figures is a character who is not central to his position in the story. The presence of subordinate figures is very necessary to support or support the main character (Grimers, 1975: 43-44). The subordinates character of novel *ADL* are Liesje, Karel, Lieutenant Martono, Van der Wals, Lieutenant Rochmad, Lieutenant Komar, and Lieutenant Sudira. The involvement of subordinate figures in each event varies, there are those who deal directly with the main character and some who are not directly related to the main character. The antagonistic subordinates in the novel's story are Karel and Lieutenant Martono. This is because Karel is the main opponent of the protagonist, Adrian. In traditional literary works, usually the opposition between the protagonist and antagonist is clearly visible. The protagonist represents the good and the commendable, while the antagonist represents the bad or wrong party (Sudjiman 1988: 19). Karel's revenge on Liesje began when he was still in school at M.L.O at that time Karel could not have Liesje. Karel's revenge continued until he became the captain of the war for Dutch troops. Likewise with Lieutenant Martono. He is one of the best soldiers Captain Adrian has. Lieutenant Martono served as the executor of death row inmates. The character of Lieutenant Martono is cunning, he is one of the antagonists in the *ADL* story. The title of one of the best soldiers is pinned to Lieutenant Martono because his shot never misses either in war or when the execution is executed. Through the quote above Lieutenant Martono tried to convince Captain Adrian as if he could not execute Liesje. Captain Martono offered assistance in the form of a plan to release Liesje. Lieutenant Martono's cunning began to appear on the day of execution, Liesje was actually going to be executed. Captain Adrian who knew the incident was forced to kill Lieutenant Martono along with his two men.

There are four types of backgrounds in this novel, namely place, time, atmosphere, and social setting. *ADL* stories use nine place settings, namely M.U.L.O School, Jakarta, Oom Van der Wals Residence, West Java, examination room, detention room, river, Indonesian forces headquarters, Dutch Forces headquarters, One of the rooms at the Dutch headquarters. The time frame in the *ADL* story is divided into six parts, namely; in 1942, the revolution in 1945, 1947, one afternoon, evening, night. Whereas the social background of this story is the life of Indonesian people in the era of revolution.
CONCLUSION

By making *darma* (spiritual knight mission) principles in life, we will always be protected from evil. *Darma* shows and guides our lives towards goodness, this is because *darma* is directly proportional to the principles of goodness in general. In the case of the *ADL* novel the main character who carried out the practice of *darma* finally got his way to solve the problems in his life. This can also be reflected in daily life. Application of *darma* can be done by anyone, anywhere, anytime.

Through the analysis of the text structure of *ADL* in getting the main ideas and moral messages contained in it. The main idea concerns the sacrifice made by a soldier who has a knight spirit. The moral message contained in it relates to the role of soldiers who must always hold fast to the principles of peace. *Darma* knighthood is illustrated through the role played by the character Adrian to defend the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. Dedication to the state of the The Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia was shown by the character Adrian by fighting the invaders and saving his lover, so in this context Adrian to implement his *darma* through his struggle to the last drop of blood. In addition, defending and defending the The Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia was carried out to the point of death and to save his lover.

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