Social Portrait in the Short Story by Krishna Mihardja

Reyninta Gita Maharani and Darmoko

Universitas Indonesia, Depok 16424, Indonesia
Telp: +62 21 786 7222, Fax: +62 21 78849060
E-mail: reynintagita@gmail.com

Abstract: The collection of crita cekak Ratu (KCCR) is a surrealistic-pasemon story, which illustrates fantasy and reality into one-on-one. This short story was written between 1991-1994. So, do not be surprised if the story built by the author will be full of political satire. This research provides an overview of the political satire of the New Order government through the analysis of two short stories in the KCCR that title Rampog and Wong Iku, as well as linking them with social portraits, especially the political aspects of the New Order era. In analyzing the structural elements of the researcher using an objective approach. The methodology used in this research is descriptive analysis method. The first step taken in this research, which is collecting data in the form of short stories. The data are analyzed by first providing evidence of facts through textual data. To find out the social portrait in the KCCR short story, a structural analysis is done that includes character-placement, plot, background, theme and moral analysis.

Keywords: social portrait, new order, structural elements

1. Introduction

Literary works is a work of art that contains a value of beauty. Suharianto (2005: 1) states that a literary work is a life that has been colored with the attitude of the author, his educational background, his beliefs, and so on, because the truth in a literary work is unlikely to be equated with the reality that is around. The background of the author is very influential on the literary works he made. The author pours his idea idea into his literary work.

There are many types of literary works, namely fiction and nonfiction. However, most people prefer the fictional literary works of prose. In prose, there are short stories, novels, saga, and romance. Literary works in Indonesia are very diverse, each region has a different literary form. Especially Java has quite a lot of literary works, crita cekak, geguritan, fiber, folklore, and there are many more and various forms. The literary work that will be the object of study in this study is the short story of Java. Another feature of the short story is the ideal concept of short story as one of the modern prose subtests, which is based on the principle of realism (Sedyawati, Wiryamartana, Damono, Adiwimarta, 2001: 369).

Now, in the selection theme has been shifted. The author has begun to leave the life of the palace or the theme of romance, the author prefers the theme with the problem he is facing. The New Order was the period of Suharto’s leadership. From 1968 to 1998. The New Order period of leadership is a period of national leadership that determined to implement Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution purely and consequently and aims to uphold justice and truth in the Republic of Indonesia. (Abdulkarim and Sukmayadi 2011: 23 and 39). A period of leadership does not escape with all the shortcomings that exist. The relevance of the object of study with a brief explanation of the New Order because, the object of the study selected is the story of Rampog and Wong Iku in the Crita Cekak Ratu Collection in 1995 laden with satire addressed to the New Order government.

Based on the background that has been described, the author has two formulation of the first problem how the structural elements contained in the short story Rampog and Wong Iku? Second,
how the social portrait, especially the socio-political aspects of the New Order era raised by authors in Rampog and Wong Iku?

2. Method

The method used in this research, the method of descriptive analysis. Descriptive analysis method is done by describing the facts which then followed by the analysis (Ratna, 2007: 53). This study uses an objective approach with emphasis on a literary work. The text contained in the literary work is the object of study in this study. In analyzing the structural elements consisting of, characters and characterizations, plots, backgrounds, and themes and moral authors use the book entitled Teori Pengkajian Fiksi in 1998 by Burhan Nurgiyantoro.

3. Result

The results of this study consisted of two parts namely, the analysis of structural elements found in both Rampog and Wong Iku short stories and social portrait analysis during the New Order era in the two short stories. Below is an explanation of the structural elements in both short stories.

3.1 Figure and Characterization

Rampog short story

In this short story Rampog figure became the main character that was present as the driving of events. This character has an assertive character, belonging to a simple character because it has only one character. Including a typical character because, showing his profession as a robber.

Wong Iku short story

Wong Iku's character became the main character in this short story because his presence was able to be the driving of events. This figure experiences inconsistencies in form and nature. The changes started from Wong Iku to Puntadewa and the Raksasa Putih. On the changing nature of the protagonist becomes an antagonist. Wong Iku belongs to a round figure because, has a variety of characters.

3.2 Plot

Rampog and Wong Iku short story

Both of these short stories have plots that are progressive or straight channeled.

3.3 Background

Rampog short story

The background of the place contained in the Rampog short story, happened to my house (additional figure) and somewhere unknown. Social background occurs using the Java language that shows Ngoko under status and have different ways of thinking and point of view.
Wong Iku short story

The background of the place contained in this short story happening around the house I (additional characters) living room, terrace, and yard. The time frame occurs during the day and the morning. Social background using Javanese language Krama Madya shows the status of middle. And have a different way of thinking and point of view.

3.4 Themes and Morals

Rampog and Wong Iku short story

Both of these short stories have similarities in the theme, which is social theme. Rampog's story tells of the freedom of a person who was robbed and bribery. While the short story Wong Iku tells about a person's discovery about the manipulation of circumstances. The morals contained in both short stories are the value of honesty, justice, and prosperity.

Social Portrait of the New Order Period

The social portrait seen in the two short stories analyzed is a description and satire about the social state of policism that occurred during the New Order period related to power. Satire presented by the author in his work is vote from the society at that time. The satire that makes the evidence is the theme of both short stories. In the short story Rampog insinuated about the actions of corruption that occurred during the New Order era above. This short story also insinuated about the silence of the community in voicing opinions. Short story Wong Iku author gives satire about an honesty to the real situation. The value of honesty desired by the author is the transparency of government led by Soeharto, because at that time the leader was only open to the elite only.

The quote below is an outline proof against the New Order of the Rampog story written by the author.

Ora watara suwe, Rampog iku teka ing papan kang akeh sirahe iku, kahanan dadi sidhem dadakan. Dheweke banjur menehake saveneh barang kang kudu dipangan. Kudu dipangan. Aku ora ngerti sejatine barang iku, nanging bareng bubar mangan barang iku, saiki kabehe sirah iku kanthi bebarengan madhep ngulon. Madhep ngulon kabehe, siji bae ora ana kang cicir, sirahku uga mangkono. (KCCR 1995: 48)

... "Saiki kowe kabei wis bisa nyawijekake panyawang. Mula, wiwit iki dakjaluk gawemu," wong iku, kang wis ngrampog sirahku, kandha lan ngetokake dluwang akeh banget. Saben sirah diwenehi sakbendhel. (KCCR: 49)

Translation:

Not long after, Rampog came to the place with many heads, the state instantly became deserted. Then he gave us something to eat. Food Must be eaten. I do not really know what it is, but after eating it, now the whole head at once faces toward the West. Facing the whole West, none of which is not facing west, my head too.

... "Now you can all unite the vision. So from now on I ask for your work, "the man, who had robbed my head, said and took out a lot of paper. Each head is given a bundle.
The quote which is evidence of the author's innuendo directed to the New Order government outlines the short story of Wong Iku, as below.

Suwe-suwe aku dadi ngerti lageneya, dheweke malah mesem-mesem nalika wong-wong padha ngetepeng nonton bal-balan. Wetenge dicekeli yen ngepasi Berita Nasional kang dening tanggaku dijenengi Berita Menteri iku. (KCCR 1995: 78)

Translation:
Gradually I came to understand why, he even smiles when all the people focus on watching football match. Her stomach is held together at the same time the National News by my neighbor who is named the Minister's News.

The two short stories analyzed relate to the New Order government about the bitterly beautifully packed by Soeharto. Creation of circumstances that are not in accordance with the circumstances is the intention of Soeharto who want to build good image in front of his people. A real example of Soeharto who likes to create a good image can be seen in a book he wrote himself about the good teachings and the movies he played himself.

4. Conclusion

The study of this analysis yields the following conclusions. The remarks written by authors in both Rampog and Wong Iku short stories were the condition of society's description in the 1990s. People really want justice and prosperity. The sarcasm that is presented alludes to one's discord of the honesty of the ruler over the circumstances. Structural elements have similarities in plot, theme and morals. Both have progressive, social-themed plots, and have a value of honesty. People in both short stories have an opposite character. Have different place, time, and social background.

The image built by Soeharto is not just from the books he wrote, but the films he starred himself. In the films he played no visible shortage of the figure of Suharto. In the case of Soeharto's war did not seem exhausted even full of authority. Soeharto also strongly prioritizes his subordinates, as evidenced by Soeharto's food is very prioritizing his subordinates. It was all done by Soeharto to build a good image in front of his people. Soeharto was a drunken power and a dictator, so that on both accounts he was analyzed, it was clear that the authors voiced public opinion in those days, to insinuate the New Order government led by Soeharto.

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