The key words noted here are the words which represent the concept applied in a writing.
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Ibrahim, Alfi Irsyad (Universitas Padjadjaran Bandung)
The Masculinity in The Ramadhan K.H's Novel: "Keluarga Permana"
Metasastra Vol. 6 No.2, Desember 2013, hlm.: 117—132
This paper attempts to describe masculinity in the Ramadhan K.H's work entitling Keluarga Permana. The Analysis is begun with the assumption that the Keluarga Permana contains masculinity represented by the character of Permana. The theory used in this study is the masculinity theory given by Connell and Figes. The theory explains how the masculinity are formed from other masculinity and femininity in the surrounding social context. This theory also reveal that not only are women in the context of patriarchal oppression, but also men are burdened by the social context. In this case, Permana's masculinity are formed from other characters of masculinity and femininity in the patriarchal social context. The results of the research prove that Permana's masculinity was bounded by patriarchal social context in order to get a change.
Key words: masculinity, femininity, patriarchal

Arriyanti (Balai Bahasa Provinsi Sumatera Barat)
Morphology of Kaba Puti Nilam Cayo
Metasastra Vol. 6 No.2, Desember 2013, hlm.: 133—148
This paper is an endeavor to study morphology of Kaba Puti Nilam Cayo by applying the morphology theory of folktale written by Vladimir Propp. What Propp has studied on the Russian folktale is to reveal the character function and the structure of one of the Minangkabau traditional folktales. Besides describing the character function, this paper attempts to study scheme and pattern of the story including function distribution among the characters as well as the ways of characters introduction. The method used is descriptive qualitative method. The results of the research indicate that Puti Nilam Cayo consists of nineteen character functions and four story movements.
Key words: morphology, function, scheme, pattern, characters

Koswara, Dedi (Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia Bandung)
The Values of Nation Character Education in Pantun Mundinglaya Di Kusumah: an Analysis of Structure-Semiotics and Ethnopedagogy
Metasastra Vol. 6 No.2, Desember 2013, hlm.: 149—164
In the classic Sundanese literary work there is a kind of popular folktale containing magical religious myth for Sundanese society in the past called Carita Pantun Mundinglaya Di Kusuma (CPMK). The study aims at answering the research questions: (1) what are the formal structure of CPMK oral literary narrative poetry? (2) what are the values of nation character education in CPMK text? The present study applies objective approach with structural method. Based on the application of literary approach, the findings are as follows. (1) In the CPMK orality there are 8 formulas, 13 narrative functions, and 7 settings. (2) The presence of CPMK oral literature semiotically and ethnopedagogically should be meant as a symbol of human life behind a series of events happening to the characters. CPMK contains meaning of the course of human life. Life is struggle. The path to dignity will always deal with obstacles. Only strong individuals are able to deal with them in order to achieve a glorious dignity. This statement is one of the concepts of the values of nation character education in CPMK story.
Key words: character education, carita pantun, structure-semiotics

Prabowo, Dhanu Priyo (Balai Bahasa Yogyakarta)
Metasastra Vol. 6 No.2, Desember 2013, hlm.: 165—180
Javanese literary authorship world in the period of 1980—1997 supported by Javanese media (newspaper and magazine). The presence of the institution was able to give a broader contribution to Javanese literary system. The fact showed that the institutions had been able to shift the role of book's publisher. In the midst of such a
situation, the Javanese authors wrote under pseudonyms to maintain their existence (economic and popularity). The effort was able to reinforce the literary Javanese authors' attitude in preserving the Javanese literature despite the economic condition in this period that made their payment for their works very small when compared to Indonesian literary authors' payment. The existence of Javanese literature as regional literary works in Indonesia can still be maintained by new and old authors. The present study applies the Ronald Tanaka's literary macro theory. By using the theory, the research tries to reveal the world of Javanese literary authorship in the period of 1980—1997. The sociological method of the research is used to understand problems comprehensively in Javanese literary world in the period of 1980—1997.

**Key words:** authorship, period, magazine, literature, and profession

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Fatkhullah, Faiz Karim (Universitas Padjadjaran Bandung)

The Spiritual Experience of KH Bisri Mustofa in Manasik Haji Manuscript: A Literary Sociological Review

Metasastra Vol. 6 No.2, Desember 2013, hlm.: 181—198

In the old manuscripts, ideas, thoughts, and author's experience are stored. The manuscript of Tuntunan Ringkasan Manasik Haji (TRMH) by Bisri Mustafa (KHBM) reveals social conditions associated with author's pilgrimage spiritual experiences to the Holy Land author during sea transportation as choice. The present research aims at revealing the KHBM spiritual experiences in TRMH manuscript. In addition, this study also uses philological research method and literary sociology. The results of the research indicate that in philological research (textual criticism) there are substitution errors as many as 16 words, 2 words addition, 3 words omission and two words or sentences transposition. TRMH manuscript is a portrait of a KHBM spiritual experience and also people's pilgrimage spiritual experience that occurred at that time. Based on the analysis of literary sociology it can be summarized that there are five findings on KHBM spiritual experience his observation on spiritual experience during on voyage to the Holy Land, during a pilgrimage to the tomb of the Prophet Muhammad, during the pilgrims praying to expect a plentiful blessing (tabarruk) in the Holy Land, during the experience to see the Aris dry well, and during prayer forty time praying (Arba'in)

**Key words:** Hajj rituals, spiritual, pilgrimage, ships, tabarruk

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Fauziah; Kosashih, Ade; dan Kalsum (Universitas Padjadjaran Bandung)

The Narrative Structure of KIA Alifuddin’s Syair Riwayat Nabi Muhammad from Bakom Village Darma Kuningan District

Metasastra Vol. 6 No.2, Desember 2013, hlm.: 199—208

Syair Riwayat Nabi Muhammad (SRNM) is one of old literary works in the form of poem. SRNM found in Kuningan district was written in both of Indonesian and Sundanese. In the SRNM's manuscript, there are some narrative stories completing the SRNM’s in order to form a storyline intact. The present research attempts to describe the narrative structure in SRNM. The applied method in the research is descriptive method by using structural approach. The results of the research show that SRNM including traditional poetry contains a specific pattern, yet the narrative structure is quite prominent. SRNM narrated the history of the life of Prophet Muhammad. The SRNM also consists of the data that was related to the use of Indonesian and Sundanese in the 1947's. When studied more deeply, it can be said that the SRNM manuscript is seen as something that is both valuable and important to study, especially in the term of language perspective. Language in the SRNM’s manuscript loaded with meaningful and highly valued form in order to be used as a referential framework in linguistics.

**Key words:** poem, a history of prophet Muhammad, narrative structure

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Subekti, Mega; Priyatna, Aquarini; Aksa, Yati (Universitas Padjadjaran Bandung)

The African Feminist Perspective in The Novel Riwan ou Le Chemin du Sable by Ken Bugul

Metasastra Vol. 6 No.2, Desember 2013, hlm.: 209—220

The present research aims at describing how African feminist perspectives features in Ken Bugul’s autobiographical work entitling Riwan ou Le Chemin du Sable (1999). In the paper, the feminist perspective is shown through the eyes of the narrator as Senegalese women when faced with the question of polygamy. The analysis uses the theory of feminism that contextual issues faced by women in Senegal, mainly presented by Hashim and D’Almeida and by applying the approach of autobiographical approach narratology. I argue that the feminism perspective in the Bugul’s works is a familialism concept that refers to the voicing solidarity among Senegal’s women and the active involvement of men in order to create sustainability and a well-being family.

**Key words:** feminism, Senegal women, familialism, Ken Bugul
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<td>The Masculinity of White Men in George Orwell’s Burmese Days and Shooting An Elephant</td>
<td>The Uniqueness of the Expression of Banjarese Spell: Panah Arjuna</td>
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Orwell made his life experiences as a part of his works and used them to convey a variety of his ideas. Through his novel entitled Burmese Days and his essay called Shooting an Elephant, both of them were related to, Orwell wrote his ideas about discourse of colonialism in the British colony in Burma. A peculiar issue in Orwell’s work is the gender issue. Therefore, this study shows masculinity of white men, and the factors motivating or obstructing such masculinity. In order to analyze these issues, this study applies George Mosse’s (1996), Homi K. Bhabha’s (1995) and Mrinalini Sinha’s (1995) approach on masculinity in postcolonial discourse. Based on the analysis, this study is to provide the assumption that masculinity of white men in the British colony in Burma, particularly Kyauktada, was caused by their concept of superiority and inferiority. **Key words:** masculinity, superiority, inferiority, identity

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<td>The Comparison of Wing Kardjo’s Artificial Sonnet with Sitor Situmorang’s</td>
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Sonnets in the hands of two different poets create different tendencies. Sitor Situmorang’s sonnet tends to be more lyrical and aesthetic in its expression. It is more faithful to those stated in the convention. Meanwhile, Wing Kardjo’s sonnet tends to be narrative and only make use of the expression pattern of the sonnet while parodying it. Tendency of parodying sonnet for Wing Kardjo was in line with his desire for parodying social and political situation in the country. Lyrical tendencies in the Sitor Situmoran’s sonnet cannot be separated from the type of his work depicting personal problems, especially, in the male-female relationships. On the other hand, the tendency of the Wing Kardjo’s narrative sonnet is the content of Wing Kardjo’s that was a response to the social and political situation in the country. **Keywords:** sonnet, lyrical, artificial sonnets, narrative, socio-political situation parody

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