The literary work is a reflection on the symptoms that occur in the community, either symptoms of social, politics, economy, or history. Regarding that, this paper discusses the history and its relationship with today’s reality as described in E.S Ito’s Rahasia Meede. By using descriptive analysis, the history is revealed from the writer’s observation of and the series of events depicted in the story. Based on the analysis, “Secret Meede” is a historical novel giving a lot of civilization messages/values. The author uses history as a media to express his ideas. Besides, the historical facts are used to remind this nation, especially, young generation to be more careful in their lives. The author wants to take the readers to turn a side out of their daily activities and see backward to the window of the past and make it as a mirror to keep going forward to the future.

Key words: fact, today’s reality, civilization, history

This article analyzes the dynamic of masculinity and femininity in Eka Kurniawan’s Seperti Dendam, Rindu Harus Dibayar Tuntas. This novel depicts female character named Iteung, who was sexually abused by a teacher, when she was in elementary school. The effect of that sexual abuse made her growing up as a tomboy woman. Since then her behavior always changed, either sometimes feminine or other time masculine. This study uses the theory of Female Masculinity Theory and Tomboyism by Halberstam (1998). The result of the research shows that Iteung’s tomboy character represents negotiation form towards patriarchy, which has harassed her.

Key words: Eka Kurniawan, tomboyism, gender, female masculinity

The exploration of High Values of Ngoni Cangkingan Oral Tradition in Kayuagung Community Wedding Custom

Key words: Eka Kurniawan, tomboyism, gender, female masculinity
Ngoni Cangkingan, which is also known as Juluk, is one of oral traditions in wedding custom of Kayuagung community, South Sumatra. This study aims to identify and describe elements of local wisdom in oral tradition of Ngoni Cangkingan. The study uses a descriptive method in order to demonstrate and to explain the values of local wisdom in oral tradition of Ngoni Cangkingan. The data analysis is done by applying a qualitative approach by providing closer attention to the ethnographic factors, that is, by collecting information to learn the customs and values in Kayuagung community. This is an explanatory study, explaining the meanings of the oral tradition: meaning of the words, language, and symbols. The object of this study is the oral tradition of Ngoni Cangkingan. The theory applied in this study is oral tradition and local wisdom theory. The result of the analysis reveals that there are some high heritage values in this oral tradition, namely, humility, respect to others, mutual cooperation, wife's obedience to her husband, and decisiveness.

**Key words:** high values, local wisdom, Ngoni Cangkingan, wedding customs

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DDC 801.95.809
Anwar, M. Shoim (Universitas PGRI Adi Buana Surabaya)
Hermann Hesse’s Siddhartha: Search for Chiffers of Transcendence
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After World War I, modern men experienced spiritual restlessness. Hermann Hesse’s Siddhartha represents the restlessness of finding happiness. The focus and purpose of this study is to describe the man’s efforts to find lasting happiness in a philosophical framework. This study uses a qualitative approach. The data source for the study is the text of the novel, which is analyzed in the interactive-dialogue by applying the theory of existentialism as a base theory. This result of the research indicates that religious dogma that has been formally studied, even practised, is unable to give satisfaction and inner peace for Siddhartha as the main character. The main character, as a free subject of himself, from the perspective of existentialism, tried hard to bid a reality and wanted to change it in accordance with the role of the will. The search for spirituality is personally conducted by the main character to find a new dimension of the nature of life. Nature, with all its contents, becomes an important part of finding chiffers or signs of great transcendence.

**Key words:** novel, existentialism, chiffer, transcendence

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DDC 899.210.92
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The Development of Project- Based Learning in Literature Subject at Eight Grade of Junior High School in Cirebon
*Metasastra* Vol. 9, No.1, Juni 2016, page 53—66

This research is motivated by the lack of literature on learning of junior high school students in Cirebon. At this time, teachers have limitations in designing effective model to enable and to educate students. One of the efforts that can be done is to implement project-based learning model oriented toward interpersonal intelligence in learning literature. This study is intended to obtain results on the effectiveness of the development of project-based learning model that is oriented toward interpersonal intelligence in learning literature. This study uses research and development (Research and Development Method) which consists of three stages, namely, 1) a preliminary study, 2) planning and development of the draft media, and 3) limited and wider test. Limited test was done at one school and wider test was conducted in three schools. The study finds a reference in the form of project-based learning model that is oriented toward interpersonal intelligence and its application in the study of literature. The success of this research can be used as an alternative model of learning.

**Key words:** project-based learning model, interpersonal intelligence, learning literature

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DDC 800.028.05
Muntihanah (Balai Bahasa Papua)
Ebhi dan Khandei Story as Reading Material for Children
*Metasastra* Vol. 9 No.1, Juni 2016, hlm. 83—94
Jayapura regency has various folktales. Unfortunately, they have not been used optimally for literary reading material for children at the primary school level. This paper aims to know whether the story Ebhi and Khandei can be used as literary reading material for children based on three criteria, namely, the simplicity of structure, the character value, and the correlation between the structure of story and the children’s intellectual development. Data analysis uses structural theory, intellectual development, and character values with descriptive analysis method. The result of the research indicates that the story Ebhi and Khandei can be used as reading material for children of 7-11 years old because the story has a simple structure. The simplicity of structure is reflected on the linear plot, the flat character, the concrete setting, the limited conflict, the stile on lexical elements that generally use basic words as well as grammatical elements that generally use declarative sentences. In addition, Ebhi and Khandei story also contains the character values associated with oneself, that is, honesty and values related to social interaction—the obedience character to the social rules.

Key words: children literature, simplicity of structure, character value, children age

DDC 809.100
Musdalipah (Balai Bahasa Kalimantan Selatan)
Ecology Harmonization in the Expressions of Banjar’s Tatangar
Metasasta Vol. 9 No.1, Juni 2016, hlm. 83—94
One of Banjar people’s belief still existing is the omen, which in Banjar language it is so-called tatangar. The existence of tatangar for the people of Banjar in ancient time was not superstitious, as tatangar predominanted by natural phenomena is not just a coincidence without meaning. Moreover, these people understand that there are many messages to be conveyed by nature to humans through various events that are beckoned. Hence, The study aims to describe ecology harmonization in various expressions of Banjar’s tatangar and their meaning for Banjar people. This study uses qualitative method. The result of the study reveals that there are two findings. Firstly, as they live in the wilderness of Kalimantan, Banjar people greatly appreciate nature and always work together with natural phenomena that appear around them in various facets of life, included in their tatangar. Secondly, different types of natural phenomena, including animal’s behaviors and natural events, can be expressed in tatangar expressions, then they are interpreted. Thus, certain actions that should be done by Banjar people are created.

Key words: Tatangar Banjar, harmonization, ecology

DDC 808.83
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The Diaspora of the Female Migrant Workers Characters in the Anthology of Short Stories “Perempuan Di Negeri Beton”
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This paper discusses the diaspora experienced by female migrant workers in Hong Kong in the anthology of short stories written by them entitled “Perempuan di Negeri Beton”. The diasporic situations are analyzed through characters’ memory about their homeland and Indonesia’s norms and culture, which remind them of Indonesia. Their memory about homeland makes them resist and negotiate with Hong Kong culture. In this paper, the researcher uses Rogers Brubaker and James Clifford’s concept of the diaspora in order to analyze diaspora and Homi K Bhabha’s unhomely concept in order to explain the concept of home. Based on the study, the female migrant workers in Hong Kong have experienced an uncertainty to define home. On the one hand their homeland is a place where they miss, but on the other hand they no longer have a homely feeling because of family conflict in their country. However, although Hong Kong is a destination land, it still gives a foreign and distressed feeling. Thus, they do not feel at home there.

Key words: female migrant workers, diaspora, home
Literary work is a manifestation of the writer’s desires. In its history, desires were created from the lack of writing subject. Writing a literary work is an effort to cover this insufficiency. This effort can be seen in the writer’s view about his ego-ideal in his works. A novel entitled Cermin Bening is a sample to see what and how Nano Riantiarno’s desires are. It is aimed to find the shadow of his ego-ideal. This research applies Lacanian Psychoanalysis (LP) study. Through this LP study, the method of metaphor and metonymy is used to see the signs of Nano’s desires in Cermin Bening. This study reveals that a desire to be a writer and an artist makes Nano find his freedom from snares and shackles of The Simbolic. The freedom becomes Nano’s object to get jouissance for himself. Being an artist and a writer is Nano’s anchoring point in finishing his ambiguity and instability.

Key words: desire, artist, psychoanalysis, Lacan, Nano Riantiarno