The Comparison of Child Kidnapping by Jinn in Written and Oral Text Story

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The story of child kidnapping by jinn is common in Cirebon, Indonesia. Such cases occur also in America as in the movie “Pay The Ghost”. Another case was found in Iraq as it was in “Hikayat Shaykh Abdul Qadir Jaelani” (HSAQJ). This study aims to reveal how the story of kidnapping in texts and oral stories. This research uses a qualitative descriptive method with mimesis approach. It also uses written text data and oral text taken from interview with Cirebon community. The data taken from stories of child kidnapping by the jinn in the HSAQJ text is a mimesis literature, which means that it is an imitation of the reality that exists in nature. The story of child kidnapping by jinn also happened in Iraqi society (in HSAQJ), reinforced by the story that took place in Cirebon. There are differences and similarities between the two stories. The difference is that in the case of Cirebon, the victim’s parents asked for help from the neighbors and brought the sounds. In the script, they asked for help from spiritual leaders and were not allowed to accompany by others.

Key words: Jinn, child kidnapping, Script of Syekh Abdul Qadir, Cirebon

The Expression of Ideas on Gender Inequity in Abidah el Khalieqy’s “Perempuan Berkalung Sorban”

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This research analyzes the way the text of Abidah Khalieqy’s “Perempuan Berkalung Sorban” in expressing ideas of gender inequity. The way the text / novel depicting its ideas is analyzed based on Raymond William’s theory, which consists of seven types. In this study, the analysis is only on ideas that talk about gender inequity—a view discussed by moslem feminists, such as Nasaruddin Umar, Anita Rahman, Fatima Mernissi, and Ali Ashgar Engineer. The ideas are examined by using three narrative elements taken from Seymour Chatman’s theory, namely: plot, characterization, and point of view. This research finds that this novel expresses the ideas very explicitly, even some of them in the form of propaganda. This novel shows very clearly the existence of gender inequity towards women.

Key words: ideas, gender inequity, novel

The Role and Responsibility of Mamak in Family: Review of Abdoel Moeis’ “Salah Asuhan”

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The kinship system of the Minangkabau community embraces a matrilineal system controlling the life and order of a society connected to the kinship network in the matrilineal lineage. The matrilineal system in the community makes the mamak has a great obligation and responsibility for her nephews. The aim of this research is to describe Abdoel Moeis’s view in “Salah Asuhan” novel about the role of the mamak in a marriage
arrangement. This study uses a descriptive qualitative method in order to understand the problem of traditional cultural values which has been held from generation to generation, even to the present day. The result of the research indicates that, in one hand, the author understands the sacrifice of the mamak as the realization of his responsibility for her nephews, as the sacrifice of Sutan Batuah in helping Hanafi’s tuition fees. On the other hand, through Hanafi’s character, the mamak’s is just the cause of the young generations’ lack of freedom to choose their spouses. “Salah Asuhan” is full of values of life around the kinship system. The role and responsibility of ninik mamak and parents seems defendant from modern life point of view. Through this novel, the author shows that the meaning of Minangkabau customs includes the form of culture, complex of ideas, concepts, values, norms, and roles that act as controller the people behavior, especially in marriage and/or customary marriage.

Key words: kinship, marriage, Minangkabau customs.

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Nurhata (STKIP Pangeran Dharma Kusuma)
The Manuscript of “Kidung Nabi”: Theme and Social Functions Analysis
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“Kidung Nabi” is a manuscript containing songs (kidung) that can give strength to its readers. The number of “Kidung Nabi” manuscripts found in Cirebon and Indramayu are ten manuscripts. This research will describe the “Kidung Nabi” manuscript written by Sugrawijaya in 1927. The aim of the research is to describe this kidung and to reveal the theme and social functions, especially for people in Indramayu and Cirebon. The method used to present the text of “Kidung Nabi” is a philological method, while for the theme analysis use a descriptive method. This study reveals three findings, namely, (1) the manuscript written by Sugrawijaya has undergone changes, whether intentionally or unintentionally; (2) the main theme of the “Kidung Nabi” is the union of the soul with the prophets and the prophet Muhammad’s companions so that one’s soul and body become strong; (3) the people have the kidung for the ruwatan (custom rituals) and for everyday purposes, such as treating the sick and preventing pest attacks, wild animals, demon or ghost, and various other dangers. Thus, by singing the Kidung Nabi, someone will be united with the prophets and companions of the Prophet Muhammad and protected by angels; therefore, one obtains supernatural powers.

Key words: philology, “Kidung Nabi”, manuscript, Indramayu, Cirebon

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Sari, Sartika; Priyatna, Aquarini; Muhtadin, Teddi (Program Pascasarjana Sastra Kontemporer, Fakultas Ilmu Budaya, Universitas Padjadjaran)
Women and Education: Women Movement in the Poem “Tjoemboean” (1919) and “Adjakan” (1931)
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This research examines how issues of education and women are presented in the poem “Tjoemboean” published in the newspaper “Perempuan Bergerak” (1919) and “Adjakan” (“Doenia Istri”) published in the newspaper “Bintang Karo” (1931). Both newspapers were printed and published in Northern Sumatera which for that moment regionally covered North Sumatera and Aceh. Through analysis of Brooks’ theory (1967), issues study of Beauvoir’s thought (2003), and Wollstonecraft’s (2014), the research finds that “Tjoemboean” and “Adjakan” serve as a means of women’s critical articulation of issues concerning their lives. Both poems specifically represent that the issue of women’s education is strongly connected to the issues of wealth, parents, and love. Education is also described as a medium to reform the quality of women’s selves; hence, they are free of gender subordination.

Key words: movement, North Sumatera, poetry, women

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Mulyana, Topik (Prodi Pendidikan Bahasa dan Sastra Indonesia, FKIP, Universitas Muhammadiyah Tangerang)
Middle Class Muslim in Three Poetries by Mustofa Bisri
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Middle Class Muslims is a term that refers to the group of Muslims who live in urban areas. They seek to redefine and to actualize how to be Muslim: Abandoning the religious ideal as have been advocated by traditional Muslim leaders while rejecting a permissive Western culture. The prominent actions of this group are fond of using the symbols of Islam, both verbally and practically, in various daily activities, such as, in economy, in politics, in art, etc. It has become a social phenomenon or perhaps a part of the dynamics of social life in Indonesia as a country that most of the population adheres to Islam, especially after the fall of the New Order. Like other social phenomena, the Muslims in cities are also not missed from the spotlight of writers who then record and respond in the form of literary works, including poetry. Some of the poems by Mustofa Bisri strongly record and respond to middle-class Muslim phenomena. This research examines how middle-class Muslims are portrayed and how the social background of the poets has shaped a certain response to it. The approach used is the sociology of literature; highlighting the work by looking at the aspects of social reality beyond the work and ideology and social position of his poems. Hence, the three poems of Mustofa Bisri can be seen as a poet’s reflection on the symptom of symbolization with no new development and discovery. In addition, in terms of readers, Mustofa Bisri’s poem can be seen as a campaign for anti-radicalization of Islam as well as an appeal to Muslims.

**Key words:** middle class Muslim, symbolization of Islam, sociology of literature