The tradition of a society can be reflected into their literary works. Similarly, the tradition of Orang Rimba is also reflected in the folktales of “Bujang Kelingking” and “Anak Dewa Padi”. The problem of this study is how the traditions of Orang Rimba are reflected in both folktales. This study aims at describing the traditions of Orang Rimba portrayed in those folktales. The research uses a sociological perspective which correlates text with social context of Orang Rimba. The result of this study shows that the traditions of Orang Rimba contained in the folktales are the traditions of settling, hunting, and farming. Furthermore, the traditions related to the kinship and belief systems are mirrored in those folktales as well.

Key words: Orang Rimba tribe, sociological perspective, folktale, tradition

The writing of sastra kapujanggan (poetry literature) is always used the meter as rule should be obeyed. However, the study of meter as the rules poetry is rarely found. If we are given the necessary attention, there are many meters that have not been identified or it lost along with the loss of literature. The main aim of this research is to reveal the Cina Gambuh meter in the text of Swara Sestra as an anomaly meter of Gambuh song pattern. This study is done by focusing on discipline of philology and codicology as the method. While, the method of codicology is done by comparing an alphabet pattern of the Swara Sestra with another text from Pakualaman’s scriptorium in a similar script style to identify the text. The other aim of this study is to identify another variety meter and add the list meter of Gambuh. At the end of the study, the anomaly song pattern of Gambuh, in fact, is a creativity of the writer Jayengminarsa from Pakualaman.

Key words: Macapat Poetic Meter, Philology, Gambuh, Jayengminarsa, Pakualaman

This research aims to compare the story of Ciung Wanara (West Java) and Cindelaras (East Java). In addition to comparing the two stories, this study also explores the cultural values contained in each story. The research applies a qualitative method with comparison technique and content analysis. A comparative study uses an analysis of one literature with another, or comparing literature with other field of art. The result of the
research shows that, despite being similar, the cultural background causes the two stories to have differences. A folktale has a cultural tradition inherent to the habit undertaken by the society in which the story develops. In the Ciung Wanara story, there is a tradition of cockfights, naming babies based on natural events, and belief in mythology. While in the story of Cindelaras, besides having the same things, we also find the representation of culture, especially the image of the king’s mistress as instead of the queen.

**Key words**: Comparative Literature, Ciung Wanara, Cindelaras

---

Joko Santoso (Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa dan Sastra Indonesia, Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan, Universitas Sarjanawiyata Tamansiswa Yogyakarta)

The Chorography of Nyai’s Body in Hanna Ramb’s “Mirah dari Banda”: Spatial Politic Postcolonial Studies

DDC 306.449

This research examines how the representation of chorography of Nyai’s body in Hanna Ramb’s “Mirah dari Banda”. The theory used is the politics of Sara Upstone’s postcolonial space that states that bodies and places are politically related to each other. The research uses a qualitative research method. The result of research reveals two findings. Firstly, there are chorography and ambiguity of self-meaning. There is no meaning or ideas on Nyai’s space and body. Secondly, there are chorography in space and body in between. The result of a cross between Nyai and his master is Indo-European children. Both conditions occur due to her Indo’s child in European-Dutch power.

**Key words**: chorography, body, Nyai, postcolonial

---

Marlina (Balai Bahasa Riau)

The Opression of Riau Malay Society in “Bulan Kabut” and “Sengketa Tanah Ulayat”

DDC 398.357

The research aims to uncover condition of forest and community in Riau caused by annual forest fires disaster found in short stories of M. Badri’s “Bulan Kabut” and Sy. Bahri Judin’s “Sengketa Tanah Ulayat”. It is a descriptive qualitative research applying socio-literary approach. The data taken in the short stories and community were described and analyzed. Based on the analysis of the two short stories, it can be concluded that both of M. Badri’s and Sy. Bahri Judin’s short stories describe the real condition of forest and community in Riau. The community has lost the forest as well as communal reserved land and obtained negative impact of annual forest fires in Riau. Both short stories are intended to criticize government and plantation companies that are regarded to be responsible for forest fires and taking over communal reserved land from Riau community.

**Key words**: short story, forest in Riau, socio-literary

---

Nur Hanifah Insani (Fakultas Bahasa dan Seni, Universitas Negeri Semarang)

Serat Nitimani: Sex Education Based on Javanese Ethics

DDC 398.357

The depth study of sex education in Serat Nitimani is the result of moral degradation in the society. The research describes how the ethics of sexual intercourse and Javanese wife’s dreams criteria in Serat Nitimani. This descriptive qualitative research with content analysis aims to reveal the moral sex education accordance with Javanese ethics and ideal’s wife criteria in Serat Nitimani. The result of the research indicates that the advice on how to choose the woman as a wife is that they should consider about ‘bobot’ (quality), ‘babit’ (line of decent), ‘babet’, with the same character ‘sama’, different character ‘beda’, ‘dana’ (wealthy), ‘denda’, ‘dana’; the wife’s obligations with character ‘gemi’, ‘nastiti’, ‘ngati-ati’, ‘tengen’, ‘rigen’, ‘mugen’, and ‘titi’, ‘rukti’, ‘rumanti’. The most important things of sex education is the ethics in intercourse based on moral value
of Javanese society. The ethics are when doing it, it should be in a conscious, calm, earnest, patient, careful, and self-controlled. Furthermore, it is advised that it should be done in proper place, and started with clean conditions and good intentions.

**Key words:** sex education, Serat Nitimani, Javanese ethics, wife, moral value

---

**DDC 959.8**
Puji Retno Hardiningtyas (Balai Bahasa Bali)
Mimicry, Mockery, and Resistance of Indigenous Life Style to the Dutch Colonial Culture in the Buru Tetralogy
*Metasatra* Vol. 11, Nomor 1, Juni 2018, halaman 91—112

This research discusses mimicry, mockery, and resistance of indigenous and colonial lifestyle as a result of Indies cultural contact in the tetralogy of Pramoedya Ananta Toer’s “Pulau Buru”. The purpose of this research is to describe the reality of indigenous lifestyle in the Buru tetralogy especially at mimicry, mockery, as well as resistance from colonized people. Data collection method of this research is the literary study of reading-record technique. The data are analyzed by applying the analytical descriptive method with understanding and interpretation technique. Homi K. Bhabha’s postcolonial theory is used to examine mimicry, mockery, and resistance problems. The result of the research shows that cultural contact between colonials and colonized people in the Indies has engendered Indies culture. The existence of the mixing of Indies culture influenced the occurrence of mimicry to western culture performed by indigenous leaders. In contrast, the emergence of mockery against the indigenous was done by Dutch colonial leaders who did not like the indigenous alignment/establishment. However, behind the events of mimicry and mockery, the presence of Minke and Nyai Ontosoroh is as the strong figures. It is intended for indigenous cultural resistance as a form of resistance to colonial occupation in the Dutch East Indies.

**Key words:** mimicry, mockery, resistance, lifestyle, indigenous-colonial

---

**DDC 418**
Sidiq Aji Pamungkas dan Kundharu Saddono (Pascasarjana Pendidikan Bahasa Indonesia FKIP Universitas Sebelas Maret)
Repetition and its Function in Ziggy Zezsyazeoviennazabrizkie’s *Di Tanah Lada*: A Stylistic Analysis
*Metasatra* Vol. 11, Nomor 1, Juni 2018, halaman 113—130

This research aims to describe repetition and its function in Ziggy’s “Di Tanah Lada”. The research applies a qualitative descriptive approach with content analysis strategy to discuss linguistic phenomenon in novel, especially repetition as a figure of speech. The technique of collecting data is literary study and interview. Data validity is triangulation theory and source of data triangulation. The writer applies Keraf’s, Al-Maruf’s, and Nurgiyantoro’s language style theory. The research uses a purposive sampling. The result of the research indicates two findings. First, the repetition used by Ziggy in “Di Tanah Lada” novel includes anaphora, mesodiplosis, tautotes, and anadiplosis. Second, the repetition used by Ziggy describes the character’s feeling, clarifies the meaning, and gives a certain atmosphere and impressions.

**Key words:** novel, stylistics, language style, repetition, language style’s effect