



Literary Sociology as a Theoretical Approach to Literary Study in the Novel "Salah Asuhan" by Abdoel Moeis

Rahmawati

Department of Indonesian Language and Literature Education, University of Lampung, Indonesia

Abstract: Literature is a work that writers use to express various forms of feelings. Literary works are the result of the abilities possessed by writers in terms of imagination and imagination, but literary works cannot be separated from certain political ideologies. This research uses a qualitative descriptive method with a literature review. The data collection techniques used were data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions which focused on the political point of view in the novel "Salah Asuhan" by Abdoel Moeis. The event of hegemony occurs in the novel because the character in the role changes citizenship to follow Western culture because of his fascination and wants to escape from the constraints of Eastern cultural rules.

Keywords: hegemony, politics, literary works

▪ INTRODUCTION

Literature is a work that writers use to express various forms of feelings. Literary works are very successful in exploring the feelings of the audience, both from a social, cultural, religious and even political perspective. In this way, literature lovers may accept or even reject the author's statements expressed in this literary form. Politics and literature are two things that always coexist. This is because the elements of the author's population cannot be separated from the circumstances of everyday life, so that political matters are very likely to influence the creation of a literary work.

Prasetya Utama (1993) literary works are the result of the writer's imaginative and imaginative abilities which cannot be separated from certain political ideologies. The reality is that a writer is part of the general public whose daily life is the same as the lives of the people around him, so this can influence his creative activities in creating literary works. Apart from that, the relationship between literature and politics, as stated by Irving Hawe (1967) based on the opinion of Stendhal (1833-1841), a French novelist, stated that politics in literary works can be likened to a gun going off in the middle of a concert performance. In this case, even though the gun shot sounded loud and was considered rustic, agree or disagree the people around him would definitely pay attention. From this explanation it can be concluded that politics in literary works is something that is considered to be the center of the reader's attention, even though some readers may not be interested in things that smell or are political, but like it or not, readers have to continue reading in order to find out perfection. the plot of the story he read.

Nowadays, there are many discussions about politics in the literary sphere. However, the author will use political theory as a scalpel in prose literary works. The novel that the author used as the object of study is the novel "Salah Asuhan" by Abdoel Moeis. This novel is a publication by Balai Pustaka which still tells stories set in the Dutch colonial period. With this background, the author feels that the novel is suitable for literary studies using sociological theories of literature from a political perspective.

▪ METHOD

This research is included in qualitative research with the data used in the form of descriptive. This research data consists of words, sentences, paragraphs which are analyzed from a third person's perspective, which is then adjusted to the needs of the research data to be written. This research uses a literature review technique or commonly known as a literature review. The data analysis techniques used are data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions which are focused on the political point of view in the novel "Salah Asuhan" by Abdoel Moeis.

▪ RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The depiction of characters in several prose literary works that have been studied by previous researchers is very diverse, one of which is a character who abuses his position to act arbitrarily against indigenous people. Soldiers who behave violently and sadistically on orders from the highest government in power. So that none of the native people disputed his orders, while the soldiers could only obey the orders of those in power without being based on clear principles.

This situation shows how shackled indigenous people are under the pressure of colonialization. A voice that cannot explain anything, even actions that cannot be done at all. They just thought, maybe they didn't. The Western stereotype that is viewed by indigenous people is that western nations have superior entities that are viewed by indigenous people as everything else. Other prose also states that the superiority of a male figure is seen from how westernized the person is. So in this context it can be said that women's views on men who are considered cool are men who wear western branded clothes or are styled like westerners. It doesn't stop there, western stereotypes are also reflected in the choice of English used by the main character when having dialogue even though he is having a dialogue with fellow Indonesians. There are many other stereotypes that prove how superior western nations are in the view of the Indonesian people when viewed in terms of literary works

The novel "Salah Asuhan" by Abdoel Moeis is still very closely related to colonial politics. There is quite a different intersection between East and West. Cultural and political differences were certainly very clear during the colonial events that occurred in Indonesia. Everything in people's lives cannot be separated from the influence of colonialism, so this also influences the creativity of creating literary works. During the Dutch colonial period, the term "inlander" emerged as a nickname to refer to indigenous groups. The use of this term has the meaning of providing identity and also indicates the existence of problems in race and ethnicity. (Yasa, 2012: 70)

The cultural differences that come from these two countries make it wrong. One factor is never-ending contact. Eastern nations have a culture of respecting older people. The East is more famous for its customs which are a reference for life for people, so the rules must be followed in every inch of this area. We also talked about eastern culture in the novel, there are Minangkabau customs which are very closely related to one circle of people. This can be seen from the dialogue excerpts in the novel.

"Your mother is the head teacher, Hanafi, as we village people, we have become so clever as to call someone like that" (Salah Asuhan, 2009: 30).

The leader figure in the Minangkabau traditional community is called "penghulu" and is known as "datuak", whereas if seen from the general perspective of his duties he is

also called "niniek mamak" all additional employees are called "traditional leaders". This explains that the role of niniek mamak is a very important person in Minangkabau customs. So it can be concluded that every community in Minangkabau must respect and respect the existence of niniek mamak. Minangkabau is the only traditional tribe that regulates the flow of descent from the mother's side. So apart from the figure of niniek mamak, a mother in Minangkabau could also play a role in determining her child's way of life and even their child's mate at that time. Like Hanafi's mother who forced Hanafi to marry Rapiyah as payment for her family's debt of gratitude.

"...Even if you pay off hundreds or thousands of rupiah in installments, until you have paid off the debt, the debt will not be finished because you have to pay your debt with kindness... The debt is not meant to be a debt of money, but he hopes and waits for you for his only child. just that; make neat" (*Salah Asuhan*, 2009:30).

This quote means that Hanafi cannot deny his mother's decision. Hanafi felt constrained so he took everything out on Rapiyah after he married her. Due to feelings of restraint, Hanafi divorced Rapiyah with the court letter he sent and then he married Corry. It didn't stop there, Hanafi decided to change citizenship because he couldn't stand the strict rules of Eastern culture. Hanafi behavior is influenced by the differences between Western and Eastern culture. He is originally of Minangkabau descent and is very attached to customs and all the rules due to his association with Europeans, making him tempted by things that have no boundaries in that culture. So, without realizing it, Hanafi's attitude, lifestyle, thought patterns and so on were slowly being influenced. In politics, this can be called hegemony.

▪ CONCLUSION

Based on this discussion, it can be concluded that in the novel "*Salah Asuhan*" by Abdoel Moeis, the hegemonic ideology experienced by the character Hanafi occurs. The Hanafi character changes nationality to follow Western culture because he is attracted to him and wants to escape from the constraints of Eastern cultural rules.

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