

## ABSTRAK

Triningrum, Theresia Endah. 2008. *Perbedaan Kedudukan Tokoh Pria dan Wanita Priyayi Jawa dalam Novel Para Priyayi Karya Umar Kayam dan Implementasinya Sebagai Bahan Pembelajaran Novel di SMA*. Skripsi. Yogyakarta: PBSID. JPBS. FKIP, Universitas Sanata Dharma.

Penelitian ini membahas perbedaan kedudukan tokoh pria dan wanita priyayi Jawa dalam novel *Para Priyayi* karya Umar Kayam dan implementasinya sebagai bahan pembelajaran novel di SMA. Penelitian ini bertujuan: (1) mendeskripsikan gambaran tokoh, alur, latar, tema, dan amanat dalam novel *Para Priyayi* karya Umar Kayam, (2) mendeskripsikan perbedaan kedudukan tokoh pria dan wanita priyayi Jawa dalam novel *Para Priyayi* karya Umar Kayam, dan (3) mendeskripsikan implementasi perbedaan kedudukan tokoh pria dan wanita priyayi Jawa sebagai bahan pembelajaran novel di SMA.

Penelitian ini merupakan deskriptif kualitatif. Dalam penelitian ini digunakan pendekatan struktural dan sosiologis. Metode yang digunakan adalah metode deskriptif analisis.

Hasil penelitian terhadap unsur intrinsik menunjukkan bahwa tokoh utama dalam novel *Para Priyayi* adalah Sastrodarsono, sedangkan tokoh bawahan adalah Aisah, Noegroho, Hardojo, Soemini, Harimurti, Lantip, Marie, dan Soenandar. Tokoh utama dan tambahan ini dianalisis karena permasalahan perbedaan kedudukan tokoh pria dan wanita priyayi terlihat jelas pada diri tokoh tersebut. Alur dalam novel ini adalah sorot balik karena beberapa cerita diselingi dengan cerita lain atau masa lalu seorang tokoh. Latar dalam novel ini terdiri atas latar sosial, fisik/tempat, dan waktu. Latar sosial menampilkan kisah priyayi Jawa yang berasal dari *wong cilik*. Latar fisik/tempat antara lain Kedungsimo, Wanagalih, Wanalawas, dan Jakarta. Latar waktunya zaman Belanda, Jepang, dan G-30-S/PKI. Tema novel ini adalah penggambaran kehidupan priyayi dalam masyarakat Jawa. Amanat yang disampaikan adalah seorang priyayi haruslah mempunyai etika yaitu keseluruhan norma dan nilai tentang bagaimana seharusnya mereka menjalani kehidupan dalam hubungan mereka dengan kelas sosial lainnya. Dari unsur intrinsik tersebut terdapat keterjalinan unsur yang membangun kebulatan makna.

Hasil penelitian memperlihatkan bahwa terdapat perbedaan kedudukan tokoh pria dan wanita dalam novel *Para Priyayi*. Tokoh pria digambarkan berkedudukan lebih tinggi daripada tokoh wanita, dan berpandangan luas, serta maju sebagai pemimpin keluarga. Tokoh wanita digambarkan mempunyai kewajiban mengurus rumah tangga, suami, dan anak, tetapi di samping itu wanita ditampilkan sebagai tokoh yang berani mengambil keputusan dan memperjuangkan hak-hak sebagai wanita.

Novel *Para Priyayi* dapat diimplementasikan sebagai bahan pembelajaran novel di SMA dengan mengacu pada KTSP tahun 2006. Pembelajaran novel di sekolah harus disesuaikan dengan kurikulum yang sedang berlaku. Proses pembelajaran novel *Para Priyayi* ini dilaksanakan dalam dua kali pertemuan.

## ABSTRACT

Triningrum, Theresia Endah. 2008. *The Difference Between The Status of Male and Female Javanese Aristocrats in Umar Kayam's Novel "Para Priyayi" and also Discussed its Implementation as a Learning Material for Senior High School*. Thesis. Yogyakarta: PBSID. JPBS. FKIP, Universitas Sanata Dharma

This research investigated the difference between the status of male and female Javanese aristocrats in Umar Kayam's novel "Para Priyayi" and also discussed its implementation as a learning material for Senior High School. The research is aiming at (1) describing the characterization, plot, setting, theme, and moral value of Umar Kayam's "Para Priyayi", (2) describing the difference between the status of male and female Javanese aristocrats, and (3) describing the implementation of the novel related to the distinction between the status of male and female Javanese aristocrats.

This research is a descriptive qualitative research. Structural and sociological approaches are employed. The method use was descriptive analysis method.

This research finding related to the intrinsic aspects suggested that the main character of "Para Priyayi" is Sastrodarsono, while the major character are Aisah, Noegroho, Hardojo, Soemini, Harmurti, Lantip, Marie, and Soenandar. The main and major character are analyzed because the distinction between the status of male and female Javanese aristocrats are obvious in these characters. The plot is a flashback plot since some scenes are interspersed by other scenes or a character's past life. The setting included the social setting, physical/place setting, and time setting. The social setting presented the story of Javanese aristocrats who are first commoners. The physical setting are in Kedungsimo, Wanagalih, Wanalawas, and Jakarta. The setting of time are during Deutch and Japanese Civilizations and G-30-S/PKI. The theme is the reflection of aristocrats life in Java, while the moral value is that an aristocrat had to have ethics- norms and values- on how they should undergo their life with other people from different social classes. There are intertwined aspects which formed the whole meaning in the intrinsic aspects.

This research also suggested that the status of male and female characters in "Para Priyayi" novel is different. Men are described to have higher status than women, have wide point of views, and have thrive family leadership. Women are described to have the duty to manage their household, and to take care of their husbands and children. Beside, women were shown as characters who had the courage to take decisions and to struggle for their right as women.

"Para Priyayi" can be implemented as a learning material for Senior High School by referring to KTSP 2006. The learning should be matched with the ongoing curriculum. The learning process using the novel is conducted in two meetings.