

ABSTRACT

Adeodatus, Filemon S. 2005. *The Actualization of Yudhistira's Dharma in His Successful Journey of Life as Seen in Narasimhan's The Mahabharata*. Yogyakarta: English Language Education Study Program, Department of Language and Arts Education, Faculty of Teachers Training and Education, Sanata Dharma University.

This study concerns *The Mahabharata* which was written by Chakravarthi V. Narasimhan. It discusses the main character, Yudhistira, who struggles for his perfection through his *dharma*. However, the journey to reach his perfection is full of obstacles. It also discusses the kinds of *dharma* which are applied by Yudhistira in his life and also the conflicts that he faces in order to run his *dharma*.

There were two problems formulated in this study. The first problem is what the characteristics of Yudhistira are, and the second one is how *dharma* influences Yudhistira in his journey of life.

The method which was employed in this study is library study. The data from the novel itself were taken as the primary source of the study. The secondary sources were taken from the references which are relevant and supportive. This study applied some theories, namely theories of characterization, theories of Indian philosophy system, and theories of conflict. The approaches conducted in this study are Moral-Philosophical and Psychological approaches which were proposed by Rohrberger and Woods and also Guerin.

The first conclusion of the analysis reveals the characteristics of Yudhistira. They are virtuous, obedient, fond of gambling, stubborn, forgiving, religious, cautious, humble, wise, and honest. The next conclusion of the analysis shows that Yudhistira is a person who completely applies the *dharma* in his life. In the *antevasin* phase, he shows his *dharma* by learning to be a warrior and showing his devotion toward his teacher, mother and the elders of Hastinapura. In the *grhastha* phase, he shows his *dharma* by his attitudes which show his dignity and responsibility as a leader of his family and a king of his kingdom. He also shows his *dharma* by keeping his pride and dignity and accepting the challenges addressed to him and accepting any results based on the norms of *ksatriya*. Yudhistira also shows his *dharma* by struggling to gain the victory although he must fight against his relatives in the battle. In the *vanaprastha* phase, Yudhistira shows his *dharma* by releasing his position in the secular life and preparing his devotional phase. In the last phase, *bhiksu* phase, he applies his *dharma* by doing his devotional trip and completely releasing his secular life. He also shows his greatness by defending his friends and brothers even after he reaches heaven.

This study would be useful as the material for teaching English especially Play Performance because it can develop the awareness of the students to arts, especially theatrical art. The future researchers may be able to use this study as the comparison and give more discussion on the Eastern literary works.

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Studi ini membahas *The Mahabharata* yang ditulis oleh Chakravarthi V. Narasimhan. Secara khusus, studi ini membahas tentang tokoh utama epos tersebut yaitu Yudhistira yang berjuang mencapai kesempurnaan melalui *dharma*nya. Namun, perjalanan untuk mencapai kesempurnaan tersebut penuh dengan rintangan. Studi ini membahas pula bentuk-bentuk *dharma* yang dilakukan oleh Yudhistira dalam hidupnya dan juga konflik yang ia alami dalam menjalankan *dharma*nya.

Ada dua permasalahan yang dirumuskan dalam studi ini, permasalahan pertama adalah apa sajakah karakter Yudhistira itu. Sedangkan pertanyaan kedua adalah bagaimana *dharma* mempengaruhi Yudhistira dalam perjalanan hidupnya.

Metode yang digunakan dalam studi ini adalah studi pustaka. Data dari novel tersebut diambil sebagai sumber utama studi ini. Sumber data pendukung diambil dari beberapa referensi yang relevan dan mendukung. Studi ini menggunakan beberapa teori, yaitu teori penokohan, teori mengenai sistem filosofi, social dan budaya India, dan teori mengenai konflik. Beberapa pendekatan diterapkan dalam menganalisa studi ini, yaitu pendekatan Moral-Filosofis dan Psikologi oleh Rohrberger dan Woods serta Guerin.

Kesimpulan pertama adalah analisis mengenai karakter Yudhistira. Karakter tersebut antara lain berbudi luhur, patuh, suka berjudi, keras kepala, pengampun, saleh, selalu waspada, rendah hati, bijaksana, dan jujur. Sedangkan analisis kedua membahas bahwa Yudhistira merupakan manusia yang sepenuhnya mengamalkan *dharma* dalam hidupnya. Pada fase *antevasin*, dia menunjukkan *dharma*nya dengan menunjukkan persembahan dirinya pada guru, ibu dan para tetua di Hastinapura. Pada fase *grhastha*, dia menunjukkan *dharma*nya dengan tingkah lakunya yang menunjukkan martabatnya sebagai seorang *ksatriya*, dan tanggung jawabnya sebagai pemimpin keluarganya dan raja dari kerajaannya. Dia juga menunjukkan *dharma*nya dengan menunjukkan harga dirinya dengan menerima tantangan dari musuhnya, dan dengan ksatria dia menerima segala hasil yang ia peroleh. Yudhistira juga menunjukkan *dharma*nya dengan berjuang untuk mendapatkan kemenangan walaupun dia harus melawan kerabatnya sendiri dalam pertempuran. Pada fase *vanaprastha*, Yudhistira menunjukkan *dharma*nya dengan melepaskan hidup sekulernya dan mempersiapkan diri untuk melakukan ziarah keagamaan. Pada fase tearkahir, *bhiksu*, dia menunjukkan *dharma* dengan melakukan ziarah dan sepenuhnya mundur dari kehidupan sekulernya. Dia juga menunjukkan kebesarannya dengan membela teman-teman dan para saudaranya walaupun dia telah berada di surga.

Studi ini diharapkan berguna bagi materi pengajaran Bahasa Inggris terutama pada pengajaran Play Performance karena diharapkan hal ini dapat menumbuhkan kesadaran siswa akan seni, terutama seni teater. Para peneliti yang

PLAGIAT MERUPAKAN TINDAKAN TIDAK TERPUJI

akan datang dapat menggunakan studi ini sebagai studi pembanding dan lebih banyak memberi perhatian pada diskusi pada sastra timur.

