

ABSTRAK

Sasanti, Airani. 2007. *Kekerasan Struktural oleh Pemerintah terhadap Kaum Urban Miskin di Jakarta dalam Drama Trilogi Opera Kecoa Karya Norbertus Riantiaro: Tinjauan Sosiologi Sastra*. Skripsi S1. Yogyakarta: Sastra Indonesia, Universitas Sanata Dharma.

Penelitian ini mengkaji kekerasan struktural oleh pemerintah terhadap kaum urban miskin di Jakarta dalam drama trilogi *Opera Kecoa* dengan pendekatan sosiologi sastra. Analisis struktur dibatasi pada tokoh dan penokohan serta latar yang terkait dengan kehidupan para tokoh. Metode yang dipakai dalam penelitian adalah metode deskriptif. Langkah-langkah yang ditempuh adalah menganalisis unsur tokoh, penokohan serta latar; kemudian menggunakan hasil analisis struktur drama untuk lebih memahami kekerasan struktural dalam drama trilogi *Opera Kecoa*.

Kesimpulan hasil penelitian berupa pembagian tokoh menurut peran dalam perkembangan plot menjadi tokoh protagonis dan tokoh antagonis; pembagian latar menjadi latar tempat, latar waktu, dan latar sosial; serta analisis kekerasan struktural dalam drama trilogi *Opera Kecoa*.

Tokoh protagonis yaitu Julini, Roima, Tibal, Tuminah, Tarsih, Abung; tokoh antagonis yaitu Kumis, Bleki, Camat, Pejabat. Latar tempat yaitu lokasi urban miskin di dekat tempat tinggal kelas menengah ke atas, tempat pelacuran di atas tanggul sungai, gubuk-gubuk, pepohonan “rumah” Abung, kantor hansip, kantor Camat, emperan Plaza Monumen, kawasan pembangunan pemda yang bersebelahan dengan kawasan kumuh dan padang golf milik pemerintah, daerah mangkal para waria, sekitar patung Julini, Plaza Julini, rumah Pejabat, jalanan ibukota, kawasan kumuh Lokasari, markas besar dan markas rahasia para bandit, kantor urusan bordil milik Tibal-Roima.

Latar waktu terdiri atas pagi, siang, sore, malam; masa pembangunan Indonesia antara 1980-1995; prapemilu hingga pascapemilu pada tahun 1980 dalam “Bom Waktu”; “Opera Kecoa” berlatar tahun 1985 atau lima tahun setelah “Bom Waktu”; “Opera Julini” berlatar tahun 1995 atau sepuluh tahun sesudah “Opera Kecoa”. Latar sosial berupa pembagian masyarakat berdasar kelas sosial menjadi kelas atas, yaitu pemerintah dan kelas bawah, yaitu kaum urban miskin. Pemerintah digambarkan sebagai pihak yang berkuasa dan merugikan kelas bawah; sementara kaum urban miskin adalah pihak lemah yang berusaha agar keberadaan mereka diperhatikan oleh pemerintah.

Kekerasan struktural disebabkan ketidaksamaan struktur sosial, perekonomian tidak merata, dan kekuasaan pemerintah yang berlebih. Bentuk kekerasan struktural oleh pemerintah terhadap para urban miskin adalah kerusakan solidaritas, penipuan yang mengatasnamakan tingkatan sosial, pemaksaan, intimidasi, ancaman, eksploitasi

kemiskinan, peniadaan kemampuan dan partisipasi untuk menentukan nasib serta mengambil keputusan, pembatasan kesempatan hidup masyarakat, pengusuran, pengendalian dengan imbalan yang membatasi potensi individu, korupsi, diskriminasi politik dalam pemilu, diskriminasi kelas sosial, campurtangan yang menghilangkan otonomi masyarakat, ketidakadilan dalam hukum, monopoli kekuasaan. Akibat kekerasan struktural antara lain ketimpangan sosial ekonomi; kemiskinan; kekurangan dalam hal kesehatan, produktivitas, pendidikan, kekuasaan; hilangnya kemampuan untuk menentukan nasib diri sendiri; serta renggangnya hubungan antarkelas sosial.

ABSTRACT

Sasanti, Airani. 2007. *Structural Violence by the Government to the Poor Urban People in Jakarta in the Trilogy Plays Opera Kecoa Written by Norbertus Riantiarno: a Literary Sociological Approach*. Undergraduate Thesis. Yogyakarta: Indonesian Letters Department, Sanata Dharma University.

This research studies the structural violence by the government to the poor urban people in Jakarta in trilogy plays *Opera Kecoa* using a literary sociological approach. The structure analysis is limited by the character and characterization and the setting related with the life of the character. The method used in this study is descriptive method. The steps which are done is analysing the character, characterization, and the setting. After that, using results from analysis of plays structure to get deeper understanding about structural violence in trilogy plays *Opera Kecoa*.

The conclusion of this study is the division of the characters based on their role in the development of the plot, that is the protagonist and the antagonist; the setting is divided into setting of place, setting of time, and social setting; and the structural violence analysis on trilogy plays *Opera Kecoa*.

The protagonists are represented by Julini, Roima, Tibal, Tuminah, Tarsih, and Abung; the antagonists are Kumis, Bleki, Camat, and Pejabat. The setting of place are poor urban place near the residence of upper-middle class society, localization above the river bank, the huts, the trees of “Abung’s house”, hansip office, Camat office, the verandah of Plaza Monumen, the territory of the district development which is side by side with the slum area and the golf-field owned by the government, homosexual territory, near the Julini statue, Julini Plaza, the house of the ruler, the subway, Lokasari slum area, head-quarter and the criminal’s quarter, localization office owned by Tibal-Roima.

The setting of time is mostly happened in the morning, in the afternoon, in the night, and in the evening; the period of Indonesia development from 1980 until 1995; the period of “Bom Waktu” is before and after general election in 1980; “Opera Kecoa” is published in 1985 or five years after “Bom Waktu”; “Opera Julini” is published in 1995 or ten years after “Opera Kecoa”. The social setting is the division of society based on the social class, that is upper class consists of the governments and lower class that is the poor urban people. The government describes as the party which has an authority and disadvantages the lower class; while the poor urban people is the weak party who struggle for getting the government attention toward their existence.

Structural violence causes by the difference in social structure, inequality in economic, and the excessment of the government power. The shape of structural

violence done by the government to the poor urban people is by breaking their solidarity, deceit in the name of social strata, compulsory, intimidation, threatening, exploitation, poverty, nullify the ability and participation to determine the life and making decision, limitation of people's chances of life, a haul, control by comission which limit the individual potential, corruption, discrimination, politic in general election, social class discrimination, intervention which disappears the autonomy of the society, injustice in law, power monopoly. The result of structural violence is the lameness in social economic; poverty; lack of healthiness, productivity, education, and authority; disable to determine his own life; and the social interclass relation is in space.