

ABSTRAK

Silaban, Alfredo Bernad. 2024. "Simbol Kekuasaan dalam Novel *Menyusu Celeng* Karya Sindhunata Perspektif: Roland Barthes". *Skripsi*. Yogyakarta: Program Studi Sastra Indonesia, Fakultas Sastra, Universitas Sanata Dharma.

Penelitian ini mengkaji simbol kekuasaan di dalam novel *Menyusu Celeng* karya Sindhunata menggunakan kajian semiotika Roland Barthes. Tujuan penelitian ini yang pertama, mengkaji dan mendeskripsikan tokoh, penokohan, dan latar pada novel *Menyusu Celeng* karya Sindhunata. Kedua, penelitian ini mengkaji dan mendeskripsikan pemaknaan simbol kekuasaan dalam tataran denotasi, konotasi, dan mitos dalam novel *Menyusu Celeng*.

Penelitian ini menggunakan dua pendekatan yaitu pendekatan objektif yang menekankan kajian langsung terhadap teks sastra dan pendekatan semiotik yang berfokus pada kajian tanda. Pendekatan objektif dengan kajian struktural yang dikemukakan oleh Nurgiyantoro dan pendekatan semiotik menggunakan teori semiotika Roland Barthes untuk membedah pemaknaan simbol kekuasaan. Pengumpulan data yang dilakukan oleh peneliti menggunakan teknik baca dan catat. Hasil analisis data dipaparkan secara deskriptif kualitatif berupa penjelasan analisis yang berbentuk kalimat-kalimat.

Hasil penelitian ini berupa analisis struktur novel, serta analisis mengenai denotasi, konotasi, dan mitos. Analisis struktural novel ditemukan beberapa tokoh berikut, Celeng, Pelukis, Penguasa, Rakyat, Ledhek, Wanita Setengah Gila, Prabu Celeng Dhegleng, Sunan Amangkurat Agung, Pak Gareng, Mba Tiwung. Selain itu pada analisis latar ditemukan latar tempat, latar waktu, dan latar sosial budaya. Latar tempat meliputi Rel Kereta, Kali Bedhog, Gedung Pameran, Alun-alun Utara, Penjara, Air Mata Celeng, Ngalengkdiraja, dan Panggung Ketoprak. Analisis latar waktu ditemukan, era Orde Baru dan era Reformasi. Analisis latar budaya ditemukan *jathilan* dan tari tayub. Tahap analisis pemaknaan denotasi di dalam novel ditemukan (1) simbol Celeng (2) simbol Prabu Celeng Dhegleng (3) simbol Sunan Amangkurat Agung (4) simbol Pelukis (5) simbol Penguasa (6) simbol Pak Gareng (7) simbol Mba Tiwung. Selain itu dalam tahap analisis konotasi ditemukan simbol-simbol kekuasaan yang meliputi representasi dari (1) kekuasaan Soeharto era Orde Baru (2) korban kekuasaan era Orde Baru dan (3) kekuasaan era Reformasi. Tahapan akhir penelitian ini analisis mitos dengan paparan mengenai (1) celeng menjadi mitos sebuah kejahatan. (2) mitos kekuasaan (3) korupsi, kolusi, dan nepotisme (4) mitos mengenai sebuah kekuasaan yang absolut (5) kelompok yang terafiliasi dengan PKI. (6) kekuasaan dapat diperoleh melalui retorika politik. (7) memimpin pemerintahan dapat dilakukan dari berbagai latar belakang. Intisari dari simbol kekuasaan adalah celeng dan mitos dalam novel ini adalah pelanggaran kekuasaan.

Kata Kunci: simbol kekuasaan, Roland Barthes, denotas, konotasi, mitos

ABSTRACT

Silaban, Alfredo Bernad. 2024. "Symbols of Power in Sindhunata's Novel Menyusu Celeng Perspective: Roland Barthes". Thesis. Yogyakarta: Indonesian Literature Study Program, Faculty of Letters, Sanata Dharma University.

This study examines the symbols of power in Sindhunata's novel Menyusu Celeng using Roland Barthes' semiotic study. The first objective of this study is to examine and describe the characters, characterization, and setting in Sindhunata's novel Menyusu Celeng. Second, this study examines and describes the meaning of symbols of power at the level of denotation, connotation, and myth in the novel Menyusu Celeng.

This study uses two approaches, namely an objective approach that emphasizes direct study of literary texts and a semiotic approach that focuses on the study of signs. The objective approach with structural studies proposed by Nurgiyantoro and the semiotic approach using Roland Barthes' semiotic theory to dissect the meaning of symbols of power. Data collection carried out by researchers using reading and note-taking techniques. The results of the data analysis are presented in a qualitative descriptive manner in the form of analytical explanations in the form of sentences.

The results of this study are in the form of an analysis of the novel's structure, as well as an analysis of denotation, connotation, and myth. The structural analysis of the novel found the following characters, Celeng, Painter, Ruler, People, Ledhek, Half-Crazy Woman, Prabu Celeng Dhegleng, Sunan Amangkurat Agung, Pak Gareng, Mba Tiwung. In addition, in the background analysis, the setting, time setting, and socio-cultural background were found. The setting includes the Railway, Kali Bedhog, Exhibition Building, North Square, Prison, Celeng's Tears, Ngalengkadiraja, and Ketoprak Stage. The time setting analysis found the New Order era and the Reformation era. The cultural background analysis found jathilan and tayub dance. The analysis stage of denotation meaning in the novel found (1) the symbol of the Celeng (2) the symbol of Prabu Celeng Dhegleng (3) the symbol of Sunan Amangkurat Agung (4) the symbol of the Painter (5) the symbol of the Ruler (6) the symbol of Pak Gareng (7) the symbol of Mba Tiwung. In addition, in the connotation analysis stage, symbols of power were found which included representations of (1) Soeharto's power in the New Order era (2) victims of power in the New Order era and (3) power in the Reformation era. The final stage of this research is myth analysis with an explanation of (1) the celeng becoming a myth of a crime. (2) the myth of power (3) corruption, collusion, and nepotism (4) the myth of absolute power (5) groups affiliated with the PKI. (6) power can be obtained through political rhetoric. (7) leading the government can be done from various backgrounds. The essence of the symbol of power is the celeng and the myth in this novel is the perpetuation of power.

Keywords: symbol of power, Roland Barthes, denotation, connotation, myth