

**SOCIALISM IDEOLOGY IN NOVEL O BY EKA KURNIAWAN
(Genetics Structuralism Study)**

Martini, Zuriyati, Saifur Rohman

**Postgraduate Program, Universitas Negeri Jakarta
Jl. Rawa Mangun Muka, Jakarta Timur, DKI Jakarta 13220
Email: maymartininurmanto@gmail.com**

Abstract

This research points to gain the comprehensive of socialism ideology in novel *O* by Eka Kurniawan investigated by genetical structuralism. A novel is an interesting literary work contains kinds of topics inside, but there is still a line or certain contents on it. A social genre novel brings social stories in this research. This research inspects how socialism ideology described in this novel by genetics structuralism. The focus goal to find out how does socialism ideology describe the existence of humanism fact in novel *O* based on genetics structuralism. Analytic method used in this research, it observes attentively technic and notes after the writer read and studied the novel many times to gain a better comprehensive. Research result shows that there is socialism ideology based on humanity fact described in novel *O* written by Eka Kurniawan has seen on a police character that is social classes cover ; lower social class taken by a monkey, a description of lower society beside police as a middle class.

Keywords: Socialism Ideology, Novel O, Genetics Structuralism

PREFERENCE

Literary learning is sided nowadays. Surely, it becomes a problem and complaint in basic level schools. It is not optimal to reach the productive goals. Literary learning discuss from structural side only, there are intrinsic and extrinsic. A teacher as the educator is considered as having less literary competence. The teacher is uninnovative and uncreative when giving the literature comprehensive.

Beside, students' appreciation and interest are low for literary works.

Literature in learning is getting aside or even considered as unimportant. Reading and writing interest of the students is getting lower. It is only an advertisement. The curriculum gives inadequate space for studying literature. Literary learning as a spot for the next generation Literary learning as a place for the next generation to make the students who can develop and can realize that the literature still

productive and not moved by the new era. The literary learning must be expanded early from the schools. The teacher must introduce to the students that literature is fun.

A literary work is a product of creative, imaginative and reflective process. It doesn't describe about a writer imagination only, but it also a life reflection of the writer's circle. However, the life reflection is not only a mirror. It bounces back the writer's view of life and the ideal world appropriate to the writer. It means that the reality appears in a literary works is the reality which processed by the writer according to his idea and his thoughts.

So that literary works is not regardless from imaginative creation of the writer, but it is a reality document, must be considered as a reality which passed the precipitate process on the writer's mind. As the imitation of life, literary work is a social and cultural phenomenon happening in the real life that responded by the writer. Through the literary work, the writer expresses the response to the social situation and so, it can involve the society social condition. It is not rare that the writer expresses the humanity struggle in

goalng their future based on imagination, feeling, and intuition. A well literary not only records what is in the society, but also giving response to social reality faced.

One of the writer response for the society social, put in a literary works. The response can be in the socialism ideology form as showed in the novel. The novel titled *O*, composed by Eka Kurniawan is a popular novel. According to Dauglas, socialism has occured for hundred years ago as an effect of social stratification in Europe. Hundred years ago, they were afraid of the kingdom and made mistakes because it affected fatal that was facing them to heavy punishment if they did not appreciate the kings literary (2005:17-26)

However, Showalter says that a number of writers did not want to give up on the social fact at that time and prefered the problems to be published. The matters related to religion, king's glory, heroic and others (2005:210). Social classes was not really different until 16th century of literature. In that century, some writers sank into their ideas of freedom. Even not many people used socialism term in the same century to the 17th century. It was happened at the beginning of industry

revolution and France revolution in same time.

Further, Bernard says that French revolution was the spirit of egalitarian but the tools were actually negative. Limited trading, advanced of ownership usage, confiscation and many more. It was not a part of early socialism. By socialism it can reach the better alternative social arrangement (2016:53-54).

Merriam-Webster's collegiate Dictionary a thought of Karl Marx in Munir, socialism has some meanings. First, all economic and politic theories protect collective ownership or government ownership and management of commodities production and distribution. The second, it is a society system or group existence with no private ownership (property). Third, a society fase which in Marxis transtion theory takes between capitalism and communis marked by unbalance commodity distribution (2008:174).

The idea of socialism proposed by marx is derived from the previous expert such as; G.W. F. Hegel, Adam Smith, David Ricardo, Chasrles Fourier, and Comte de Saint-Simon in Munir Che

Anam. Socialism is an idea based on the notion of struggle against the values of equality, cooperation, progress, individual liberty, social justice, private ownership, and State control over the goods of production. The idealism of socialism is to realize the values by removing capitalism and replacing it with a public ownership system, a social system in which the State controls the production and distribution. Moreover, to realize those values, it is often realize through the constitution, political intervention, even through revolutionary ways (2008: 179).

According to Marx, the socialism in the other words in which the society serves the human needs. It is also kind of a protest, which is against human alienation; as proposed by Aldous Huxley "economic, social, and international order is based, in particular, on non-organized love," Marx's socialism becomes a protest against love, exploitation of human beings, and against human exploitation of nature, exploit natural resources at the expense of most people nowadays , and moreover to the future generations.

In order to attain socialism, the society must go through several developmental

stages, including the primitive stage of communism, the stage of slavery, the feudal stage, the stage of capitalism, and then the stage of socialism. This is called as the developmental stage of humanism history based on the economic (material) aspect (2008: 180-18)

Therefore from the notion above the author concludes that the ideology of socialism consists of social class, justice, equality, and social institutions that are able to cope the lower class society. As a society that has a desire to gain the equality and equity. Certainly, the society have to go through various stages to fight against feudalism, capitalism, then the stage of socialism that basically proposed to attain the development of human historical economy or material is fulfilled because there is a good attempt to attain the equality of social rights.

According to Soerjono, the social class is obtained by the people and families who are aware of its position in a stratum. While their position is known and recognized by the society. Soerjono says the people who are apply the term of social class only for the stratum based on the economic element. Meanwhile, there is a

stratum based on honor initially called the status group (2015: 205).

While social class according to Marx in Franz Magnis the main actors in social change are not purely affected by individuals, but social classes. In every society there is a dominant class and a class that is dominated or in other words there are upper and lower classes. Marx divided the social classes into three classes, the workers, the owners of capital and the landlords. However, in capitalist society, landlords are put into the ownership of capital (2005: 110-134).

Focusing on the justice, justice certainly views in how the class order can represent the gap between the owners of capital and the lower class. Justice can equate the rights of the lower class economically. Justice according to Rahaju in his book said that the word justice means not one-sided, impartial or not arbitrary. Justice implies not being impartial or arbitrary (2016, 287-288).

In addition to justice, that are able to give authority to the lower classes, there is an equivalent form that can make the right of the lower classes to be equal. The existence of a decent living equality with

business obtained even though it is difficult. Sometimes the lower classes want to meet the equivalence of the class but some people underestimate them because of heredity. However, equality according to Roland Dworkin is a popular political ideals but mysterious.

People can be assumes to be equal (or at least more equal) in one way with consequences they become Unequal (or more unequal) to others. If people have the same income, for example, they almost have differntce in the amount of satisfaction they find in their lives, the equality is not worth the ideal. But it is necessary to state, this is more precisely than its commonly used, at the end what kind of equality form is ultimately important (2002: 11).

The things that can support form of social class, justice, equality is with the existence of social institutions is a place that is able to shade society between classes. Social institutions according to Gillin and Gillin in Soerjono community institutions are classified as follows: 1) Creative institutions and enacted institutions are the classification of development point of view.

The existence of social institutions can support form of social class, justice and equality. Social institutions act as a media that functioned to shade the society according to Gillin and Gillin. Soerjono assumes community institutions are classified as follows: 1) Creative institutions and enacted institutions as the classification of development point of view. Creative institutions, also called as the most primary institutions, it was inadvertently grown from the customs of society, for example the property rights, marriage, religion, and so on. Enacted institutions are deliberately set up to meet certain objectives, such as debt-payable institutions, trade institutions and educational institutions, all rooted in the society customs. Through experiencing the habits then it systematized and arranged to be incorporated into particular institutions authorized by the State. 2. According to the value system accepted by the society, arise the classification of basic institution and subsidiary institution. Basic institution is considered as a social institution that is very important to remain and maintain the order in society. In Indonesia, for example family, school, state, etc. Are considered as basic institution which is principal.

Whereas subsidiary institution for example, circus in ancient Roman and Greek era is considered as basic institution, then recreation activities. It depends on how long the community has been going on, which certainly still have such belief. 3) From the acceptance point of society it can be distinguished as approved or social sanctioned institutions with unsanctioned institutions. In this case approved or social sanctioned institutions examples such as schools, trading companies, etc. Otherwise, sanctioned institutions such as groups of criminals, extortionists, helpers, etc. 4) General institution with restricted institutions based on its spreading factor. General institutions such as religion are known by the world community. Restricted institutions are known by certain communities such as Islam, Protestant Catholicism, Buddhism, etc. Because adopted by certain people in the world. 5) Based on functions consisting of operative institutions and regulative institutions. Operative institutions such as industrialization agencies. Regulative institution example; prosecutor, court, etc. (2015: 186-187).

Thus, it can be concluded that the ideology of socialism consists of four

aspects, including : social class, justice, and social institutions that all four are related to each other. In general, if explained briefly, that social class is a very important component in a class society that includes upper, lower and middle class positions. The socialism depicted in the novel *O* by Eka Kurniawan is certainly able to see how individual facts occur, how the characters play a role like the *O* that depicts the human figures through the roles he plays through the circus mask of the street monkeys.

To see the various arrangements that will be seen certainly can not be separated from the original line of the novel *O* by Eka Kurniawan. The author certainly consider the study of genetic structuralism to see how the novel *O* by Eka kurniawan works based on social facts and how the story contained in the novel to provide social value that will be determined. Genetic structuralism is a study that examines the origins of a literary works. According to Yunus in Sangidu, genetic structuralism is a discipline that pays attention to literary texts and socio-cultural background, as well as the subject that gave birth to it (2007: 27).

According to Goldmann in Endaswara there are three things that need to be known to the researcher of genetic structuralism that is: 1) all human behavior leads to the relation of rationality, its mean always in response to its environment, 2) social group has tendency to create certain pattern different from existing pattern , 3) human behavior is a constant undertaking toward transcendence, ie activity, transformation, and quality of activities of all social and historical actions (2008: 59-60).

Goldmann in Faruk says that the novel is a literary genre characterized by irreconcilable divisions in the relationship between the hero and the world. According to him, the division is what causes the world and heroes to be equally change in relation to the authentic values. The division is what makes the hero problematic (1988: 77). In this research the researcher goes from a social novel.

In this research, the researcher chose a novel entitled *O* by Eka Kurniawan because it contains socialism aspects. The good side of the novel is come from the reliable author in composing the story to develop interesting figures from various

different ideas to become a whole set of ideas certainly with a good message. This novel tells the ambitious monkey wants to be a human. According to him become human is perfect. The human holding the revolver has already been said to man. When we focused on terms of fact that not every human can have a revolver. In fact not every human have ever held a revolver. If we have a look from the social class of human beings, the power or position determine their capability to earn something. Eka Kurniawan wrote the novel is certainly not with emptiness but a message that he wanted to convey to the readers that every thing that exists in the world of both living things and inanimate objects has a relationship. It can not be said that life belongs only to mankind. In case it is associated with the islamic concept that believe life are consists of three aspects including *Hablun Min Alloh* man with God, *Hablun Min An-nas* man with human, and *Hablun Min Al-alam* man with the universe.

Furthermore, this research is associated to the learning of Indonesian literature for Senior High School based on the ongoing curriculum that is 2013 curriculum. The objectives is to attain the

ability to analyze, understand, and able to develop their mindset about the literary works. This research can develop students' knowledge about the ideology of socialism through literature. So that, the students become active and able to interact with their friends such as in discussions process. And students are able to apply it with their own language through the novel.

So that, this research will study geneally using the literay sociology theory on the main character and others in the novel as a society analogy who prosecute life right as same as Soeharto era. The character described as monkey mask circus, scavenger, drugs distributor and others. Surely all characters will be analyzed based on socialism ideology analogous by the characters in the novel. Eventhough the characters are semi-fable such as the monkey, fly, mouse, sardine can, cockatoo and others. The fable characters cover all from what will be analyzed by genetic structural approach. To counter the problem in this research, not to appear unclear and to point this research to be effective and intensive appropriate with the goal, there is a problem scope. The scope is socialism ideology describes the existence of

humanism fact in novel *O* by Eka Kurniawan. Next, how is society social classes defined on character *O* to upgrade its class as a monkey to a human, so that it has the same position in the society.

According to the idea above, the writer forms

1. How socialism ideology describes the existence of humanism fact in novel *O* by Eka Kurniawan

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research focuses on socialism ideology analysis in novel *O* to describe and understand it. Then, the goal is to gain deep understanding . to find out fow socialism ideology describes the existence of humanism fact in novel *O*, written by Eka Kurniawan from the view of genetic structure. In addition to explain, define and interpret the data characteristic, this research uses qualitative method with content analysis technique supported by genetic structuralism theory. Content method analysis can be used for analyzing genetic structuralism forms in the text. Because of the contents are social incidents based on social fact out of the text itself, to

interpret the novel, the writer used genetic structuralism approach. The writer also connected it with social contexts in Indonesia, especially in the new era.

Related to the method, this research uses qualitative descriptive with content analysis technique. Descriptive qualitative method is a method for making a description, describe systematically, factual and accurate about the fact, character and also relation among phenomenons detected qualitatively. Socialism ideology in novel *O* by Eka Kurniawan analyzed by genetic structuralism approach. In this case, the writer uses theory from Lucien Goldmann.

RESEARCH FINDING AND DISCUSSION

According to the research method, the writer will classify the data based on su-focus of the research, such as social condition occurs in novel *O*, written by Eka Kurniawan. Socialism ideology aspects and expression in novel *O* reviewed by genetic struturalism. For data classification, the writer build an anlalysis

table to facilitate data classification that the writer gained. The classification will be viewed word per word, sentence per sentences and paragraph per paragraph.

In this research, the writer found that socialism ideology appeared in the character of a police. So that, the humanism fact showed on its character. The quotation asks us to find out how is the process of social history that a police is a state servant who deserve to be respected. However, in the quotation, the police gets decreased social class, when the police must be defeated by a monkey. A monkey considered as not recognized low social class. While the police takes the middle social class. The quotation is :

“ Hey stupid, put down the revolver. Want to kill a police, huh?” (page 1)

Based on the finding, shows that there is a social class distance between a police and low social class people, if the view is based on socialism feature that a duty and a respect for all citizen who are able to work agree with the principle. According to humanism fact in the quotation that the police on the uniform

even with a revolver on his hand must be honored as a state servant.

The author analyze the terms of justice by analyzing the sentence and the paragraph. Marking and correlate it with the facts of humanity contained in the novel and correlate it with the existing social facts not only in terms of characters, but also storylines and background contained in the novel. Approximately from 302 findings one of them is as follows:

Entang Kosasih is not a foolish monkey. *O* can not fall in love with a foolish monkey. At least he was not as foolish as the other monkeys, who, after being convinced that a monkey could become a human, soon he left Rawa Kalong only to be beaten by car and left as a carcass in the edge of highways. No, *Entang Kosasih* is not that stupid. (pp. 6-7)

In the quotation the author found a depiction of humanity facts. Socially if it associated with humans, uneducated people even in the lower classes have to think to get a good thing. A monkey named *Entang Kosasih* has a big dream that he wants to be a human.

The analogy gives an idea that emphasizes the greatness of being a human, humans are equated to social beings that have a high class. But not every human state in that position. Socially, The justice that actually seen is the monkey *Entang Kosasih* character. He wants to get the same treatment in the society, he wants to be appreciated as a human being in general who has a respectable social class, has equal opportunity to grow and learn to live like a human being.

But actually it can be seen from the existing social facts based on genetic structuralism that assumes to attain justice like a human beings is not easy. It requires a good cooperation that coexist in the society. Therefore, the equitable justice is made upwards both upper, middle and lower class. Furthermore, the authors conducted an analysis on the aspect of equality.

The author analyzes the form of the sign in the novel *O* by marking the sentence and the next paragraph related to the facts of humanity or social facts which generally seeking the origin of the social form. Then the authors interpret each sentence and relate it to the existing social facts both

historical facts and social facts outside the text itself. This is certainly not directly conveyed but the author of *foku* emphasize on the characters, plot, and the background contained in the novel and then the authors connect it with social facts outside the text.

Finally, the authors analyze the social institutions. Social institutions are a place of the social order of upper, middle, and lower classes. In this analysis the author certainly do the same thing that marks and interpret the sentence and paragraph. This analysis also assisted with data that has been marked by the author.

Furthermore, the authors associate it to the events that have been experienced by the characters based on social facts. Social institutions include organization, community, social organizations, habits, customs, and rules can certainly be related to the facts of humanity that exist such as a social fact either contained in the novel *O Eka Kurniawan* or outside the novel itself which bodily have good interrelationship elements of the characters, plot, and background.

According to the findings and discussion of the ideology of socialism in the novel that analyze through the study of

genetic structuralism the author reveals the ideology of socialism which is a social form characterized by social classes bodily such upper, middle, and lower classes. It is certainly related to the existing social facts that can be seen from the characters, plot, and background in the novel as well as outside the novel itself.

The novel surely has the ideologies of socialism that can be expressed and interpreted well. so that the form of justice, equality, and social institutions that accommodate various social problems that obtain in the novel or outside the novel is good to see from the characters, plot, or background. The ideology of socialism must be an understanding of how the social classes contained in the novel and have a social solution to make the class gap visible clearly.

The Social ideology in novel *O* by *Eka Kurniawan*. The social class aspects of the novel *O* is obviously seen from the characters of the monkey with the policeman who have class disputes, the Police with Drug dealer, the circus mask monkey handler with his monkey, the homeless with the handler, the relationship of the monkey to the dog, the

relationship of the monkey to the rat, the santri with the rich girl, pigs with humans etc.

CONCLUSION

Socialism ideology reviewed from the novel's structure seen that humanity fact on social fact and individual fact. Considering the existence of social class, justice, equality, social institution on the character, plot and background by taking sentences and paragraphs giving the description of events. Each sentence interpreted as social message for human as a social creatures to stay together in the society.

Socialism ideology reviewed from genetic structuralism through humanity fact, such as social fact, overall it's able to find socialism ideology in novel *O* by Eka Kurniawan. socialism ideology contained in novel *O* by Eka Kurniawan is obviously seen through genetic structuralism clearly. Humanity fact sees the existence of social fact that is human behaviour or social activity. The behaviour is linked by the writer with the social classes, there are upper, middle and lower class, interpret of justice, class equality and what is the sense

of an institution to place the problems in novel *O* by Eka Kurniawan. The study also can not be detached from the novel substances elements itself as data instrument form, there are character, plot and background.

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