

## Relasi kuasa Arab-Indonesia dalam dua teks Sastra Arab Mahjar Indonesia = Arab-Indonesia power relations in two Indonesian Mahjar Literary Texts.

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### Abstrak

Disertasi ini membahas relasi kuasa Arab-Indonesia dalam dua teks sastra <em>Mahjar</em> Indonesia. Dua teks yang dipilih; <em>F</em><em>a</em><em>t</em><em>±</em><em>t</em> G</em><em>±</em><em>rut au Majh</em><em>μ</em><em>lat an-Nasab</em> dan <em>Mahm</em><em>±</em><em> Gal</em><em>±</em><em> a</em><em>f</em><em>-</em><em>±</em><em>aman</em>, memenuhi keterwakilan dua negara Arab yang berbeda; yaitu Saudi Arabia dan Yaman, serta dua masa yang berbeda; sebelum kemerdekaan dan setelah kemerdekaan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk memperlihatkan relasi kuasa yang terdapat dalam interaksi sosial dan hubungan dominasi antara Arab dan Indonesia. Penelitian ini menggunakan konsep Pierre Bourdieu, ruang dan tempat serta teori naratologi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa Arab sangat dominan terhadap Indonesia, bahkan terhadap Belanda, Amerika dan Cina di dalam kekuasaan kolonial sebelum kemerdekaan, dan masa setelah kemerdekaan, di mana saat itu Arab hadir hanya lewat ujaran. Arab memperlihatkan kepemilikan semua jenis kapital; kapital ekonomi, kapital budaya, kapital sosial dan simbolik. Kepemilikan semua jenis kapital tersebut dijadikan strategi oleh Arab untuk mendominasi Indonesia.

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This dissertation discusses Arab-Indonesia power relations in two Indonesian <em>Mahjar</em> literary texts. The two selected texts; <em>F</em><em>a</em><em>t</em><em>±</em><em>t</em> G</em><em>±</em><em>rut au Majh</em><em>μ</em><em>lat an-Nasab</em> dan <em>Mahm</em><em>±</em><em> Gal</em><em>±</em><em> a</em><em>f</em><em>-</em><em>±</em><em>aman</em>, represent two different Arab countries; Saudi Arabia and Yemen, as well as two different periods of time; pre-independence and post-independence. The study aims to show the power relations that exist in social interactions and relations in terms of domination among Arab and Indonesia. This study utilizes the concept of Pierre Bourdieu, space and place and narratology theory. The results of this study revealed that Arab is very dominant over Indonesia, even over the Netherlands, the United States and China in the pre-independence colonial rule and post-independence period, at which time the Arab was only present through speech. Arab demonstrates ownerships of all types of capital; economic capital, cultural capital, social and symbolic capital. The ownerships of all types of capitals are used by Arab as a strategy to dominate Indonesia.