

Kritik fundamentalisme Islam dalam novel l'interdite karya Malika Mokeddem = Criticism of Islamic fundamentalism in the novel l'interdite by Malika Mokeddem.

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Abstrak

Sistem pemikiran serta gerakan politik fundamentalisme Islam berkembang pesat di Aljazair pasca kolonialisme Prancis guna menjawab tantangan-tantangan modernitas, baik internal maupun eksternal. Agama Islam pun terbawa arus pergolakan sosial seiring dengan upaya mereka dalam membentuk suatu wilayah yang memiliki makna strategis dalam bidang ekonomi dan militer sebagai respon terhadap berbagai isu serta konflik di Aljazair. Berkembangnya paham fundamentalisme Islam berdampak besar terhadap kesejahteraan perempuan di Aljazair, perempuan dianggap lebih lemah dan diharapkan lebih rendah daripada laki-laki. Artikel ini berupaya membahas kritik terhadap paham fundamentalisme Islam di Aljazair yang terdapat dalam novel L'Interdite (1993) karya Malika Mokeddem. Novel ini mengisahkan seorang perempuan yang memiliki konflik batin dengan lingkungan di negara asalnya, yakni Aljazair. Dengan metode kualitatif, penelitian ini menggunakan teori Sekuen oleh Schmitt dan Viala (1982), teori Feminisme Liberal oleh Betty Friedan (1963), dan teori *Écriture Féminine* oleh Hélène Cixous (1975). Hasil analisis mengemukakan kehadiran Mokeddem sebagai *écriture féminine* telah berperan dalam menyuarakan pendapatnya atas tindakan-tindakan yang menunjukkan adanya ketidaksetaraan gender dan penguatan budaya patriarki yang disebabkan oleh berkembangnya paham fundamentalisme Islam, khususnya di Aljazair.

.....The thought system and political movements of Islamic fundamentalism developed rapidly in post-French colonialism in Algeria in order to respond to the challenges of modernity, both internal and external. Islam was also carried away by social upheaval along with their efforts to form an area that had strategic significance in the economic and military fields in response to various issues and conflicts in Algeria. The development of Islamic fundamentalism has a major impact on the welfare of women in Algeria, women are considered to be weaker and are expected to be inferior to men. This article attempts to discuss the criticism of Islamic fundamentalism in Algeria which is contained in the novel L'Interdite (1993) by Malika Mokeddem. This novel tells the story of a woman who has an inner conflict with the environment in her home country, Algeria. With qualitative methods, this study uses Sequence theory by Schmitt and Viala (1982), Liberal Feminism theory by Betty Friedan (1963), and *Écriture Féminine* theory by Hélène Cixous (1975). The results of the analysis show that Mokeddem's presence as an *écriture féminine* has played a role in voicing her opinion on actions that show gender inequality and strengthening the patriarchal culture caused by the development of Islamic fundamentalism, especially in Algeria.