

Lampiran

Riwayat Hidup Abe Kobo dan Karya-Karyanya

Berikut ini akan penulis paparkan riwayat hidup Abe Kobo. Abe Kobo dilahirkan di Tokyo pada tanggal 7 Maret 1924, sebagai anak sulung dari empat bersaudara. Abe terlahir dari pasangan ayah *Abe Asakichi* (安部浅吉) dan ibu *Yorimi* (ヨリミ) dengan nama asli *Abe Kimifusa* (安部公房). Meskipun lahir di Tokyo, Abe besar di *Mukden, Manchuria*, karena ayahnya yang seorang dokter ditugaskan di Manchurian Imperial Medical College. Abe mulai membaca karya sastra sejak berada di bangku sekolah menengah pertama di Mukden. Ia membaca koleksi buku-buku sastra yang ada di rumahnya seperti karya-karya dalam *Sekai Bungaku Zenshuu*, *Kindai Geki Zenshuu*, juga karya Edgar Alan Poe.

Setelah empat tahun Abe lulus dari Sekolah menengah Pertamanya di Mukden, Ia melanjutkan sekolahnya di Seijo Koutougakkou di Tokyo. Ia mulai membaca karya-karya dari *Dostoevsky*. Lulus dari Sekolah Menengah Atas, Abe melanjutkan pendidikannya di Universitas Tokyo pada jurusan kedokteran, Namun belum selesai masa pendidikan yang harus dijalannya, Ia memutuskan kembali ke Mukden. Kemudian pada tahun 1945 Ayahnya meninggal karena wabah penyakit *typhus*.

Pada awal tahun 1947 Abe memutuskan untuk kembali ke Jepang dengan pulang ke rumah kakek neneknya di Hokkaido. Pada Tahun yang sama di kembali ke Tokyo untuk melanjutkan studinya dan menikah dengan seorang seniman *Yamada Machiko* (山田真知子), atau Abe Machi. Kemudian pada tahun itu juga Abe menerbitkan sendiri kumpulan puisi yang ditulisnya, *Mumei shishuu* (無名詩集).

Pada tahun berikutnya Abe bergabung dengan perkumpulan *Yoru no Kai* bersama dengan *Hanada Kiyoteru*, *Okamoto Taro*, dan *Haniya Yutaka*. perkenalan Abe dengan *Hanada Kiyoteru* telah memberikan pengaruh besar pada khususnya tentang surealism yang kemudian mempengaruhi gaya penulisannya pada karya-karyanya. Pada tahun 1948 tersebut karyanya yang berjudul *Owarishimichi no Shirubeni* (終りし道の標べに) diterbitkan oleh Shinzenbisha.

Kemudian pada tahun tersebut Abe menyelesaikan pendidikannya dan lulus dari jurusan kedokteran di Universitas Tokyo.

Kemudian karyanya yang berjudul *Dendrocacalia* (1949) diterbitkan dan karyanya-karyanya yang berupa cerpen atau cerita pendek seperti *Akai Mayu* (赤い繭), *Kozui* (洪水), *Mahou no Choku* (魔法のチョーク), dan *Jigyo* (事業) diterbitkan dalam majalah *Ningen* sepanjang tahun 1950. Pada tahun 1951 Abe bergabung dalam Partai Komunis Jepang, dan karyanya *Akai Mayu* memenangkan Penghargaan Kesusastraan Pasca Perang Dunia II. Kemudian pada tahun yang sama terbitlah karyanya yang berjudul *Kabe* (壁), di dalamnya termasuk novella *S. Karuma-shi no Hanzai* (S・カルマ氏の犯罪), *Bareru no TouBijutsukan* (バベルの塔美術館), serta empat cerita pendek yang telah diterbitkan oleh majalah *Ningen*. Tidak berapa lama setelah terbit, *Kabe* mendapat penghargaan Akutagawa Prize yang ke 25.

Kemudian dramanya *Bo ni Natta Otoko* (1957) ditayangkan di NHK dan mendapat penghargaan Geijutsusai Shourei Prize. Selain itu dramanya yang berjudul *Yuurei wa Koko ni iru* (1958) memenangkan Kishidan Prize. Terbit pula *Daiyon Kanpyoki* (1958). Kemudian pada tahun 1961 bersama dengan dua puluh tujuh orang sastrawan yang lain menyatakan aspirasinya menentang partai politik. pada tahun berikutnya Abe dikeluarkan dari Partai Komunis Jepang dan terbitlah Karyanya *Suna no Onna* (砂の女) yang kemudian memenangkan penghargaan kesusastraan Yomiuri Prize di tahun 1963. Pada Tahun 1964 karyanya *Suna no Onna* difilmkan oleh sutradara *Teshigahara Hiroshi* dan memenangkan penghargaan di Festival Film Cannes. Berkat hal tersebut nama Abe Kobo mulai di kenal oleh dunia internasional sebagai seorang sastrawan besar.

Setelah Sukses dengan karyanya *Suna no Onna* yang telah membuat Ia dikenal masyarakat dunia, Abe masih terus menghasilkan karya-karya besar seperti kumpulan esainya yang berisi kritikan *Sabaku no Shisou* (砂漠の思想, 1965) yang diterbitkan oleh Kodansha. Kemudian Karyanya berupa drama berjudul *Tomodachi* (友達, 1967) dipentaskan dan memenangkan penghargaan Tanizaki Junichirou Prize. selain itu terbit juga novel *Moetsukita Chizu* (燃えつきた地図, 1967), dan masih banyak karya-karyanya yang lain. Abe kobo tutup

usia pada tanggal 22 Januari 1993 karena serangan jantung saat sedang menggarap novelnya *Tobu Otoko*, namun akhirnya novel tersebut tidak dapat terselesaikan karena kematiannya. Telah banyak karya-karya yang dihasilkan oleh seorang Abe Kobo, baik berupa novel, novella, cerpen, drama dan lain-lain. Semua karya-karyanya tersebut telah membuat namanya dikenal dan dikenang oleh dunia Internasional bahkan sampai sekarang.

Kronologis riwayat hidup Abe Kobo diunduh dari <http://www.ibiblio.org/abekobo/chronology.html>

1927.03.07 Abe Kimifusa (Kôbô) is born in Tokyo. His family moves to Mukden where his father works as a doctor at the Manchurian Imperial Medical College.

1940.04 Enters Seijô High School in Tokyo.

1943.09 Enters medical department of Tokyo Imperial University.

1944.12 Feeling that Japan will soon be defeated, he forges a medical certificate allowing him to leave Tokyo and return to Mukden in Manchuria,

1945.12.21 Father dies of cholera,

1946.11 Abe makes journey to Japan. Experience said to provide material for 1957 novel *Kemonotachi wa kokyô o mezasu* (**The beasts head for home**).

1947.03 Marries artist Yamada Machiko.

1947.05 Self-finances publication of *Mumei shishû* (**Anonymous poetry collection**)

1948.01 Joins the avant garde group Yoru no kai (The night association) along with such figures as Hanada Kiyoteru (1909-1974), Okamoto Tarô (1911-1996), and Haniya Yutaka (1909-1997). Introduced to Marxism and surrealism.

1948.03 Graduates from medical department of Tokyo Imperial University.

1948.10 *Owarishimichi no shirube ni* (**To the sign at road's end**) published in book form by Shinzenbi press.

1949.4.20 "**Dendrocacalia**" (short story) published. Hailed as the "...first and greatest response to the prayers of the avant garde movement."

1950.01 "**Akai mayû**" (**Red cocoon**), "**Kôzui**" (**The flood**), "**Mahô no chôku**" (**The magic chalk**), and "**Jigyô**" (**Enterprise**) appear in *Ningen* magazine.

1951.03 Joins Japanese Communist Party.

1951.04 "**Akai mayû**" wins the 2nd Postwar Literary Prize.

1951.5.28 *Kabe* (**The wall**) published. Includes the novellas *S. Karuma-shi no hanzai* (**The crime of Mr. S. Karuma**), *Bareru no tô no tanuki* (**The badger of the Tower of Babel**), and the short stories "**Akai mayû**" (**Red cocoon**), "**Kôzui**" (**The flood**), "**Mahô no chôku**" (**The magic chalk**), and "**Jigyô**" (**Enterprise**).

1951.07 *Kabe* wins the 25th Akutagawa Prize.

1951.11 Publishes "**Chinnyûsha**" (**The intruders**) in *Shinchô*. The short story is the predecessor of the play *Tomodachi* (**Friends**).

1953.03 *R62-gô no hatsumei* (**Invention #62**) published in *Bungakukai*.

1953.10 Screenplay for *Kabe atsuki heya* (**Thick-walled room**) criticizing the arbitrariness of the War Crimes Tribunals.

1954.02 Daughter Abe Neri (Mano Neri) born.

1954 Novel *Kiga dômei* (**Starving coalition**) published by Kodansha.

1954.12 Play "**Seifuku**" (**The uniform**) appears in *Gunzô*.

1955.03 Short story "**Bô**" (**Stick**) published in *Gunzô*.

1955.06 Play "**Doreigari**" (**slave hunting**) staged.

1956.04 Attends the Czechoslovakia Writers Conference as a representative for *Shin nihon bungaku* and *Kokumin bungaku kaigi*. Travels through the Balkans, East Germany and France before returning to Japan in June.

1957.01~04 *Kemonotachi wa kokyô o mezasu* (**The beasts head for home**) is serialized in *Gunzô*.

1957.02 *Tôou o iku - hangaria mondai no haikai* (**Travelling Eastern Europe - background on the Hungary problem**) published by Kodansha..

1957.11 "**Bô ni natta otoko**" (**The man who turned into a stick**) broadcast on NHK radio. Receives the Geijutsusai shôrei Prize

1957.12 Heibonsha publishes Abe's First collection of critical essays, *Moju no kokoro ni keisanki no te o* (**Calculator's hand on the beast's mind**).

1958.06 "**Yûrei wa koko ni iru**" (**The ghosts are here**) staged. Wins the Kishida Drama Prize.

1958.07~1959.03 *Sekai* serializes *Daiyon kanpyôki (Inter Ice-Age 4)*.

1960.06 *Ishi no me (Stone eye)* published by Shinchôsha.

1960.09 "**Chichindera yapana**"--the predecessor of *Suna no onna (Woman in the dunes)*--is published in *Bungakukai*.

1961.01 Publishes "**Tanin no shi**" (**The death of a stranger**) in *Gunzô*.

1961.08 Abe, along with 27 other communist literary figures, declares his opposition to certain party policies.

1961.12 Wins the Screenplay writer's association award for his movie *Otoshi ana (The trap)*.

1962.02 Purged from the Japanese Communist Party

1962.06 *Suna no onna (Woman in the dunes)* is published by Shinchôsha.

1962.11 Asahi radio broadcasts "**Hoero!**" (**Howl**), wins Geijutsusai prize.

1963.01 *Suna no onna (Woman in the dunes)* wins the Yomiuri literature prize.

1964.01 *Tanin no kao (The face of another)* appears in *Gunzô*.

1964.01~1965.03 Novel *Enomoto Buyô* is serialized in *Chûô kôron*.

1964.02 Film *Suna no onna (Woman in the dunes)* is shown. Wins special jury prize at Cannes Film Festival.

1964.11 Collection of works *Mukankei no shi (An irrelevant death)* is published by Shinchôsha.

1965.01 "**Omae ni mo tsumi ga aru**" (**You too have sinned**) is staged.

1965.10 Collection of critical essays, *Sabaku no shisô (Thoughts on the desert)* is published by Kodansha.

1965.12 Heavily revised version of *Owarishi no michi no shirube ni (To the sign at road's end)* is published.

1966.01 "**Kaabu no mukô**" (**Beyond the curve**) appears in *Chûô kôron*.

1966.07 Film version of *Tanin no kao (The face of another)* is completed.

1967.02 Collection of works *Ningen sokkuri (Exactly human)* is published.

1967.03 Play "**Tomodachi**" (**Friends**) is staged. Wins the Tanizaki Jun'ichirô prize.

1967.09 Novel *Moetsukita chizu* (**The ruined map**) is published by Shinchôsha.

1967.09 Play "**Enomoto Buyô**" is staged.

1968.04 Movie *Moetsukita chizu* (**The ruined map**) is completed.

1968.04 Collection *Yume no tôbô* (**Dream escape**) is published.

1968.04 Film version of *Moetsukita Chizu* (**The ruined map**) is completed.

1969.09 Three act play *Bô* (**Stick**) is published by Shinchôsha.

1970.01 *Abe Kôbô gikyoku zenshû* (**Complete plays of Abe Kobo**) is published by Shinchôsha.

1970.07 *Abe Kôbô shû* (**Collection of works by Abe Kobo**) is published by Daikôsha.

1971.02~1975.06 Essay "**Shûhen kôkô**" (**Flight along the periphery**) is serialized in *Nami*.

1971.09 Play *Mihitsu na koi* (**Willful negligence**) published by Shinchôsha.

1971.11 Abe produces and stages the play "**Gaidobukku**" (**Guide book**)

1971.11 Chûdô Kôron publishes collection of essays, *Uchinari henkyô ron* (**On the border within**).

1972.05~1973.07 Inappropriately titled *Abe Kôbô zensakuhin* (**Complete works of Abe Kobo**) is published by Shinchôsha. (15 vols.)

1973.01 Drama troupe "Abe Kôbô sutajio" (Abe Kôbô studio) is formed.

1973.03 Shinchôsha publishes novel *Hako otoko* (**Box man**).

1973.05 Play *Ai no megane ha iro gurasu* (**Love's spectacles are tinted glasses**) published by Shinchôsha.

1973.05 A collection of discussions with Donald Keene, *Hangekiteki ningen* (**Anti-dramatic people**) is published by Chûdô kôronsha.

1974.04 Collection of discussions, *Hassô no shûhen* (**On the periphery of conception**) published by Shinchôsha.

1974.04 Produces and stages the play *Tomodachi (kaichôban)* (**Friends, revised edition**)

1974.10 The play *Midoriïro no sutokkingo* (**The green stockings**) is published by Shinchôsha.

1974.11 Abe produces and stages and wins Yomiuri literary prize for *Midoriïro no sutokkingo* (**The green stockings**).

1975.05 Play *Uê (shin doreigari)* (**Uê! (the new slave hunt)**) is published by Shinchôsha.

1975.05 Play *Uê (shin doreigari)* (**Uê! (the new slave hunt)**) produced and staged by Abe.

1975.05.13 Abe is awarded an honorary Doctorate by Columbia University.

1975.11 "**Yume no sunappushotto shû**" (**Collection of dream snapshots**) appears in *Nami*.

1975.11 Collection of essays, *Warau tsuki* (**Laughing moon**), is published by Shinchôsha.

1976.10 Play *Annaijin* (**The guide**) is staged and produced by Abe.

1977.06 Abe produces and stages the play *Imeiji no tenrankai* (**Image exhibition**).

1977.12 Novel *Mikkai* (**Secret Rendezvous**) published by Shinchôsha.

1977 Becomes an honorary member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

1978.01 Exhibition of Abe's photography, "**Kamera ni yoru sôsaku nôto**" (**Notebooks created by the camera**) opens.

1978.06 *Imeiji no tenrankai hitosarai* (**Image exhibition kidnapers**) produced and staged by Abe.

1978.10 *S. Karma-shi no hanzai* (**The crime of Mr. S. Karma**) produced and staged by Abe.

1979.01 Abe takes drama troupe to America, produces and stages *Kozô wa shinda* (**The little elephant is dead**).

1979.06 Attends the Lahti International Writer's Conference in Finland, speaking on the topic of contemporary literature.

1979.09 Audio-visual piece, *Kozô wa shinda* (The little elephant is dead) is completed.

1979.11 *Abe Kôbô no gekijo--7 nenkan no ayumi* (The Abe Kôbô theater--7 years' steps) published by Sôrinsha.

1980.01~1981.12 "Foto & essei--toshi o toru" (Photos and essays--stealing the city) is serialized in *Geijutsu shinchô*.

1980.02 Short story "Yûpukeccha" (Yupu catcher) appears in *Shinchô*.

1980.06 Collection of essays, *Toshi e no kairo* (Circuit to the city), published by Chûô kôron.

1984.11 Novel *Hakobune sakuramaru* (The ark sakura) is published by Shinchôsha.

1986.04 Tire chains invented by Abe receive the International Inventor's Silver Prize.

1986.04 Essay "Kureôru tamashii" (The spirit of creole) is published in *Sekai*.

1986.09 Collection of essays and interviews *Shi ni isogu kujiratachi* (Whales rushing toward death) published by Shinchôsha.

1986.10 *Abe Kôbô shinario sen* (Selected screenplays by Abe Kobo) published by Sôrinsha.

1989.12 Film *Friends* (based on *Tomodachi*) by Swedish director Andersson is screened.

1991.01~07 Novel *Kangarû nôto* (Kangaroo notebook) is serialized in *Shinchô*.

1991.12 Novel *Kangarû nôto* (Kangaroo notebook) is published by Shinchôsha.

1993.01 Short story, "Samazama na chichi daiichiwa - shômetsu" (Various fathers, the first story - extinction) published in *Shinchô*.

1993.01.22 7:01 a.m. Abe dies of a heart attack.

1993.02 Short story, "Samazama na chichi dainiwa - zaisei" (Various fathers, the second story - resurrection) published in *Shinchô*.

1993.04 Unfinished novel *Tobu otoko* (Flying man) appears in *Shinchô*.

1993.11 Essay collection *Mogura nikki* (A mole's diary) appears in *Herumesu*.

1994.01 Unfinished novel *Tobu otoko* (Flying man) is published by Shinchôsha.

1997.07 Publication of Shinchôsha's *Abe Kôbô zenshû* (Complete works of Abe Kobo, 30 vols.) begins.

Catatan:

Taishô emperor dies December 25, 1926. Shôwa emperor ascends to throne.

[Manchurian Incident](#), September 8, 1931.

Japanese puppet state of [Manchukuo](#) (Manchuria) established March 1, 1932.

Japan withdraws from the League of Nations, March 1933.

Marco Polo Bridge Incident March 7, 1937 used as a pretext for Japanese occupation of Beijing, beginning of full-scale war in China.

Pacific War begins with Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, December 8, 1941.

